POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. III. J. Buchanan Corbell, editor. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1885. Terms of Subscription. No. 15.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, H. A. Hoh
Prosecuting Attorney, R. S. Turk
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, R. C. Hill.
Clk. of Cir. & Co. Courts, J. J. Beard
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
(S. B. Hannah, Pres't.
Com'rs. Co. Court, S. H. Clark.
(Gen. P. Moore.
County Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

1st (Green Bank District) Justices, Wm. L. Brown and J. H. Patterson. Notaries Public, Wm. L. Brown, C. O. Arbogast and David McGlaughlin. Constable, Thomas R. Moore, and C. B. Sweeney.

2nd (Silver) District, Justices, Geo. B. Cochran and Henry N. Hannah. Notaries, Geo. P. Moore and Geo. Baxter. Constable, John A. Young.

3rd (Huntersville) District, Justices, Jas. T. Lockridge, Notaries, H. S. Rucker, R. S. Turk, J. R. Hannah. Constable, C. O. Sharp.

4th (Little Levels) District, Justices, D. A. Peck and D. C. Kinnison. Notaries, Isaac McNeel, N. J. Brown, B. C. Hill, C. P. Byrne, Peter Hill, Jno. W. McNeel and Aaron Hill. Constable, R. F. McClure.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the 1st Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June, and 3rd Monday in Oct.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, June, and October. June is levy term.

DR. N. P. PATTERSON,
HUNTERSVILLE,
W. Va.

H. S. RUCKER,
Attorney-at-Law, & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas county, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

R. S. TURK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas county, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

F. J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. A. STOFER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

W. L. KEE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County.

DR. J. B. WEYMOUTH.
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Bartley, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. B. LOCKRIDGE, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Edray, W. Va.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. Prompt attention to all calls both day and night. Charges reasonable.

G. B. SWECKER,
AUCTIONEER AND Real Estate and Life
DUNMORE Pocahontas County, West Virginia.

Job Work of All
KINDS done at this office on short notice. Don't go your errand before store. Where responsible.

A FAMILY AFFAIR

BY HUGH CONWAY,

Author of "Called Back" and "Dark Days."

(Copyright, 1884, by Hugh Conway.)

Upon it all was silence.

When the informal meeting between Lady Chesson and her stepdaughter took place, the young lady, by means of those signs and tokens, the memory of which women alone fully comprehend, showed the state of her mind so clearly that war to the knife was thus and there declared.

And civil war in families—hatreds or dissensions—is a deplorable thing; doubly deplorable for the neutral parties, who lack the excitement of the interested combatants. For a while Sir Mainguy's life was anything but a happy one.

It matters little who was most to blame—the girl for her unreasonableness and stubborn spirit, and want of indulgence to the memory of her mother, or the thoroughly unbusinesslike manner in which he managed his affairs. Sir Mainguy for the thoroughly unbusinesslike manner in letting things drift. They did drift with a vengeance! The breach between the two ladies soon became so enormous to be bridged over by any ordinary diplomatic engineering.

No skirmishes between the belligerents are worth noting. The battle-royal was fought when the time came for Miss Chesson to be presented. Lady Chesson asserted that it was the proper person to present her stepdaughter. Beatrice coldly declined her aid, she actually insisted, her stepdaughter was first in her refusal. Sir Mainguy declared himself under his wife's banner, and for once attempted to exercise parental authority. Whereupon Miss Chesson quitted the matter short, and declined being presented at all. It was a most dreadful state of affairs! You can, at least, drive a horse to the water, even if you can't make him drink; but you dare not hold a refractory young woman into the presence of a gracious sovereign.

Lady Chesson, who was rightly stanch in following the prescribed usages of society, may not have been far wrong when she declared that "a farmer's daughter, who refused to be presented, was—well, a mule-streaky!"

Sir Mainguy began to wish his ancestors had not acquired themselves from the Roman Catholic communion. He could have met his daughter in a monastery. But then, as sadly reflected, she wouldn't have gone at any price. If put there by force, the Protestant league would soon have her out, and

[illegible] the girl taking the worldly harvest could think of was to send for the rebel, and ask her advice as to the best means of disposing of her troublesome self.

When alone with her father Beatrice always relented prettily. She was very fond of him, though the remembrance of the hours, the not, the distracted vows, when contrasted with his second marriage for money, but real love, made her look upon him with a little contempt. She did not know that man was gregarious a creature that it is not more or less its nature. She found his remarks on silence, then gave him her opinion on the matter.

"I don't want to be a nuisance to you, papa. I can rightly see—should be go back to school. It's nonsense, of course, for me; I should like to earn my own living, because but I sense of age I shall have some money. Say I go and live at Folkestone?"

Folkestone was Sir Mainguy's seldom-used seat in one of the southern counties.

"But you can't live there alone," he said.

"Yes, I could. Mrs. Williams would take care of me. I shall be happy enough."

"My dear girl, why not be reasonable and make friends with Lady Chesson? Then we could all go abroad together."

Lady Chesson, who was by no means a fool, had by this time found out that she created something more than many good looks by going on, or go by, in quarrelling for heart and soul. She had, therefore, made up her mind to become a reformed woman, and had arranged that Sir Mainguy should take her to a variety of foreign countries. The proposal took was to the attitude of years, and her defiance had a fine idea of writing, or of getting some one to write a book, describing the well-worn pathways she meant to tread. She hoped to take the world by storm as a literary woman.

"I can't go abroad with you," said Beatrice. "I shall be miserable myself and make you miserable."

"But if you stay in England you must be presented and come out and all that sort of thing."

"I won't be got married," said Beatrice flatly, "I will be presented to Lady Chesson can, or my superiors."

Sir Mainguy's cheek reddened. He was much hurt by the sarcasm. Four children [illegible] found a fitting mate for an engineering [illegible] and the daughter of a merchant prince [illegible] a peer, a prince, a general of [illegible] gold's dust. He did not regret but the money he had wasted for his wife's sake. What could he do with the girl? He had very little [illegible] he could not spend it himself. [illegible] Heaven and Hades with one [illegible] house or wife. Sir Mainguy was [illegible] enough that Beatrice should be safe in England. He had different views regarding her and few sensible fears for the [illegible] of his wife and daughter. But where [illegible] Beatrice?

At last he remembered an aunt of his own who lived in quiet retirement in one of the counties of Devon. It was a curious [illegible] to think of living in Yorkshire, [illegible] of Devon. But a [illegible] and [illegible] Sir Mainguy [illegible] Beatrice [illegible] to her aunt's [illegible] Lady Chesson [illegible] to Sir Mainguy's [illegible] Beatrice [illegible] to his daughter's [illegible] and

Pocahontas Times.

James B. Canfield,

Editor & Proprietor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Copy, 1 year, in advance, . . . $1.00
" " 6 months, ...50
One year, not in advance, ... $1.50.
Out in the county $1.25 per year.
Six months, 60 cts.

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One Col.	$30 00	$60 00	$10 00.
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Each additional insertion, .50

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Marriage and Death notices free. Obituaries two cents a line.

Seven words to the line.

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☞ Sales and Notices, in every case, will be charged to the Attorney or officer making the sale, and must be paid for in advance or on delivery of the certificate of publication.

Huntersville, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1883.

THIS PAPER may be found at the Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.) of Messrs. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Agency, where contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Wise on the Stump.

The Washington *Post* says there has been no late instance on record of such complete political prostitution and of so degraded character as that generated on the stump in Virginia by John S. Wise, the latest and foremost representative of Bourbon Redemption.

He speaks on an average about two hours and fifty minutes at a time, and nine-tenths of it he devotes with scrupulous fidelity to the foulest slave of the white people of whom he calls his native State. This man, who during the Hancock campaign declared that his father was a Democrat, that he was born a Democrat, that he had the training and education of a Democrat, and that he would die a Democrat, now so hates the Democratic party and the white Virginians who compose it that he charges them indiscriminately with being murderers with pistols, murderers and assassins, asserts with unblushing cheek that the Danville riot was gotten up by Democrats for political purposes, and proudly boasts that he proved it by testifying before a Republican investigation committee of the Senate.

Unfortunately for decent politics, a man like this, as a candidate for the highest office in a State, can essentially lower the tone of a political campaign. Confident of the one hundred and twenty thousand negroes behind his back, sure of their allegiance and devotion no matter what he says or does—perhaps more so in proportion as he abuses his own race—he conducts a campaign not now possible in any other Southern state. No white Republican is that section, whether native or imported, would so far forget what is due to propriety, and even decency, as to indulge in such disgraceful harangues. No Wise has just passed off in Southwest Virginia for political ergotworks.

No SEABMAN, *or* LANDSMAN, *or* FOREMAN, *strangers to the South and aliens to her soil, but done so much to cause into flame the smouldering fires of sectional hate and race bitterness as this follower of* MAHONE, *who says that if elected he shall take his seat, so help him God, or yield his life to the Danville murderers and ballot box stuffers.*

The best course for Democrats to pursue is to treat this renegade Virginian in the manner which he invites, accept the issue as he makes it and beat him to political death with it. There seems no other way to teach men of his political practices that the time for game for decent politics and that the sort he discusses is at least a dozen years too late.

The Greenbrier Valley Woolen Mills in this county, recently received an order from Phil. for three thousand seven hundred and fifty gray all-wool blankets. This shows the estimation in which this company's goods are held at the north. Two sets of machinery are now being run at the Mills to their full capacity.—*Monroe Watchman.*

Colonel Mallory has appointed Jacob Sutphin, of this county, Deputy Collector for the Fourth Internal Revenue District of Virginia, composed of the counties of Clay, Braxton, Nicholas and Roane, with office at Clay C. H.

On the third inst., the W. Va., Pitts. Association and the M. E. Conference will meet in Charleston.

IN THE THIRD DISTRICT.

The Political Situation and the Candidates.

A Charleston correspondent of the Wheeling *Register* of a recent date has this to say of the candidates for Congress in our district:

Your correspondent met a gentleman here, who is well posted on political situation in this the Third Congressional District. Hon. Phil. Snyder, the present incumbent, is the only fully democratic candidate, but there are other aspirants to whom the gallant Phil. will find formen worthy of his steel amongst those who would be willing to occupy Snyder's seat in Congress are noted Judge David E. Johnston, of Mercer county, and present Judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit, and Col. John W. Harris, of Lewisburg. Judge Johnston has not announced himself, but it is an open secret that he desires the nomination. Judge Johnston's record while a member of the State Senate, and the very satisfactory manner in which he has discharged the duties of the office of Judge during the past six years, will be in his favor. His fearless punishment of criminals convicted in his court commends the Judge to all law-abiding citizens. He has been instrumental in working reform in the growing evil of so many divorce suits by refusing to allow the parties to remarry, especially when the evidence established the fact that they were unworthy to assume sacred vows of marriage.

Judge J. is a man of high moral character, and a member of the Baptist Church, and a shrewd and successful business man, having accumulated a share of this world's wealth, but with all he is a plain man of the people, with whom he is very popular where known. The Judge presided at the June term of the Kanawha Circuit Court, and during that time he made hosts of friends here. One of the pleasing features in the Judge's courts is his expeditious manner of clearing up the court dockets. Although the Judge is popular here, he will make no serious inroad upon Snyder in Kanawha county. However, the genial "Phil," as he is familiarly known here, has made some enemies owing to certain minor Federal appointments which have been made in the county at his instance, notably the postmasters at Malden and Coalburg, which are not satisfactory to the majority of the Democrats. His friends here do not attach much weight to this, "but they may find that it will amount to more than a trifle after all. Harris has not yet announced himself, but it is generally understood that if he thinks there is the least chance for him to secure the coveted prize, he will be in the ring when the time comes. Our informant states that Harris is drifting with the tide, and if he finds that it "leads on to fortune" he will plunge therein. Neither Johnston or Harris are making any special canvass, but Snyder is leaving no stone unturned to secure a renomination. Phil. has heretofore succeeded by working early and late, and he is by far the best politician of the three, and it will be strange if he is not again successful. Johnston and Harris both belong to the Carlisle-Morrison wing of the party, whilst Snyder adheres to the Randall wing on tariff matters. But Mr. Randall having announced himself in favor of tariff reform, we don't know where Phil will stand. Nearly all the counties of this district, except Kanawha and Fayette, are in favor of a revision, which means a reform of our present tariff laws. These two counties are opposed to any change that would affect the price of coal, as the prosperity of those counties depends almost entirely on the condition of the coal market. If the mandate counties were not divided against themselves it would be an easy matter for them to nominate a candidate from that section. But owing to party jealousies amongst the aspiring politicians, and notwithstanding any prejudices they may have against a Charleston candidate, they have heretofore slaughtered their best candidates and allowed Charleston to carry off the honors and in all probability this year history will again in this respect repeat itself. The noted Mathews, Dennis, French and Snyder contests is still fresh in the memory of all in this district. Either Dennis or Mathews would have been nominated but for the opposition of the other. This is the situation at present, but just what the future developments will be is for time to reveal, but it will not probably materially change the present outlook over the Third district field.

Jim and Pink Lee, two notorious desperadoes in Texas, were shot and killed by officers one day last week.

Andrew Bourne has been appointed Postmaster at Lewisburg vice J. H. McWhorter and W. J. Bright at Mill Point.

From the Greenbrier *Independent* of the 8th inst.

The Lewisburg Graded School will begin next Monday. The teachers (graded as their names appear) are to be—Prof. A. P. Kerr, Principal, with Misses Amanda J. Austin, Mattie W. Cooper and Maude E. Austin to assist with the several rooms.

There are only five prisoners confined in Greenbrier county jail at the present time—one serving out a sentence of six months' imprisonment for unlawful cutting; one awaiting an indictment for felony; one for assault; and two upon warrant for larceny.

The Greenbrier Valley Woolen Mills have established a depot at Rencevorte, where a full line of their popular goods can be seen and purchased. Their place of business is in the building occupied as a store by Mr. F. H. Truslow, opposite the Dickson Hotel.

Last week a white woman named Amanda E. Pyles, wife of Mr. John Pyles, of Anthony's Creek District, Greenbrier county, was committed to the jail of this county, under a warrant issued by Justice C. B. Wald, upon a charge of Lunacy, to be held in custody until she can be removed to the Hospital for the Insane at Weston.

Yesterday morning, just as Mr. Mason D. Coffman, of Fort Springs District, in this county, had commenced threshing his crop of wheat and oats, a spark from the engine ignited in one of the stacks, which resulted in the destruction of his entire crop—burning about two hundred bushels of wheat and two hundred and fifty bushels of oats.

Mark Martin, of Blue Sulphur District, Greenbrier county, was committed to the custody of Jailer W. P. Scott last Tuesday night, upon a warrant issued by Justice Z. A. Sanolige, of the above District, charging him with striking A. C. Patterson with a stick on the 7th inst. It is said that Mr. Patterson received two heavy blows on the head at the hands of the accused, and that his condition is thought to be serious.

Mr. Robert A. Alexander, a well-known citizen and lawyer of this county, was found dead in a field not far from his home, near Lewisburg, last Tuesday evening. The deceased had dropped dead from an attack of apoplexy. Life had been extinct about half an hour before he was found. The deceased was a man of more than ordinary mental abilities, kind and polite in his deportment, and leaves behind many behind him. He was in the 70th year of his age.

Last Monday evening a colored man named Ellsworth Brent, who hails from Washington City, was brought to Lewisburg by officer John E. Barker, from the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, upon a warrant issued by Justice Z. A. Morris, and lodged in jail, charged with committing a felony, in that he had stolen the sum of $21 35 from a colored woman at the springs. He is held in custody pursuant to jailer W. P. Scott in default of bail, to answer an indictment for the offense with which he stands charged.

From the Webster *Echo*.

Dr. B. E. Bryan will remove from this place to Centerville, Upshur county, in a few days, at which place he thinks of locating to practice his profession.

A young man by the name of McNeel, formerly of Pocahontas county, but now of Texas, passed through town this week enroute for Braxton county.

Andrew Duffy says the falling off of the school fund is due to no other cause than the hard times, keeping sheriffs from collecting and sending to their payments before June 10th. All money received after June 10th has to lay over for another year. There will be a large State school fund next year, and with the same per cent. of levy the schools can be run for a period of five or six months each or a lower levy can be laid and the schools run for the same time as before.

TO THE PEOPLE OF POCAHONTAS COUNTY:

I take the pleasure to inform the people of Pocahontas county that I have been appointed a General Agent to transport all Dead Mules and Stock from this county to the West Virginia Asylum located at Romney W. Va., for their extinction, and also to bring them back. All persons having such children or knowing of any will write to me at once.

LOUIS J. PEYTE,
Huntersville, W. Va.

An Answer Wanted.

Can any one bring us a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure? We say they cannot, as thousands of cases already permanently cured and who are daily pronouncing Electric Bitters the grandest medicine ever known. Will cure Nervousness, Sick Headache, Weak Back or any urinary complaint speedily cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and act directly on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed.

For sale at Wm. H. Cackley & Co's., Dunmore, W. Va.

Corrected.

Miss Anna Johnson, of 69 Front street, Columbus, Ohio, says: "I suffered for years as supposed from all kinds of medicines and physicians for several months. My friends persuaded me to try Electric Bitters. By the use of two bottles I am entirely cured and feel like a new woman. Without hesitancy I recommend Electric Bitters to all sufferers. Any druggist will guarantee satisfaction. Any one doubting this statement is invited to call on me at 69 Front street."

Mr. Silas Eaton, Urbana, O., writes: "Last November one year ago I was taken with a severe cold in my head, finally settled on my lungs. Was treated by two physicians, but grew worse all the time. Had consumption in its worst form. Was given up by friends and physicians to die. Had tried all remedies without relief. Was induced to try Electric Bitters. Used in all six bottles, and by the use of them was entirely cured. Have not seen a sick day since. Am now sound and well man, and Electric Bitters did it all. Am 65 years of age. Have given this testimonial unsolicited, hoping every reader will try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they do all that is claimed for them."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Wm. H. Cackley & Co., Dunmore, W. Va.

Order of Publication.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,
County of Pocahontas, to-wit:

At rules held in the Circuit Court of said county, on the 19th day of September, 1883.

Joseph R. Adams, Plaintiff,
vs.
Zenobia Allbrick and Martha J. Allbrick, Defendants.

The object of this suit is to enforce the vendor's lien on the real estate of the defendants, or some part thereof, conveyed by the Plaintiff to the Defendants. Zenobia Allbrick, upon which purchase money remains a balance due and unpaid of $42 00, with interest thereon from the 10th day of June, 1882, and the costs of this suit. It appearing by affidavit filed in the cause, and court order entered in vacation, that the defendants, Zenobia Allbrick and Martha J. Allbrick, are not residents of this State, but are residents of Pendleton county, West Virginia, it is ordered that they do appear within one month after due publication hereof, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing and decree at the next term of this court.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in the Pocahontas Times, a newspaper published in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, and posted at the front door of the Court House of said county, on the first day of the next term of this court.

A Copy—Teste:
JOHN J. BRAND, Clerk.
Peyte's Att'y, p. q.

Commissioner's Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, rendered in the chancery cause of J. C. Hutchinson, etc., vs. James T. Lockridge, etc., entered on the 10th day of June, 1883, I will proceed on the

15th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1883,

in front of the Court house door of said county, to sell publicly to the highest bidder the following named tracts of land belonging to James T. Lockridge, lying on Knapp's creek, to-wit: seventy-three acres, more or less, of Homestead, consisting of 28½, 29½ and 30¾ acres, also a one-half undivided interest in a tract of 3,000 acres lying on the waters of Gauley river, owned jointly by the defendant Lockridge and one Rachel Wallace, and a tract of 200 acres lying on Wilson's river both in this county. The last two tracts are unimproved, and the first three tracts constitute one of the finest farms in the county, highly improved and in a fine state of cultivation, having on it a good dwelling house, barn and all necessary out buildings, and about 100 acres of meadow, every acre of which is smooth and easily mowed.

An actual survey of the "home lands" is being made now by the county surveyor and his plat and survey will be exhibited on day of sale. For further particulars apply to the Commissioner at Huntersville, W. Va.

TERMS: So much cash in hand as will pay cost of said chancery cause, and for the residue bonds to be given by the purchaser with good personal security falling due in one, two and three years from date, with interest from date, a lien to be reserved until all the purchase money is paid.

R. S. TEAS,
Special Commissioner.

I, John J. Brand, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the aforesaid county do certify that bond has been given by the above said Commissioner according to the requirements of the decree under which he is acting.

JOHN J. BRAND, Clerk.
Sept7-4t.

An Enterprising Reliable House.

Can always be relied upon, and safe to trade with. Its best advertisement is the fact of advertising, but to create the Agency for such articles as have won for it a world wide reputation, and are popular with the people, thereby establishing the reputation of being always enterprising and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the well known Dr. King New Discovery for Consumption, with which we have a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, and to show our confidence we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free, at Wm. H. Cackley & Co's, Dunmore, W. Va.

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The following are our agents who will receive and receipt for money for us and credit the same. We trust the postoffice from their names to money paid to them by any party will be all we ask:

Peter D. Yeager.
Wm. H. Wolf.
C. B. Strecker.
A. C. S., Greenland.
Geo. P. Moore.
J. A. Apperson.
J. B. McNeill.
N. J. Brown.
B. W. Hill.
S. C. Gay.

We hope our agents will do all they can in working up new subscribers for us, and thus helping to extend our circulation.

HOME NEWS.

—Corn cutting, seeding and threshing is the occupation of our farmers at present.

—Mr. C. P. Dorr, of Addison, Webster county, called on us last week.

—Mr. John Moore, of Mingo Flats, passed through town last week on his way home from Beth.

—Master Strickler Hamer has our thanks—with a big T—for a basket of nice plums.

—Notice our new advertisements this week. You may be interested.

—The great exposé of frauds, the "Public Ledger," published at Philadelphia by Lum Smith, is again on our table. It is only $1 a year.

—Rev. G. P. Hounsh, of the M. P. Church, was in to see us Tuesday.

—Mrs. James W. Wayrick and daughter from Beth county were in town last Friday night.

—We learn from a correspondent from Ellery that Mrs. Isaac Sharp has been dangerously ill for the past week, but is now better; that Jas. Gibson, Jr., and hands are now working on the road leading from this place to Martin's Bottom.

—Rev. W. T. Price and family have moved from Rockingham county Virginia to Martin's Bottom. We are glad to have them for our county. Mr. Price expects to preach at several places in our county in the future.

—Squire Kee and Capt. Jack Agnew [illegible]

—By posters printed at this office we see that the personal effects of J. R. Kee, dec'd, will be sold on the 25th of September at the late residence of said Kee.

—Mr. W. H. Edwards, one of the surveyors of the Cabin Creek railroad division a few weeks ago, was in town last week.

—C. B. Strecker sells the genuine improved, light-running, oscillating Singer Sewing Machine, keeps needles and will furnish repairs for all sewing machines.

—"Blood-food" is the suggestive name often given to Ayer's Sarsaparilla, because of its blood-enriching qualities.

Derby.—September 6th, 1885, to the Martin's Bottom, Jackson N. Ker, aged 29 year.

—The handsome drummer, of Buckhannon, Mr. Charley Barlow accompanied by his better half, was in town over Sunday. Charley couldn't part off as we asserted was his time for as one of our merchants said he would have sworn he was not married. The city girls kin sawg all along the line.

—Miss Mattie Beard left Monday morning for school at Winchester, Virginia, accompanied by Mrs. B. S. York and Master Cary Forester as far as Staunton. We wish Miss Mattie great success in her studies.

—Mr. Ben Swecker, the finny scribe of Dreamer, passed through town Saturday on his way to Bullpass to "spy" off the goods of J. R. McNeill at public Auction.

—We understand that a Justice of Mt. Grace, Virginia, a few days ago had occasion to write a patent for the result of a certain suit, and used an agricultural paper from which to copy the writing. So much time was taken up in preparing to attend the party, that he became tired of writing and counsel consequently lost our county. We have not heard whether or not the warrant has ever been finished. There seems to be something in the air at Mt. Grace that has a great effect on the brain.

—Try Ayer's Pills, and be cured. Honest in a mild word to describe the beneficial results of this purely vegetable cathartic medicine. The regular use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills, in gold doses, will restore the torpid system to healthy action.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's father on Cherry creek this county, Wm. C. P. Dorr to Miss Bell, eldest daughter of Dr. Jno. Lizer, by Rev. T. H. Lacy of Lewisburg, on Tuesday the 15th inst. The happy people left Wednesday on a bridal tour to the groom's native State, Ohio, and will visit Baltimore and other places before they return. May peace, happiness and prosperity ever attend them, is the wish of THE TIMES office.

PREACHING.—Rev. Wm. T. Price will preach at Hannersville next Sunday (September 20th) at 11 o'clock, a. m.; at Harper's School house, same day, at 3:30, p. m.; at Martin's Bottom, Sept. 27th, at 11, a. m., and same day at Rocky, 3:30, p. m. We hope the people at each of these appointments will come out and hear Mr. Price preach.

QUARTERLY MEETING.—Rev. G. P. Hounsh, M. P. Church, will hold his first quarterly meeting on Beaver creek the 3rd Saturday and Sunday in October. Preaching at 10:30, a. m., Saturday, quarterly conference 2, p. m. Services at 11 o'clock Sunday morning, at 10 preaching, also at 3, p. m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR CHEAP.—Hereafter I will furnish and drive No. 2 and 3 shoes all round for $1.00. I will repair Buggies and wagons cheap. Bring on your work early. J. T. Wells, Blacksmith, Hannersville, W. Va.

—The following is a list of the teachers and grade of certificate of each who passed the examination last week:

GRADE, No. 1. Miss H. E. Lizer and Mr. W. B. Mensch.

GRADE, No. 2. Misses Lillie Campbell, M. A. See, Mary S. Beard, Messrs. John Bennett and T. J. Sullivan.

GRADE, No. 3. Misses Bertie Lockridge, Alice McGlaughlin, Lena McGlaughlin, Ella Kerr and Mr. John Barlow.

NOTICE.—Old Men, Young Men and Boys, our house is Head-quarters for Clothing this season. Suits from $2 all the way up to $25. All communications by mail promptly answered.

STARSBURG BROS.
Fleet, W. Va., Sept. 20th.

Gross Bank News.

Corn is most ripe.

Mrs. Elizabeth Riffe, of Upshur county, is at rising friends and relatives at this place.

Mr. McClure Willing was married to Miss Fannie Meyers, of Trip Alleghany, [illegible]

The village meeting at this place closed last Wednesday night. There were 53 converts, 43 of whom joined the M. E. Church South. Several very eloquent and impressive sermons were preached during the meeting. It was well attended from first to last.

Sept. 14th. SAMSON.

Mill Point Pickings.

Our farmers are busily engaged in cutting corn and seeding. Corn is fine and a large acreage of wheat is being sown.

Mr. Caleb Bird has attached his new engine to his mill and is doing good and fast work. Mr. Isaac McNutt's mill is not doing much on account of low water.

Mrs. Mary Cackley, of this place accompanied by her little niece, Maggie Buckhannon, is visiting friends and relatives in Highland county.

Wheat is found to turn out very well when threshed and is of a good quality.

Rev. Jas. E. Moore will soon move from Ellery to his new farm near here. We welcome him.

Success to THE TIMES.

Sept. 15th. O. S.

Hillsboro Happenings.

Master Lucy Yokumtrocker returned last week from a week's visit to his Grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Lackey, of Frankford.

Misses Lillie Grimsley and Pauline McHatt will leave this week for Winchester to attend the Valley Female College. Both are popular young ladies and their many friends are sorry to see them leave.

The farmers are busily engaged cutting up corn and sowing wheat. The corn crop is excellent.

Mr. Sherrard and son, John, spent a week with relatives at this place returned to their home in Beth county on last Tuesday.

Miss Edmonds from will attend the wedding of Miss Belle Ligon, of Glover Creek, this week.

Mr. Wm. Curry, of Green Bank, is clerking for Mr. E. I. Hall, of this place.

Dr. Boswell and Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, are visiting friends and relatives in the County.

Messrs. S. J. Brown, S. C. Hill and Joseph McHatt left this morning with a car load of cattle and sheep for the Baltimore market.

Sept. 16th. PRUNELLA.

From Frankford.

Dr. Buckley and wife from Washington, D. C. who have been spending the past few days at the Frankford House, left this week for Mill Point where they will remain a few days.

Col. Samuel Ludington passed through town one day last week with a large drove of cattle for the Baltimore market.

Miss Jennie Dunbar is visiting friends and relatives in Mercer county in this county.

Mrs. Coulton and daughter who have been the guests of Mrs. M. E. Bennett for the past two months returned to their home in New York last week.

Sept. 14. HIGHLAND MAID.

Gilray Items.

The weather is fine and farmers are busily engaged seeding wheat.

Corn is almost ripe and very good.

Willie Scott has left our burg and gone to Mountain Green to stay with Messrs. Paige & McClintic.

Mr. Asa S. McNeel has killed another bear recently, being the third one he has killed this summer.

Big rushes at Mr. A. J. Smith's last Wednesday night. I wonder what was the matter?

Mr. J. White has gone to Highland county, Va., to teach school.

Mr. Harmon White and Dr. P. Lester have been on the sick list for some time, but are improving.

Where shall the next Musical Convention be held?

G.

[The above communication should have appeared last week, but did not for want of room.—Ed.]

That County Court Order.

Seeing a communication in a recent issue of THE TIMES from Mr. F. A. Brotick concerning the road order made by a recent term of the County Court, I am free to say that all whom I have talked with on this subject, heartily endorse Mr. Brotick's views. We all believe the fence that is on the lower side of a road so kill-sides is a positive advantage to the road or at least it is no disadvantage to it. What use is it to put the title to [illegible] dollars expense for that which does no good? When we study this subject sensibly we see that none of us are paying a quadruple tax on the road already.

1st. We are taxed to repair the roads; 2nd. We are still out of the different districts and compelled to work four days or pay $2.00;

3rd. We have to pay so much tax on every dime we travel over the repaired roads.

4th. We who have land along either side of the road pay as much tax on every acre of the road-work as many acres of our own land.

And a fifth tax comes in on a great many of us, that is, hauling the rock off our meadows thrown in by a pack of ——— who work on the roads.

Fellow citizens, does this not look a little tyrannical?

Split Rock, Sept. 19th. U. FULLER.

Healthful Vigor for the Girls.

Mrs. Livermore says, in one of her lectures on Girls, "I would give to girls equal intellectual and industrial training with boys. Yes, and give them equally good health, too." When your girls are suffering from paleness and debility, it is a sign that their blood is to poor and thin, and that they need BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. The only preparation of iron that can be taken safely. Mrs. Burton, Chestnut st., Louisville, Ky., says, "BROWN'S IRON BITTERS saved me of rheumatism when everything else had failed."

It is reported that Pinchbeck, county seat not had any rain for three months. The hay crop was a failure and grass is almost burned out, while the corn will be very short.—*Marion Transit.*

Very dry here, too. Mr. Crissel. There has not been a rain the past summer but what our county has been blessed with more or less rain, but this great crop is over 24 hours as it was last year, still we have an average crop. The corn crop is said to be as good as has ever been raised in the county it is the best. We further say we have "rained" till we are [illegible] and look about "commonly."

Mr. J. W. Milligan has sold his [illegible] property to Mr. [illegible] Hammond will give possession in [illegible] after the 1st of next. We are much regret to lose him from our town, but hope he may do well wherever he locates.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
PURITY STRENGTH
THE BEST TONIC.

AYER'S Hair Vigor

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county on the 6th day of June, 1885, in the chancery cause of

Sarah Pitts
vs.
John Pitts and others,

I shall, as special commissioner appointed in said cause, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-house at Pocahontas county on the

THIRD DAY OF OCTOBER, 1885,

two tracts of land, one tract containing 403 acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Beaver Lick Creek, the other containing 300 acres, adjoining the first mentioned tract, being on Swagbaum's Ridge, South Fork side of Greenbrier River. A portion of this land has been heretofore sold by John Pitts, Jacob Moore et others. The undivided lands will be first sold, either in a tract or by parcels as purchasers may offer, and then the divided lands will be sold by tracts or parcels as aforesaid, at the option of the said commissioner. In like manner will be sold the undivided interests belonging to the said John Pitts, as supposed to be owned.

TERMS OF SALE: One-third cash, the balance in one and two years, with interest from day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and good security bearing interest from date of sale.

H. S. BUCKEY,
Special Com'r.

I, John A. Beard, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, do certify that bond has been given by the above named Special Commissioner as required by law.

Given under my hand this 8th day of Aug. 1885. JOHN A. BEARD, Clerk.
Aug. 19-6t. Price's fee, $4.00

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Highest Honor World's Exposition
Business EDUCATION
Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky.

Cheap
FOR CASH
OR GOOD COUNTRY PRODUCE
AT
W. H. Cackley & Co's.
Dunmore, W. Va.

INSURE YOUR HOMES

I am prepared to insure your homes in the Agricultural Insurance Co. of Watertown, N. Y., one of the most reliable Companies in the United States. Call and see me when you come to town. H. S. TUCK.

THIS HORSE
IS A GOOD GOER.
And not to going thereby to
J. C. LOURY'S
For NEW & CHEAP GOODS.
You can get
BROWN MUSLIN,
BLEACHED MUSLIN,
CHECK GINGHAM,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS,
SHOES,
SUMMER HATS,
READY MADE CLOTHING, &c.,
And everything usually found in a good country Store.
Any and all of the above goods will be sold CHEAP for CASH or good country
PRODUCE.
Don't forget the place,
J. C. LOURY,
Dunmore, W. Va.

Note Heads, 60 cts. per 100

Pocahontas Times.

A Marvellous Story

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

ONLY $20

Attention!

Do You Want Steady Employment?

If So Write Us for Particulars.

We are desirous of Making a Contract with Some Good Reliable Person to Handle Our

New Eight-Arm, Light-Running HOME Machine in Pocahontas County.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID LIVER.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

PIMPLES.

Down With High Prices!

RURAL RECORD

RECTANGULAR

CHURN.

HELP

FORCE PUMP.

LIVER

Pocahontas Times.

Notice to Take Depositions.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

ONLY $20

PHILADELPHIA SINGER

REMINGTON Sewing Machine,

REMINGTON RIFLE,

Buying Agents Wanted.

REMINGTON

FORCE PUMP.

MANHOOD

CONSUMPTIVES

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If So Write Us for Particulars.

We are Desirous of Making a Contract with Some Good Reliable Person to Handle Our

New High-Arm, Light-Running HOWE Machine in Pocahontas County.

THE NEW HOWE IS INCLOSED, FIRST FINISHED AND EASIEST RUNNING MACHINE ON THE MARKET

WE WILL BE PLEASED TO HEAR FROM ANY ONE DESIROUS OF HANDLING A Reliable Machine

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID LIVER.

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

PIMPLES.

MARRIED

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HARRIS REMEDY CO.

Down With High Prices!

WAGON SCALES.

SAFES OF ALL SIZES.

SEWING MACHINES.

RURAL RECORD

RURAL RECORD 1918

The Mormon Elders Dance

HELP

RUPTURE

WIN

RECTANGULAR

CHURN.

SYNOVINE

Pocahontas Times.

[Publication info illegible] W. Va., as second class matter.

Newspaper Laws.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered their discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without notifying the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take papers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether it has been subscribed for or not is held in law to be a subscriber.

Alum Cave.

There has been considerable stir at this place for the past ten days among Pennsylvania prospectors for iron ore. They have bought mineral lands about here and say they will go to work at once. They have already opened one vein from six to ten feet thick on J. F. Percy's land, and expect to build a railroad from White Sulphur Springs to his mines in order to get the mineral out.

900 or 900 guests are at the White Sulphur.

Corn crops are better in this section this year than I have ever seen them.

U. B. Sent.

Gen. U. S. Grant's Pictures.

Do not read this notice, unless you care to read a proposition which, if you accept, will cost you something. We have an engraving made from an oil painting by a celebrated artist of Gen. Grant, for which he sat shortly after his return around the world. It is in the opinion of artists the best picture of the Dead Warrior in existence. The plate of the engraving, 11x28 inches, on very heavy steel engraving board, is One and Twenty-five cents ($1.25), postage paid by us. So thoroughly are we convinced of the value of the engraving as a work of art, and its approbation by the public, that we will mail to any address in the U. S., for immediate, our copy, packed in a heavy paper box, upon receipt of 25cts stamps to pay postage and packing, upon the condition that the party receiving same send us one Dollar ($1.00) upon receipt of engraving, if it is satisfactory, or return the picture to us if it is not considered worth fully the price asked. We have also a very handsome Cabinet Photo of Gen. Grant, head finished, which we will mail on receipt of 10cts. No album is complete without one. Liberal arrangements will be made with agents. Write for terms and price list. Endorse stamp.

Address WILDER BROWNE & CO., Publishers, Box 329, Chicago, Ill.

Notice to Take Depositions.

To Samuel A. Wilson, Edwin T. Dudley, Bethany H. Dudley, Asa T. Dudley, Ernest N. Dudley, C. W. Bird, L. D. Bird, E. C. Bird and Margaret C. Kelsoe:

Take notice, That on the 1st day of October, 1885, between the hours of 8 o'clock, A. M., and 4 o'clock, P. M., at the law office of R. S. Turk, in the town of Huntersville, in Pocahontas county, W. Va., we will take the depositions of John W. Warwick and others, to be read as evidence in our behalf, in a certain suit in chancery now pending in the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, and State of W. Va., in which we are Plaintiffs, and yourselves are Defendants, styled, F. H. Hull's Administrator and widow vs. F. H. Hull's Heirs and others.

If from any cause the taking of said depositions shall not be commenced or completed on the day aforesaid, the same shall be continued from day to day, or from time to time, at the same place and between the same hours, until the same shall be completed.

P. E. Hull,
F. H. Hull,
Lottie E. Hull,
R. S. Turk, Atty.

Notice: Printer's fee, $6.00.

MANHOOD

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

MERCHANTS

A MARVELOUS STORY
TOLD IN TWO LETTERS.

FROM THE SON: "[illegible] Ayer's Sarsaparilla has had in his case. I think his touch must have contained the tumor for at least two years, but it did not show, except in the form of a prominence spot on the wrist, until about two years ago. From a few spots which appeared at this time, it gradually spread so as to cover the entire hand. I assure you he was severely afflicted, and his object of cure, when he began using your medicine. Now, there are few men of his age who enjoy as good health as he has. I would gladly name fifty persons who would testify to the facts in his case.
Yours truly, W. H. PHILLIPS."

FROM THE FATHER: "It is both a duty and a pleasure to me to state to you the benefit I have derived from the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Six months ago I was completely covered with a terrible humor and scrofulous sores. The humor caused an intolerable itching, and the skin cracked so as to cause the blood to run in many places whenever I moved. My sufferings were great, and my life a burden. I commenced the use of the SARSAPARILLA in April last, and have used it regularly since that time. My condition began to improve at once. The sores have all healed, and I feel perfectly well in every respect—being now able to do a good day's work, although 73 years of age. Many inquire what has wrought such a cure in my case, and I tell them, 'All I have here tried to tell you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.' Given, Pa., Oct. 31, 1885.
Yours gratefully,
HIRAM PHILLIPS."

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blotches, Sores, Boils, Tumors, and Eruptions of the skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

ONLY $20
WE TRUST
PHILADELPHIA SINGER

Including Tucker, Ruffler, Hemmer, Feller, Binder, Braider, Gauger, Quilter, Embroidery and Button Hole Attachments, Needles, Oil and Shuttles for all machines. Guaranteed 5 years. Warranty Deed given. Sent on 15 DAYS' TRIAL. Buyer pays freight. Sold by agents at $40 to $50. Purchaser from us will save $10 to $20. Circulars free. Mention this paper. Name your nearest railroad station. P. S. & SON & CO., 171 North St., Philada. Pa.

1 MILE
SIGNAL
WHISTLE

Is heard and noted distinctly with a whistle that can be heard four miles. Every sportsman should have one. Every gamekeeper should have one. Every boy should have one. Every man should have one. Every one can have one. Sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. Address HENRY ALDEN & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.

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REMINGTON
Sewing Machine,
WITH THE
REMINGTON RIFLE,
UNEXCELLED BY ANY.
Warranted Seven Years.
Salesrooms.

General Office, Ilion, N. Y.
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REMINGTON
Genuine and Simple Rotary
FORCE PUMP.

The REMINGTON PUMP is ahead of all competitors in working easily and rapidly.

It never Gets Deranged, and never needs repairing.

We present attachments to the pump so it will work for any kind of well.

Send for Illustrated Circular and Price List, with Testimonials.
Address,
REMINGTON ACT. CO., Ilion, N. Y.
For Sale by [illegible] Chambers Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

LIVER WARNER'S SAFE VEGETABLE PILLS
Prompt Reliable
Purely Vegetable, Mild and Effective.
Every Package, Everywhere, Sent for 40 Stamps

Attention!

Do You Want Steady Employment?

If So Write Us for Particulars.

We are Desirous of Making a Contract with Some Good Reliable Person to Handle Our

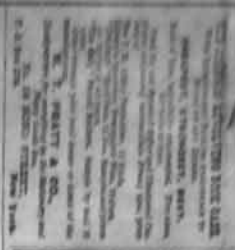
New High-Arm, Light-Running HOWE Machine in Pocahontas County.

THE NEW HOWE IS THE LARGEST, FINEST FINISHED AND EASIEST RUNNING MACHINE ON THE MARKET.

It has the Finest Set of Attachments and the Handsomest Wood Work of any Machine Made.

WE WILL BE PLEASED TO HEAR FROM ANY ONE DESIROUS OF HANDLING A Strictly First-Class Machine.

All Communications will receive prompt attention. Address,
THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE CO.
[illegible]
Wheeling, W. Va.



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The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced.
Price, 25 Cents. 44 Murray St., New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

PIMPLES.
To Vegetable Sulphur Soap and remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin clear, soft and beautiful. Sold by Druggists. Depot, Vendell & Co., Chemists, N. Y.

HARRIS Remedy
FOR
DEBILITY,
NERVOUS DEBILITY AND ORGANIC WEAKNESS.
Vitality & Manhood Restored.
HARRIS REMEDY CO., 27½ Chemical Bldg., North 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.
Sole Manufacturers. By Druggists, $1, 6 bottles, $5. Express Prepaid.

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HELP

RUPTURE

WIN

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FAMILY SCALES, 240 lbs. Cap. $5.
Platform Scales, 4 to 2000 lbs.
Forge and Blacksmiths' Tools.
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SAFES OF ALL SIZES.
SEWING MACHINES.
PRICES REDUCED
Chicago Scale Co.

RURAL RECORD

LIBERAL CLUB OFFERS.
RURAL RECORD ONE YEAR, and A Splendid Watch, Nickel Case, Stem Winder, Open Face, Accurate Time Keeper, Warranted for Three Years, $18.00.
RURAL RECORD ONE YEAR, and One Solid Gold Ring, Massive, $14.00.
RURAL RECORD ONE YEAR, and A Solid Gold Watch, Hunting Case, Stem Winder, Accurate Time Keeper, Warranted for Three Years, $18.00.
RURAL RECORD ONE YEAR, and One Solid Gold Ring, Massive, $14.00.
Address RURAL RECORD & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

RECTANGULAR

CHURN.

$200 ONE

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. III. [illegible] Hunterville, West Virginia, Thursday, February 18, 1886. [illegible] No. 36.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

[illegible]

Circuit Court, H. S. Ron
Prosecuting Attorney, W. P. Sto
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast
Deputy Sheriff, R. C. Hill
Clerk of Co. & Ch. County, J. J. Bunch
Assessor, C. C. Arbogast
County Court, [illegible]
[illegible] P. Hannah, Prest.
[illegible] W. B. Clark
[illegible] C. Ross

[illegible]

[illegible] Justices, Geo. W. Beard and J. H. Patterson, Notaries Public, Wm. L. Brown, C. O. Arbogast and David Mullenaphilis, Constables, Thomas B. Maupin and C. B. Sharp.

[illegible] Justices, Geo. W. Kee and Henry N. Hannah, Notaries, Geo. P. Moore and Geo. Beckett, Constable, John A. Young.

[illegible] Justices, Jno. W. Lockridge, Notaries, H. S. Ruckle, B. S. Tusk, J. B. Hannah, Constables, C. O. Sharp.

[illegible] Justices, D. A. Poage and D. C. Kinnison, Notaries, Isaac McNeel, N. J. Brown, B. C. Hill, C. F. Bryan, Point Hill, Jno. W. McNeel, Agent Hill and Uriah Bird, Constables, S. J. McClure.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the 1st Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June, and 3rd Monday in Oct.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, July, and October. Jury in each term.

DR. S. P. PATTERSON,
HUNTERVILLE,
W. VA.

H. S. RUCKER,
Attorney-at-Law, & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas county, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

R. A. [illegible]
Attorney-at-Law,
[illegible], W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

F. J. ARTHUR,
Attorney at Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. A. STUART,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties.

W. [illegible],
Attorney-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County.

DR. J. B. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every [illegible] days. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

J. S. LOCKRIDGE, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Edray, W. Va.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. Prompt attention [illegible]

G. E. SWECKER,
AUCTIONEER AND
Real Estate and Life
DUNMORE
Pocahontas County West Virginia

Job Work of All

A FAMILY AFFAIR

BY HUGH CONWAY.

Author of "Called Back" and "Dark Days."

[illegible] they were very well. You don't seem to look a day older. So kindly cared to put you. Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Pocahontas Times.

James B. Canfield,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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Sales and Notices, in every case, will be charged to the Attorney or officer making the sale, and must be paid for in advance or on delivery of the certificate of publication.

Huntersville, Thursday, Feb 19 1885.

THIS PAPER [illegible]

The wife of Congressman Herbert, of Virginia, died last week in Washington.

A. N. Williams has been nominated by the Democrats as for postmaster at Petersburg.

At the contest which is being held at Philippi, Barbour county, more than 50 entrances have taken place.

The pig-tail Chinamen are causing considerable trouble in Washington Territory. Those here have been sent there to pay a fee of three, under the Geary act, or leave, that is what they have done.

Prof. J. L. Campbell, of Washington and Lee University, died on the 3rd inst. In his death the institution loses a noble professor.

Mr. Joseph Mayer, Commissioner of Immigration at Baltimore, slipped on the ice, on the morning of the 4th, and fell. Breaking his leg just above the ankle, both bones were broken.—Sentinel

The Harrison county grand jury at its recent session returned 365 indictments—300 misdemeanors, and five felonies.

Another good old land mark passed away, Hon. Moses Taylor, ex-Congressman, of New York, and formerly candidate for President in 1868, on the 4th inst. This fact notice has come to us almost, unless our memory fails.

Congressman Gibson and State Treasury Tompkins are getting up a nice fight in Mr. Gibson's district. Gibson wants to be re-nominated and Tompkins is trying to get him a nomination himself. It is hard to tell how they will come out in the end.

Serious trouble is threatened in the Pennsylvania coke regions. Several incident strikers have been marching from place to place, forcing buildings belonging to coal companies and shutting a few miners who were still at work.

A burning mass of meteoric rock emerged a portion of London a few days ago, which caused many lights to go. They left possessions of houses, melted them of lead & destroyed the furniture. Some nine private houses and stacked them badly. The police were powerless to do anything for sometime but finally overpowered the mob and caused quiet to reign at Wimbledon, 15,000 persons were known to see each.

Gov. Winfield Scott Hancock died at Governor's Island, Feb 9th, of a complication of diseases, the immediate cause being a large carbuncle on the back of his neck at the base of the brain, which caused inflammation of the brain. In his death the country loses one of her best citizens and the army one of its best officers. He was born in Montgomery county, Pa., on Feb. 14th, 1824, and at the time of his death lacked only five days of completing his 61 year. He was candidate for President in 1880 on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by Mr. Garfield.

The coming trees exhibits which began at Sacramento, Cal., in December, is appreciated by the commercial world as of the greatest work. Upwards of 300 exhibits have died in the last week, and there are over 100 cases to come.

The United States Treasury has purchased a sufficient amount of silver dollars to virtualize the act of last session, 412,500,000, Treasury $1,432,311,311, February 11, 1885, 431,115,326.

The Baltimore river has overflowed its banks and submerged all the lower part of New Brunswick, N. Y. All business in the shipyards and coal yards along the river has been suspended and the works of the New Jersey Rubber Company have been compelled to shut down.

A bill has been introduced in the U. S. Senate by Mr. Hoar fixing the time for the meeting of Congress in 1887 and every second year thereafter on the first Monday in October, and in 1886, and every second year thereafter on the second Monday of November.

It is reported that Congressman Bellinger, of Virginia, fell on the slippery pavement in Washington and injured himself seriously, breaking open his old wound so that the bone protruded.

Death of Jos. S. Dickinson.—We learn from a correspondent of the Richmond Dispatch that Mr. Jos. S. Dickinson died, on the morning of the 3rd inst., after a brief illness, at his residence near Millhurst, Bath county. It will be remembered that it was to Mr. Dickinson's family that Lillian Madison molded prior to her ill-fated trip to Richmond to March last. Mr. Dickinson was a man of irreproachable character and greatly respected.—Sentinel.

Mrs. Grant has received a check for $250,000, the first installment of the proceeds from the general's book, and is now more than ever convinced that the pen is mightier than the sword.

A veteran French soldier who served in a number of bloody battles under the great Napoleon, yesterday went into his daughter's family near Batavia, Ohio. He is over 90 years old, and his name is Louis Christman.

An earnest missionary predicted that when Good Friday falls on St. George's day, Easter on St. Mark's day, and Corpus Christi on St. John's day, this poor disjointed world of ours would be knocked into smithereens by an Oregon lariat comet. This remarkable coincidence will not occur for a thousand years. The heavenly composition, in the absence of better other proof, have not yet qualified to endorse the rumor.—ex.

This is what the Philadelphia Times says about the local newspaper:

"The New Year is a good time to consider the generally overlooked claims of the local newspaper. It is the most useful and least unimportant of and appreciated of all the agencies which stamp the largest of progress upon villages and inland cities. Without the local newspaper, local interests are, as a rule, thriftless and tend to decay."

"It is common for small great men to speak with contempt of the local newspaper. In that they imitate the vices of greater persons which offend by manly criticism; but the village newspaper makes more great men or less mischief—more strikes without crime—than any other factor in politics, and it is the one soldier on which most effort to local distinction at the beginning of wider fame.

Supreme Court.

In this Court, sitting at Charleston, the call of the docket was concluded on Wednesday, and on Saturday, February 7th, the following decisions from this section of the State were announced:

Anderson vs. Gaines's administrator, from Greenbrier county; opinion by Woods; decree of Circuit Court affirmed.

Burton vs. Uhlbridge, from Pleasants; opinion by Green; decree of Circuit Court reversed.

Bowyer vs. Martin Tower, appellant from Monongalia; opinion by Johnson; decree of Circuit Court reversed and cause remanded.

Hinton vs. Ellis, from Summers; opinion by Johnson; decree of Circuit Court affirmed.

Moore vs. Harper, from Pocahontas; opinion by Snyder; decree of Circuit Court affirmed.

Boster et al. vs. Robinson et al., from Greenbrier; opinion by Green; decree of Circuit Court affirmed.

NEVER GIVE UP.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, poor health, disordered blood, weak nerves, languor, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow. You will be inspired with new life, strength and activity, will relish food, and nature will seem to have taken on a new lease. Only fifty cents a bottle by Wm. H. Cackley & Co., Dunmore, W. Va.

WE ARE SOLID FACTS.

You can find nowhere and upon record or over placed before the people of the world, any preparation, remedy or medicine that has established for itself such a wonderful record for health restoring qualities, as has Electric Bitters. No matter what your ailment is, whether a disease of the kidneys, Liver, Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Nerves, Kidneys, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint, Electric Bitters will surely and speedily cure. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and promptly act on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed.

For sale at Wm. H. Cackley & Co's., Dunmore, W. Va.

An Enterprising Reliable House.

Can always be relied upon, and only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby securing the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the well known Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, with which we are positive we can please you, and also guarantee. It will never cure any cold, cough or disease of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, and to show our confidence we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free, of Wm. H. Cackley & Co's., Dunmore, W. Va.

END TO BONE SCRAPING.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had running sore on my leg for eight years. Six doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. Used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25 cents per box by Wm. H. Cackley & Co Dunmore, W. Va.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county on the 17th day of June, 1885, in the chancery cause of

Jacob Piles
vs.
John Pliss and others,

and pursuant to an adjournment and continuation made on the 19th day of October, 1885, I shall, as special commissioner appointed in said decree, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court House of Pocahontas county on the

6th DAY OF APRIL, 1885,

two tracts of land; one containing 615 acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Beaver Lick Creek (the other containing 200 acres, more or less, adjoining the first mentioned tract, lying on Stephenson's Ridge, South-East side of Greenbrier river. A portion of this land has been heretofore laid by Isaac Dean, John Rose and others. The unallotted lands will be first sold, either in a body or in tracts to suit purchasers, and the the allotted lands will be sold to the lawful order or allotation. Part of the land is well timbered. It has excellent commissioned valuable farming land. Spring is supposed to be good.

TERMS OF SALE: So much cash in hand or will pay costs of suit and sale, and on the balance a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bonds bearing interest from day of sale, with good security, and a lien will be retained until all purchase money is paid.

H. S. Brown,
Spec'l Com'r.

I certify that bond as required by law has been given by the above commissioner. John J. Beard,
Clk Cir. Ct.

Feb. 11 4t. Printer's fee, $6.75.

Notice.

Sealed proposals for keeping the toll at Marlin's Bottom by the year will be received by the undersigned Superintendent until the 20th day of February, 18 85, 1885, either for a given sum, or on a certain per cent of the tolls, or pay the county a certain sum and have all tolls, subject to rates fixed by the County Court or by law. Proposals to be submitted to the County Court at the March Term next for confirmation and contract or rejection.

No 51-3t. Levi Gay, Supt.

A Great Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Thomas, of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously afflicted with a cough for two years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She feels as well and good health for thirty years."

Trial Bottles Free at Wm. H. Cackley & Co's., Dunmore, W. Va. Large size $1.00.

Club List.

We will send The Times and Bulletin, for $3.00 cash. The price of Bulletin is $1.00.

The Times and Scribner's Monthly, for $3.00 cash. The Monthly is $3.00 per year.

The Times and Outing and Farm for $3.00 cash. The Home and Farm is published semi-monthly, and if you want a good farm paper you can do no better than take advantage of this cheap combination.

The Times and The Industrial South both one year for only $1.75. The Industrial South alone is $1.25.

The Times and Bonfy Lass's Book—both one year for $1.00.

An Active Worker.

One may can bring on a case of Kidney or Liver Complaint that Electric Bitters will not speedily cure. We can say from personal experience and observation, that they always do cure, and that when used according to directions, they are always satisfactory. Electric Bitters will prove a priceless boon to sufferers from Biliousness, Malaria, Weak Back, or any urinary complaint, speedily cured. They purify the blood, regulate the bowels, and promptly act on the diseased parts. Every bottle guaranteed.

For sale at Wm. H. Cackley & Co's., Dunmore, W. Va.

An Enterprising Reliable House.

Can always be relied upon, and only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby securing the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the well known Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, with which we are positive we can please you, and also guarantee. It will never cure any cold, cough or disease of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, and to show our confidence we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free, of Wm. H. Cackley & Co's., Dunmore, W. Va.

Commissioner's Notice.

Felix H. Hull's Adm'r &c.
vs.
Felix H. Hull's Heirs &c.

All persons interested in the above entitled cause are hereby notified that I will on MONDAY THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1885, at my office in the town of Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, in the room on the premises of the late record in said cause in Greenbrier Court, 1885, at the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, on commencing said cause to me, on or

To continue the employment of the heirs of Felix H. Hull in the commissioner's report, filed in said cause on the 17th day of October, 1885.

Taking and stating the accounts in said cause, and consider a will proper to be done shall or to do.

To which any other action required by law may be thereon is proper, all of which persons are hereby notified to attend as they may deem proper.

J. W. Lee-ase,
21-4t Special Commissioner.

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Best In The World

BALLARD Gallery, Sporting and Target Rifles, with all improvements and latest patents. Made to Sportsmen's Special orders. Send for Catalogue.

MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN.

PARSONS' PILLS

MAKE RICH BLOOD.

MAKE HENS LAY

INSURE YOUR HOMES.

I am prepared to take fire risks in the Agricultural Insurance Co. of Watertown, N. Y., one of the most reliable Companies in the United States. Call and see me when you come to town. B. S. Tyre.

THOUSANDS SAY SO.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and in every case where 'Electric Bitters' are the purest and best medicine known, and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints. Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No bottle can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year.

Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Wm. H. Cackley & Co., Dunmore, W. Va.

But the celebrated of all Singers is the

Singer Sewing Machine.

It stops to every long night, by shaving and thrifty times are heard in the modern passage of every land and clime, no less than in the shades where beauty and wealth abound.

This "Singer" is the friend of all women, high and low, rich and poor, learned and unlearned. Great excellence lasts long by thousands; but this great "Singer" is now staying to millions. No one is too rich to be above sending one, and no one is too poor to earn one by industry and economy, which may very easily (but not badly) while it works.

Ladies are cordially invited to visit our office and inspect the new sewing machine.

C. B. Seebert, Agt.
Dunmore, W. Va.

A Walking Skeleton.

Mr. E. Springer, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., writes: "I was offered with kidney disease and rheumatism and was a walking skeleton. Used a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, which did me so much good that I bought a bottle more. After using three bottles I was entirely cured and now upon a scale, completely restored to health, with a strong appetite, and I gain in flesh all the time."

Call on Wm. H. Cackley & Co. Dunmore, W. Va., and get a free trial bottle of this extraordinary cure for all Lung Diseases. Large bottles $1.00.

For Hard Times

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

—AND—

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Pocahontas Times at $2.60

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☞ The following are our agents who are authorized to receive money for us and receipt for same. We trust the people in their vicinity will be willing to pay to them by any party will be in the habit:

Peter D. Yeagle.
Wm. H. Hott.
C. B. Brewster.
A. C. L. Gatchell.
Geo. F. Moore.
J. B. Appersett.
J. B. W. Nell.
N. J. Rowe.
R. W. Hill.

We hope our agents will do all they can to working up new subscribers for us, and also helping to extend our circulation.

HOME NEWS.

—C. P. Dize, Esq., of Webster county, was in town Monday night, and while here called to see us.

—Generally, the mail carrier from Lewisburg to this place, is the "funny" man for the boys. He knows them to laugh, and we are sure they will grow fat.

—Miss Minnie Beard has gone up near Union "to teach the young idea how to shoot."

—Just think how provoking it is to get no mail for four or five days and then get a half bushel at a time late at night. We just got wearied until wish we had some millstones.

—The skating craze has died away in Gradyville and the rink was sold last week for $275, which was eight months ago $2,500.

—Our friends are the Hon. C. P. Snyder for the public Contingent.

—Mr. Jno. Moore, of Mingo Flats, passed through town one day last week on his way to Rich mountain.

—We understand that steps will be taken soon by the County Court to have a bridge or two put across Knapp's creek. We are glad to hear this and hope the Court will carry this measure out speedily.

—Two subscribers have requested their paper stopped since the 1st of the month, and we now, by the 15th, we have failed to hear from them.

—We have received pamphlet entitled "A Few Suggestions for the Preservation of Eyesight" from Brown Instrument Co., 159 B'way, New York, which should be read by every housekeeper.

—Mr. Ulrich Bird, of Mill Point, called to see us Tuesday morn.

—Don't forget that we will trade you goods, manufactured by Greenbrier Valley Woolen Mills, and take wool for them after it is clipped at market prices.

—Mr. Sarah Burr, on Friday morning, the 12th inst., at her home on Brown's Mountain, aged 84 years.

—Dr. J. B. Lewis, of Ellis, was in to see us Tuesday.

—Enos Myrtle, who was tried in Alleghany county Va., recently, charged with murdering his child, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to six years in the Penitentiary at Richmond. A bill of exceptions has been filed by Gen. Skeen to appeal it from the County Court to the Circuit Court.

—We have received a copy of a little pamphlet of 80 pages entitled "Tobacco: How to Grow and Cure it," which gives a vast information to the tobacco growers. As we are out of the business of raising tobacco, we will with pleasure present anyone of our patrons who grows the weed, with the pamphlet, and advise others to send to Southern Fertilizing Company, Richmond, Va., and we give one of those blips in producing the notch used weed.

—The Highland Recorder says a man claiming to be "a dealer in blooded stock from Ohio," and later on as a detective passed through that county recently in pursuit of the horse thieves who passed through this county, and at top of Alleghany got some papers showing his "authority" and obtained a fine horse which the thieves had traded to Mr. Cull'ns, as stolen property. The same man will turn out to be a worse thief than the others.

—We had no mail from the Warm Springs on Tuesday night. The mails coming on that route have become infrequent. If the contractor cannot get better enough on the road to render efficient service, let him throw up the contract in the interest of some one who will ask a living salary for his services and be able to carry the mail in the most satisfactory of all. It is against the interest of all our citizens when the mails are poorly carried. There was no high waters Tuesday to hinder the mail from getting here, an't consequently no excuse.

—Boys, either go to school or go to work. You are growing up into a useless set of dead beats. The man who knows how to play "pool and knows nothing else, is of no earthly amount to himself or to any body else.—Ex.

NO HUMBEE.

We have secured the right by license to sell Clothing, Cloaks, Silk Wraps, Dress Goods—all new styles—Gentlemens Solitaire, Solid and Plated Jewelry and Watches of either the Waltham or Elgin movement, and many other things, to each and every one in this county, he or school boy or millionaire We will sell the same kind of Customer goods for $1.25 that Caplin, the pedlar, sells for $2. or $2.50. The same Cotton Overcoats which Caplin sold to Mr. Yeager for his children for $15.00, we could have sold for $6.50.

DON'T FORGET that we make you open your eyes, but Caplin makes you open your pockets.

Caplin has been skinning the people, but we will skin him.

Bear in mind that we will be around to see you all. Yours Truly,

GOLDBERG & GREENBERG.

☞ The goods of the Greenbrier Valley Woolen Mills, that were in the possession of Mr. J. W. Milligan, will be in the possession of the editor of this paper for sometime to come. They are goods worth all that are asked for them. COME & BUY.

—The Baltimore Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, South, will begin its 103rd session in Staunton, Va., March 10th, 1886. Bishop H. N. McTyeire will preside.

15,000 Miles in 5 Months.—The Clarksburg Telegram. In a recent issue says that a package containing of three goods was sent from Clarksburg to Shanghai, China, on Monday last, by M. S. Holmes, which cost him $7.41. The route the package was sent is a distance of about 15,000 miles.

—Poor old England is having a rough time of it with her gods.

Hillsboro Happenings.

Mrs. Harry Sydenstricker and Mrs. Preston Cook paid visits to relatives at Frankford Saturday the last week.

Miss Jennie C. Ruckman has been quite ill with diphtheria the last week.

Mr. R. L. Hall is feeling his—oh! I was just about to tell relatives as Miss Pizzi, Rudolph Co.

Messrs. Will and Alpheus Pollock have returned from a trip to Rhodes, Va.

Valentines have been going the rounds this week. One man in town got one which is is positively dangerous to talk to him about.

Master Rudolph Thomson has been quite ill the past week with fever.

Those from a distance enrolled as pupils at Prof. Brown's school at Hillsboro Academy are Misses Walter Anderson, John Armitage, from Hills Creek, and Mr. J. Andrew Price, Shannondell, of Frost.

Miss Mary Anderson's school at the Harper School house closed last Friday, and she is now teaching in Mr. Frank Harper's family.

Master Clarence Overholt lost both his dog's, Jeff, his Newfoundland, and Bowser, he getting a dose of strychnine. Clarence has our sympathy for his loss of Jeff which he had taught many little tricks.

Feb. 15th. PRUNELLA.

Dunmore Doings.

High Water, and no mail on Saturday last—all on account of there being no bridge across Knapp's creek. I understand there will be steps taken at next County Court for building a bridge across Knapp's creek near H. P. McGlaughlin's. Brethren, think seriously over the matter and give us a bridge so we can get to the county seat any time.

We will have another railroad some of these days, so let us have good roads and bridges that it can get in.

Some of our roads are in a very bad condition and should be better worked this year than last.

The lumbermen have their logs mostly ready to drive down Greenbrier river.

Prof. J. W. Fitz and C. L. Cook's schools are flourishing.

Feb. 15th. TOM SAWYER.

Conference.

Transcript from Church Conference Record, Lewisburg Circuit, Lewisburg District, Baltimore Conference.

Wm. H. Overholt offered the following resolution which was unanimously passed and ordered to be placed on record and said copies be furnished the "Episcopal Methodist," "Greenbrier Independent" and "Pocahontas Times" with request to publish the same:

To the Bishop and members of the Baltimore Conference of M. E. Church, South, Greeting:

We the undersigned members of M. E. Church, South, Lewisburg Circuit, Lewisburg District, would respectfully represent that: We have as a church no place as yet to hold Co. by the 31st day of January 1886, at Wesley Chapel for said circuit, in said district. It being represented to them that an effort would be made by the West Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church, South, such a change in the Baltimore Conference as would include within the bounds of West Virginia Conference, by far the greater part of Lewisburg District of which our charge is a part, and believing that such change would work irreparable injury to our beloved Zion in all its interests, and calling to mind that by the blessing of God under the guidance of the Baltimore Conference many churches have been achieved for the Master and under the ministry of whom preachers and fathers of precious memory, broke Bush and to the gospel, have lived and died, and with whom leaders and members many of the most precious memories of the people are inseparably connected; we therefore pray you, fathers and brethren, to take such action on our behalf before the General Conference as shall to your wisdom seem necessary and effective in retaining to us a name and place as members of the Baltimore Conference, M. E. Church, South, and as your petitioners will ever pray.

C. W. KINDRICK, Sec.

A Horse and a Feed Trough for 3 Cents

If the value of feed in this section may be arrived at by comparing the price which hay brought at a sale last week with the price of the horses—the two commodities, it is scarce credible. There were five horses sold. None brought as much as fifty dollars, one $1.00, another was knocked down at $1.5 cents, and still another had to be taken down without a bid until a feed trough was added and the auctioneer let both go at the first bid—viz. 3 cents.—Monroe.

"The Man and Boy."

For some time past our exchanges have frequently printed accounts of "the man and boy" who were traveling under the name of Tom Brady and Jim. Where ever these individuals were found from horses have been stolen, and it is always supposed that Brady and Jim were the thieves, although closely pursued they have always managed to escape.

On last Tuesday, W. H. Triplett, a detective from Youngstown, Ohio, who has been on the track of the thieves passed through here. He said the men's name was Jerry Hays and the boy's Frank Hays. That they were from Preston county this state. They commenced their depredation in Va. and Mr. Triplett had followed them from that state through Virginia and across the mountains to this valley where they (the thieves) stole the horses of Messrs. Rosecrans and Crouch. We hope that Mr. Triplett may be successful in bringing the thieves to speedy justice.—Enterprise.

Ever since we read the above article, we have been wondering if the "man and boy" are not brother and nephew of ex-President Hayes. He stole the Presidency of the United States and the "man and boy" are content with stealing horses.

The famous Pictured Rocks are on the Kanawha pike about four miles from Morgantown, and for a hundred years have attracted the attention of visitors. They are covered with rude figures of panthers, snakes, wolves, &c., &c., evidently the work of the Indians. They are now much worn and hard to decipher, but are still full of interest. Howe's history of Virginia says, speaking of these rocks:

"On the plantation of Henry Hamilton there is a large flat rock, about 150 feet long and 50 feet wide, with numerous engravings of animals, well executed—such as panthers or full size, buffalo tracks, horse tracks, deer tracks, turkey tracks, eels, &c., women large as life, human tracks, otters, beavers, snakes, crows, eagles, wild cats, bears, wolves, raccoons, opossums, bears, etc., etc."—New Dominion.

Hon. Sam. J. Tilden completed his 72nd birth-day on the 9th inst. He said on that day that he had better health than he had enjoyed for sometime past.

Hello.

Knowing well that we cannot visit every home in this county, but realizing each home ought to receive its county paper, hence we offer inducements to others to visit everybody in the county in our interest as well as theirs. We make the following offers:

To the person sending us the names of 20 new subscribers with the cash, we will give one Bandington Breech-Loading shot gun, with re-loading tools, worth $20, or a sewing machine worth $45.

To the person sending us 40 new subscribers with the cash, we will give one Waterbury watch.

To the person sending us 30 new subscribers with the cash, we will give a large size steel engraving of Ulysses S. Grant, worth $5, or we will give a choice set of seven others as large as the same price.

To the person sending us 15 new subscribers with the cash, we will send Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

To the person sending us 30 new subscribers with cash, we will give Shakespeare's complete works in three volumes.

To the person sending us 20 new subscribers with the cash, we will give a history of the U. S. worth $2.50.

To the person sending us 8 new subscribers with the cash, we will send THE TIMES one year.

To the person sending us three new subscribers with the cash, we will send THE TIMES six months.

The subscribers names need not all be sent at one time, but as soon as the required number has been reached we will have sent to the address of each the premium to which the number entitles him. At these very liberal terms we hope many will go to work and secure a premium which will cost them only a few hours time. What lady wants to secure a sewing machine on these terms?

Fisherburg.

The following is a list of Fisherburg whom unmarried ask before me on application:

Jacob W. Sharp, executor of Wm. Sharp, dec'd.

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Clerk of Assn. for Pocahontas Co.

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Buckler's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

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Everything usually found in a first-class country store, and we also carry work clothing, new goods.

BELOW we give a few of the goods we have in stock with some prices appended:

Roasted Coffee, Peaberry Coffee, Peanuts, Filberts, Prunes, Cream Nuts, SEGARS AND TOBACCO of quite an assortment.

TURKEY RED DARLING
RUSH Whose stock, for which will wheel any watch, now by mail for 25 cents.

8 and 10 penny nails at forty per lb.

OYSTERS, OYSTER CRACKERS, Ginger Cakes, Shoemaker Dyes.

ELITE toilet soap, 3 cakes for 25 cts, and a fragrance with a handkerchief case.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,
CHERRY PECTORAL
and SARSAPARILLA;
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS,
RAMON'S RELIEF,
CLOVOCOUCH'S VERMIFUGE, the celebrated worm killer.

Dr. Moffett's Magic Soother for mending Crockery, Glass, Copper, &c.

We have many other things which space will not allow us to mention.

Give us one call and you will be sure to give us many.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE.

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Dunmore, W. Va.

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IS A GOOD ONE,
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BLEACHED MUSLIN
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QUEENSWARE
NOTIONS
TOYS
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and everything usually found in a first-class country house.

Any and all of the above goods will be sold CHEAP for CASH or good country

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Pocahontas Times.

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Pocahontas Times.

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Newspaper Laws.

1. Subscribers who do not give notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the offices which they are directed, they are responsible, until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take papers from the office or sending and having them remained for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not, is held in law to be a subscriber.

(Continued from 1st page.)

...ook to—children, bustling whither she is glad to be left awhile with a new experience in a lover's life. While musing those sensitive eyes Beatrice told him the secret of her love, the shock at one time, was great, but in spite of it, Beatrice was still the Beatrice of his dreams. Then there was hope, there is always hope in such cases. But now what? Nothing?

He laughed bitterly as he thought of the bonds he had been unfortunate enough to find the name of when he had called Beatrice's complaint—her grievous apathy and indifference to the world at large. Now he had got at the very germ of the disease. To weather the rage and mad revenge with such a woman to carry—such a mind unwarping her love. Poor girl! Poor girl!

He could not leave the boy's reading of Rutherford Beaumont here, continued Through Mrs. Wilson of course. And by his new light he could not help a discrepancy which had always troubled him. On the night the twin lads forgot and went, the nurse had said that Beatrice had waited one years ago from starvation, whereas Hermes had told him that until she came to the house she was a stranger to them all. He had not thought it worth while to point the inquiry.

She, little strangely mentioned women had made him promise to wait. Wait for what? There was nothing to wait for. Even if he, as he mentally told himself he could, should linger, he murdered and be willing to take Beatrice as his wife even now he knew the a barrier, never to be crushed, would be raised by her. He did not wrong her in this. He knew that for all that had befallen she was unstained by mental contact and action. He had no desire to give her up, even to-night.

She had not tried to win her love, she had not supposed that love when offered. She will be home soon. Yet he knew directly she knew Beatrice's absence she knew that Beatrice would never be his. The thought drove him to it and Rutherford Carruthers would leave London, as, with heavy heart and head bowed, he walked through those quiet streets of suburban London.

But why the flight? No one dared, or dare, charge could have threatened her. Did she shut all by herself in the evening in Beaumont House? Did she feel that her reputation must give way, and with one breath the world scorn her love, and with the next tell her how true she might now be known there? No. A word from her would have stayed the passing, she had been as good as asked him to come. She was not flying from him.

Then the thought of that man who was seeking her came to his relief. He shuddered and felt sick at the horrid idea why. But kindred thought was to them the unknown man and how any he wanted Beatrice.

Renewed thought. He would see such him. He had no doubt in know. Arbor would be had this troubling heart of anguish, all intolerable, could but find it, make that man answer. There was nothing else left for him. He would find that man. Yes, back, with the greatest blessing that ever came to man.

So he walked on and on, almost unconscious of his surroundings, his mind full of the strange intelligence he must have, but all the while fearful he might lose the thread of her history, thinking of her as the calm for purity and for God's sake and hers, the end of all this world against whom words would not relieve her.

Before he started with more vim than he had had for many days past, he had already called "Cab!" All he

---

would ask think of was Beatrice and her revenge. All he asked was to be able to see her and tell her there was one who would not be a bondsman to her. The evil reports that he would have to ask Carruthers of the family of his father deceased. He would find her. He would go to her, take her hand, if it were possible, and tell her what she had to say.

But to know now or to-night to-morrow, the day or day after, was but to give him, and he saw he felt a very substantial fee what he had decided to promise only a few days ago.

Reason, no? Why should he delay now? How had this wronged him?

CHAPTER XXVII.

A HELPING HAND.

To make up one's mind to act is to find a young woman who can deny herself without having a train in her thing—to find her is another. The search is a piece of considerable interest—and church meetings are no exception as the unfitting novel reader is asked to believe. Such was at least the experience of two men, who, from different motives, were equally anxious to find the fugitive. The first Maurice Berney, the second Frank Carruthers.

Berney, who, having paid a second visit to Dolbury, had to some extent mended matters with Beatrice's boy and the nurse had gone to London, he is a busy office in Blackburn and returned to the capital. The more he studied the situation, the more apparent it became that, in his own words, he was in a cleft stick. So long as Beatrice could conceal her whereabouts from him, so long was he utterly helpless. He could, of course, compose a certain amount of revenge but the cost would be too great. However sweet a thing may be, it may be bought too dearly. He could work boldly up to Sir Mainguy Clinton and threaten himself to make it a scandal. He could go to Miss Talbert and show them that he loathed their views when she was little more than a schoolgirl. But what good would this do? He had wanted to also, and his prayer held no other. It might bring down Beatrice but not her money. He would have to deal with men of the world instead of a woman over whom he held the threat of exposure. He had one article to sell—silence. There was one customer for it, his wife. With her he could trade to advantage, but the moment he broke rock for another market its commodity became of but value.

Again, there was that cursed clause in old Talbert's will. Beverly could easily prove that Beatrice was his wife but in doing so he also proved that she had married, when under age, without her trustees' consent, and the said trustees would throw into two hearing a year to keep us kept out of the way. If this was two hundred a year which he knew that had he not insisted on bringing some one's head down to the dust, he might have had all from the moment. Why had he not taken the answer and foregone the revenge?

In fact, Beatrice's flight, although not effected by strategical reason, was a masterpiece, a move which found her enemy head and foot. Surely he looked forward to the time when circumstances would force him to take the best offer made him. Well he knew that the moment Beatrice owned her self to reveal the truth to her friends, the moment she elected to confess her girlish folly, and face what shame and ills or might be due to her, every shred of power to hold would be gone. It was, therefore, imperative he should find Beatrice and regain negotiations upon a basis more favorable to her. Reflection and the risk he must run of losing everything made him to stand on lower his demands. He would take fifteen hundred, even a half of Beatrice's fortune, and if she shirked it would surely take a regular deal of just that proportion. He would be about as long as the money was paid him hence as he chose.

What if he gave out that he was dead and acted until she had outlived anxiety? Then his case would be supreme. But to give this advantage he must be at once, it might be for years, and in the meantime must somehow make a living. Perhaps, after his former experience, he would put money again. Any way the state of his exchequer got a rise on the waiting scheme.

(Continued next week.)

The Times and The Pocahontas Times is only one year for $1.50. The Times is a seven page WEEKLY, published at the county seat. It is a democratic paper, and is acknowledged to be one of the BEST agricultural journals in the country. We offer our paper and the Times for only $1.50.

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It has the Finest Set of Attachments and the Handsomest Wood Work of any Machine Made.

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The New York Observer

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. IV. | Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, August 19, 1886. | No. 10.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, [illegible]
Prosecuting Attorney, [illegible]
Clerk, [illegible]
Deputy Clerk, [illegible]
Clerk of Co. & Co. Courts, [illegible]
Assessor, [illegible]
Constable, [illegible]
County Surveyor, [illegible]

JUSTICES' OFFICERS.

[illegible]

TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

Circuit Court convenes on the 1st Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June, and 3rd Monday of Oct.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and 2nd Tuesday in July, July 4 being same.

Dr. S. P. PATTERSON,
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

H. S. SLAVEN,
Attorney-at-Law, & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas, Randolph, and in the Supreme Courts of Appeals.

R. S. TUCK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

F. J. SITES,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. A. [illegible],
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

W. [illegible],
Attorney-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

L. S. [illegible],
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas County.

Dr. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Huntersville regularly during Spring and Fall. The latest style of work done with superior facilities.

J. [illegible], M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
[illegible], W. Va.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the people of Huntersville and surrounding country. Prompt attention to all calls day or night.

G. B. SWECKER,

AUCTIONEER AND Real Estate and Life
LIVE STOCK

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
BEST TONIC.

DICK'S WATCH.

BY MRS. L. H. SLAVEN.

Dear little Dick, called by the fire,
Sat watching the shadows come and go,
As the dancing flames leaped higher and higher,
Flooding the room with a ruddy glow.

His chubby head on his side was poised,
And he turned for a moment a listening ear;
Mother," cried he, "I've got a watch!
I can feel it ticking right under here."

"You Dick, you, with that God-bless-ed face,
To watch your hours as they fly away!
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

Pocahontas Times.

James B. Canfield,

WRITER AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

☞ Notes and Notices, in every case, will be charged to the Advertiser, or the one making the order, and must be paid for in advance or on delivery of the copy. Obituaries of children, ...

Pocahontas, Thursday, Aug. 29, 1895.

THIS PAPER ...

Our Delegate.

When we arrived home we found a communication here written from Academy favoring a Webster county man as House of Delegates. We cannot agree with him that Webster county is entitled to the delegate even if that county has never had a chance to vote for U. S. Senator. The man who is sent from this delegate district is sworn to represent his constituents, as well his wishes mainly be in them. Webster had the delegate in the last session and it is Pocahontas' turn now. We believe an arrangement was made a few years ago by which Webster was to have the delegate one term and Pocahontas two terms; but, even ignoring this fact, it is nothing but fair that this county should have the delegate—term about. It is claimed by some Webster delegates that their man ought to serve one full term—four years. Now everybody knows that the delegate from Webster county served a full term, which is only two years, and moreover we don't believe that a large majority of the people of Webster favor a man from that county. Our correspondent further says that to nominate a man from Webster county will be the means of uniting the Democracy as a man and success will be the result. We cannot agree with him in this matter. To make a success is to nominate a man from our own county. We hope that Webster delegates will come to the convention at this place Friday with a determination to nominate a man from our county, and pledge themselves to go home and work for his success and never quit work until the election is over and our delegate has a larger majority given him than any delegate has ever had in the two counties.

The Court House.

Our first editorial on this subject was replied to at length by our Edray correspondent. Neither had the right under the rules of debate to close by replying to him, which our last editorial only did without attempting to raise any new issue or point. That then ended the matter as this is the rule adopted and followed by us in all discussions of this character. We have this week received a lengthy communication carrying the debate further which to publish would be running our rule. Our correspondent, therefore, must excuse us for not giving him more latitude than we would or rule to others, and in no event would we have him think that his positions on the editorial management of this paper in any way hinders or keeps going place to his correspondence. The debate has closed under preliminary rules.

Green Bank Convention.

Pursuant to call of the Democratic Executive Committee the convention met on the 14th inst., and H. E. Hannah was elected Chairman and C. O. Arbogast, Secretary. On motion the chair appointed Wm. F. Arbogast, Dr. C. L. Austin, R. B. Kerr and Wm. Shrecks as a committee to suggest the names of ten delegates to represent the district in the convention to be held at Hunterseville Aug. 29th, who after consultation recommended the following named gentlemen:

Dr. J. P. Mooman, J. W. Riley, N. B. Arbogast, C. F. Moore, Jessie Patterson, Claiborne Ashford, C. A. Lightner, Chas. Pritchard, Wm. B. Hudson and J. P. Woodfield. On motion the Chairman, Secretary and Committee were added to the delegation and Daniel Wilfong and Wm. Cassell were appointed alternates.

On motion it was decided that any one or any portion of the delegates in attendance at the convention are authorized to cast such vote as the district is entitled in joint convention.

On motion the delegates were instructed to request that each district in this county shall be entitled to a vote in joint convention in proportion to their Democratic strength.

On motion Adjourned.

S. B. HANNAH, Chairman.
C. O. ARBOGAST, Secretary.

Edray District Convention.

Pursuant to the call of the chairman of the county executive committee the voters of Edray district met in convention on Saturday 14th inst., to select ten delegates to represent them at the Delegate District convention to be held at Huntersville on the 29th inst.

The convention was called to order at 1 p. m. and Jno. W. Warwick was chosen chairman and T. M. Skiles secretary.

On motion the chair appointed E. D. King, Levi Waugh and S. D. Price to retire and select ten delegates and the following were selected: Jacob Sharp, A. M. McGlaughlin, J. Q. Poage, H. H. McClintic, Jacob Simmons, Geo. McCollum, Wm. C. Mann, Jno. W. Warwick and Wm. M. Sharp. On motion adopted.

By a unanimous vote the delegates were instructed to vote for Levi Gay as candidate for House of Delegates.

JOHN W. WARWICK, Chair'n.
T. M. SKILES, Secretary.

Hunterville District Convention.

On the 14th inst., the following delegates were appointed to represent this district in the convention to be held at Huntersville next Friday, 29th inst.: Henry White, Wm. Curry, Hugh P. McClaughlin, Wm. T. Ferry, Wm. Cook, Preston M. Harper, L. D. Moore, H. M. Loveridge, M. F. Herold and R. S. Tuck.

A young man from Pittsburg passed through town Monday en route to stanton. He was riding a bicycle. A man above town saw him and greatly frightened rushed home and told his wife they must have prayer at once, because the day of judgment was coming, sure. He said he knew it because he saw the d——l a straddle of a buggy wheel going up to Beverly after the lawyers.—Philippi Philanthrofist.

It is announced that the Arbuckle system has continued to put the Morrison anglo resolution into practical effect notwithstanding its failure to become a law by Mr. Cleveland's omission to give it his signature. A roll is to be at once made for $10,000,000 bonds, which it is alleged, is to be promptly followed by similar calls at monthly intervals. Apparently the Free Coinage Democrat's whisper from the people does not pocket out of the treasury.—Ex.

Hillsboro Happenings.

Mr. P. Hannah of Caldwell station, Greenbrier Co., is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Sallie Calfinn, of this place.

Prof. C. A. Brown returned last week from Staunton where he has been attending the Peabody Institute for the past month.

Last week as Mr. Geo. Clark was fixing the rubber block of his wagon he let the ax slip cutting his thumb and hand severely.

Mr. E. L. Holt is off on another trip to Mingo. Of course he wants to see his brother, and he certainly consults him often.

Messrs. C. & W. had a few words about their turkey pasture last week. Mr. C. says he will either pay Mr. W. for his turkey pasture or muzzle his turkeys.

Your correspondent had the pleasure of attending an all day meeting at the Droop last Sunday. Three excellent sermons were delivered to a large, attentive and appreciative audience—one by Rev. D. S. Rydenstricker, one by Rev. Wm. E. Miller and one by Rev. Hannah.

The Beaver Lick Co. are getting along finely with their railroad, will have it to the river by the first of September. Messrs. E. L. Holt and Dr. Bryan went out a few days ago and took the first ride on it.

Miss Retta Clark returned last week from Union, Monroe Co., where she has been visiting relatives.

August 16th. PRUNELLA.

Durbin Doings.

Capt. E. A. Smith left for Boonesville to day and S. L. Jackson for Staunton.

Rev. Forrest Moore is to Lewisburg.

Mr. Vandyke is gone to Pittsburg.

Mr. B. F. Jackson has bought a farm eight miles from Harrisonburg, Va., and is making arrangements to move there shortly. We are sorry to have so good a neighbor leave us.

Mr. S. C. Gay has moved on the Kerr farm two miles from Durbin.

Mr. B. F. McIlwee wears a twelve lb. six lb. gun—it's a girl.

August 16th. TOM SAWYER.

Jos. Varner, had a fine new Sunday hat. An investigation developed the fact that several bones about 10 or 12 inches long had gotten into the cow's stomach and given fast. It is supposed that she either dusting salt swallowed the bones, or they were taken in, in her slop.—*Mt. News.*

Notes on Schools and Teaching.

BY J. W. FITZ.

As much time and money have been wasted by parents sending their children to the Universities lacking sound training in first class preparatory schools, I am induced to write a few articles on this most important subject.

I know no really first class preparatory school in W. Va. This want must be supplied. We have a vigorous and growing State. The wealth is greater than the educational development of the people.

The people must realize that the publick school is very elementary, and the instruction in them hardly deserves the name of education.

Very many in our state, who would be called rich elsewhere, are utterly regardless of the claims of a higher education.

Let us scout the idea that the publick school is a grand thing, but rather let us consider it but the shadow and skeleton of an education.

We need teachers of highly cultivated minds and these cannot be supplied, so long as the people are humbugged with a class of men, who impress them with the belief that "reading, riting and ciphering" are the ultimate limit of desirable attainments.

(To be continued.)

High School.

HIGH TIMES.—It may not be generally known among your readers, that a High School has been attempted here.

The first session just closed. The final exercises occurred Friday afternoon, July 26th. Where all acquitted themselves so well, it would be invidious to give special commendation.

Readings were given by Luck Kee, Willie Price and Pleasure Price.

Exercises in Elocution were rendered by Misses Jane Moore, Mary Price and Master Burmer Price.

A dialogue was given by Master Kee and Anna McGlaughlin, it was very harmoniously rendered.

Essays upon Home, Africa and American Revolution were read by Miss Eliza Kee and Andrew Jones Price in the order mentioned. A poem prepared for the occasion was recited by Anna B. Price.

The school room was handsomely decorated with evergreen and wild flowers and the whole it was a most enjoyable affair. It is hoped there is more and better to follow.

The Principal, Rev. Wm. T. Price, having a family to educate has opened the school and proposes to teach along with his own children any who may be inclined to attend. In the school, comes branches, Mathematics, Languages and Natural science are taught at $1.50 per month. The Principal is an A. M. of Washington & Lee University and has had considerable experience in teaching.

The following is the grade written for the occasion:

School days, like birds on rapid wings,
Are flying fast, or so it seems,
O, for those days of life to be,
Decades are a wish to speed their flight,
But rather let them stay!

Our life, at very best, is short,
Youth, middle years and age,
Age, as the sweet greeting close,
With rapture true and fancy wrought
To view each from the stage.

God wills it thus, we cannot change
Time's rushing, mighty waters on,
What can we do? no question ask?
Now hours will—yes me, minutes,
Do passing years to men.

Perform your duty, fill your spheres,
Love God and fellow-man,
Your bosoms raise against the wrong,
Shun whisper that sin by sin,
And what while you can.

Think you we're still near the years,
Then how will come no more?
Ah! yes, in higher eyes than this
We'll pass those years in close review
And count their record o'er!

Then let us all—the young and old
Improve the time that's given,
Be study youth—be hopeful ages—
The time is short, we quickly run,
And note every fleeting sun
The end of it is Heaven!

OBSERVER.

DUNMORE HIGH SCHOOL,
Dunmore, W. Va.

L. W. FITZ, Pr. Principal.
Miss ANNA L. PARKER, Assistant Principal.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen thoroughly prepared for teaching, for business, for the University.

Board and tuition $100 per session of 9 months.

Music a specialty; Gold medal conferred; 15 educators.

Aug. 19 tf.

Money Saved is Money Made,

And the Way to Save it is to Use Russell's Champion Fence.

It will last both for cattle and all the rest of any other make of fencing in stopping it to all kinds of ground; unexcelled on hill sides for smoothness, and will resist wind proof. It has a great many other advantages and is within the reach of all as the terms are very moderate. It is taking the lead of all other fences wherever introduced.

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Spring & Summer Goods

AT

J. B. BRADSHAW'S, Green Bank, W. Va.,

consisting of everything usually found in a good country store.

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH OR GOOD PRODUCE.

My stock consists in part of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children, BOOTS and SHOES for Men, Boys, Ladies and Children, NOTIONS of a great variety, HARDWARE, and TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY of all the best kinds.

Two Car Loads Salt!

I have bought and am now receiving two car loads of GRAHAM'S SALT, which I will sell at the very lowest cash prices. If you want a BARREL OF FLOUR, a BARREL OF SALT, or a BARREL OF SUGAR, or anything else you want to buy cheap, call and see me.

WANTED: 25,000 pounds of WOOL for which I will pay the highest market price in cash, or exchange for goods. Wm. B. Hall is still at Green Bank and will be glad to see his friends and customers. TARRANTED SPECIALTY. Any kind of work done by Hall. Prices always right.

Green Bank, W. Va., May 15-tf.

J. B. BRADSHAW.

HOME NEWS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce Levi Ours as a candidate for the next House of Delegates from the Pocahontas district composed of Pocahontas and Webster counties, subject to the decision of the Democratic convention.

—Days are shortening.

—Autumn will soon be here.

—A Barlow and Wm. Ours are first to finish haying here-about.

—Mr. R. V. Hill, of Academy, was in our office Monday.

—Mrs. Plunkett, of Staunton, is the guest of Miss Clara Sharp at Deatherick's Creek.

—Dr. Wm. F. Barlow and wife, of Lewisburg, spent the week at their son D. E. Barlow's and with their numerous other friends.

—A good Hoke boy to trade other horses, cut wood, &c.

T. M. SMILEY.

—Miss Pearle Scott left Tuesday morning for her home near Lynchburg, Va., which saddened the hearts of not a few and me especially.

—If you are in need of any kind of Job Work, give us your orders and see what we can do for you.

—Don't fill the system with quinine, to prevent or cure Fever and Ague. Ayer's Ague Cure is the specific for this disease, and leaves no poison to produce disease, deafness, headache, or other disorders.

—Young, old and middle aged, all experience the wonderfully beneficial effect of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young children, suffering from sore eyes, sore ears, scald head, or with any scrofulous taint, become healthy and strong by the use of this medicine. Six bottles, $5.

WANTED.—Thirty cords fit for pulp, before after 15th of November. Address T. B. Sutton, Marlin Bottom, W. Va.

[illegible] were cut by us now and those working ago. We wish them to be paid promptly as it will be to your benefit as well as ours. We are much obliged to those who have already settled.

—A nice assortment of Letter and Note books at this office and thousands of envelopes charming to the eye—all of which we will sell cheap. Come and buy or send your orders by mail.

—Providence permitting, Rev. Dr. Jno. W. Carter, of Petersburg, W. Va., will preach the funeral sermon, in memory of the late Dr. P. D. Carter, at the church at Edray, W. Va., on Sunday August 22nd, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

LOCKED SAFES.—Parties wishing bills for building or any thing done later for a special purpose, or of extra width and size, will find it to their advantage to make out their bills and hand me, as I have contracted for sawing and can fill any bills very soon.

H. M. LOCKRIDGE.

—We have received the *Delineator* for September and it is up to the good standard in giving the latest styles and fashions in ladies', Misses' and children's wear. Sold for 15 cents a single copy, Haper, or $1 per year. Address The Butterick Publishing Company, 7, 9 & 11 West 13th St., N. Y.

—Mr. Randolph Ryan and wife, of Augusta county, Va., passed through our town Tuesday on their way home from Ky.

NEW GOODS.—We have received a large assortment of Cashmere, Lawn, Flannels &c., from the Greenbrier Valley Woolen Mills which we will sell for cash or wool. Come and buy. Jas. B. Caskaid, Agent. Goods at Texas office.

THE WORLD'S WONDERS.—S. Hardold, of Ripley, is now canvassing the county for one of the finest and best books—"The World's Wonders." It is replete with information and the cause of the success of J. W. Burt is our highest guarantee of its merit. He is agent for this and Pendleton counties. No. 8-35.

—It is time that the trustees of Hunterville school district should be trying to secure a teacher for the coming session. As the board has increased the salary of a first grade teacher $5 at this place, but little trouble should be had in securing a teacher at once. Begin to-day.

—We received the first of the week from Barbour county, and we noticed in that county that the hay crop is short but the oats crop is luxuriant. In Randolph county the hay crop is better and oats will be an average crop. One of the last, if not the last, pieces of corn we saw along the road in Mr. Lantz's is at the mouth of Stony creek this county.

—The following shows the aggregate value of personal property as assessed in Pocahontas county in the year, 1890:

Green Bank Dist., No. voters, white, 370, col. 5, value of property $[illegible]

Edray, No. voters, white, 374, col. 23, value of property $93,410.

Huntersville, No. voters, white, 324, col. 19, value of property $94,803.

Little Levels, No. of voters, white, 353, col. 31, value of property $110,040.

Totals. No. of voters, white, 1320, col. 81, value of property $355,014.

Boards of Education should take notice that there has been an increase in value in some districts by additional assessments since the first Monday in July. These figures show the true value and will be found thus on the book in the Clerk's Office, also in the hands of the Sheriff.

C. O. ARBOGAST, Assessor, P. C.

Locked for Burglars.

On last Friday evening while L. B. Moore and family were visiting a near neighbor, his house was entered in broad daylight by some party and things were very much disarranged in several rooms, one chest was ransacked of considerable clothing, as there was some queens ware in it, it was supposed they were looking for something to satisfy the inner man as well. Three suspicious looking women were seen on the road near this house that morning and evening. A liberal reward should be offered for the apprehension of all such parties.

Xs.

TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.—The teacher's institute for Pocahontas county will meet at Marlin's Bottom, beginning 9th of September next, instead of Edray as previously announced.

The exercises will undoubtedly be of a character that will richly repay those who are present as Mr. J. W. Hinkle, the Co. Supt. of Greenbrier, a gentleman of superior ability, has been appointed Instructor.

The Trustees of the Presbyterian church there, kindly tendered the use of their building and it being a commodious one will add very materially to the comfort of the teachers.

I earnestly desire all the Teachers, School Officers, and those interested in the schools of the county to be present and participate in the exercises of the Institute.

I have made arrangements with Messrs. Andrew McGlaughlin, Sam. Price, T. S. Hides and Levi Gay to board the Teachers and others at 75 cts. a day. Applicants for board will do well to write in advance of the time to the above mentioned parties, so that if necessary I will seek other places for accomodation should these prove inadequate.

Examination of teachers will be held at the same place commencing promptly at 8:30 A. M. September 14th.

All applicants will be required to present a certificate of attendance at the Institute or a [illegible] before they will be admitted.

Yours Respectfully,

H. M. LOCKRIDGE, Co. Supt.

—We have received the report of Hon. Jno. S. Miller, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The collections for West Virginia during the last fiscal year were $480,083.09.

WANTED you to know that our N. Y. fruit trees is worth six Va. or W. Va. trees. They will stand the severest winters uninjured, and bear in abundance. We warrant every New York tree to be delivered in good condition, and live and demand to be nice, healthy trees.

Apple trees $10.00 per 100. Peach $10.00. Grapes 25 to 50 cts. each. Don't buy until we call.

L. E. WYCKOFF, Head agent for the southern States, Huntersville W. Va.

Wm N. COOPER, } Fahrman. Wilson
Park'r. " } Sawyer; Ozzora
Ed. " } and Waterloo.

HILLSBORO.

Male and Female Academy.

C. A. BROWN, Principal.

The second annual session of this school will begin September 8th, 1890, and continues a session of ten months, or two terms. The first term will continue four months, ending December 20th. The second term will begin the second Monday in January.

LOCATION AND ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Academy is pleasantly located in the town of Hillsboro, W. Va. The people of this town and vicinity are noted for their hospitality and general good morals. The town has abundance of church privileges. The school building is a large handsome structure containing two rooms well supplied with desks and chairs.

COURSE OF STUDY.

1. GRADE.—Orthography, Reading, Writing, and first Lessons Arithmetic, Grammar and Geography.

2. Orthography, Reading, Writing, Practical Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and History.

3. Elementary Algebra, Higher Arithmetic, English Grammar, National Philosophy, Physical Geography, Physiology, Rhetoric and Latin begun.

4. English, Latin, Greek, Higher Mathematics and History, finished.

In addition to the above course, arrangements have been made for thorough instruction in French and in Vocal and Instrumental music.

Special attention will be given to Orthography, Penmanship, Composition and Elocution.

A literary society will be organized in connection with the school.

In this school will be found no hired and most improved methods of teaching.

Examinations will be held at the completion of each term. Pupils will be required to obtain a grade of 75 per cent before dropping a text book.

Monthly reports of pupils progress in conduct and general deportment, will be sent to the parents and guardians.

EXPENSES.

Tuition per month in 1st Grade, $1.50.
" " 2nd " 2.00.
" " 3rd " 2.50.
" " 4th " 3.00.

Extra charges will be made for Music and French.

A contingent fee of 15 cts. per month will be charged to provide fuel ect.

(The above expenses apply to the last term, and to those pupils in attendance from beyond the Knapsack school district during the first term).

Good board can be had in and near the town at reasonable prices.

No deductions from tuition charges, except in protracted sickness.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, STUDIES AND TEXTS.

The school will close with public exercises, at which time a handsome gold medal will be awarded to the pupil who will have reached the highest grade in daily recitations during the session.

Said medal will be awarded for Penmanship. Prize will be awarded for excellence in orthography, Penmanship and Reading.

REMARKS.

In view of the above advantages offered at Hillsboro Academy, parents should examine and secure schooling facilities and daughters from the country or other schools. Come and be assured of attention.

Parents frequently invite and solicit me to reading their children to call, but before they have completed the preparatory course at home, hence it is that so many students leave college and its surroundings. New Hillsboro Academy offers a thorough preparatory course and when a student completes course given there he is prepared to enter college. It is hoped therefore that parents and people generally of this county will give their patronage and influence in assisting in and upholding a school which if liberally sustained by the county will be of lasting benefit to all the people. For further particulars, address C. A. BROWN, Academy, Pocahontas Co., W. Va.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N. Y.

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, W. Va., entered in the

21ST DAY OF JUNE 1890

in the Chancery cause of Geo. E. Gay vs. R. F. Lilly and als. pending in said Court the undersigned will proceed to sell publicly to highest bidder at Court House door of said county in the village, and

ON THE

1ST DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1890

a tract of land lying near Edray in said county adjoining the lands of John E. Moore and others containing [illegible] acres which is a small unobstructed cottage.

TERMS: A credit of six and twelve months will be given, except as to costs, on which sufficient to pay cost of said sale, the purchaser to give bonds for the deferred installments with approved personal security; bonds to bear interest from day of sale, a lien to be retained as ultimate security.

E. S. TUCK, Special Com'r.

I John J. Beard Clerk of the Circuit Court aforesaid do certify that E. S. Tuck special comm'r. who as named has executed bond in the penalty required by the decree in the above cause.

Teste: JOHN J. BEARD C. C.

Aug. 12-4t. Price's fee, $7.20.

Notice to Creditors.

To the creditors of E. [illegible] dec'd.

All the creditors of E. [illegible] dec'd are hereby notified to appear before the undersigned Commissioner of Pocahontas County, W. Va., at my office in Huntersville on the 1st day of September, 1890, and prove their claims against said estate. Those failing to do so may be excluded from the benefit of said estate.

WITNESS: James W. Hinkle, Jr., Commissioner of the Circuit Court for said county, this the 16th day of July, 1890.

JAMES W. HINKLE, Jr.,
Commissioner C. C.

July 23-4t. Price's fee, $4.00.

Commissioner's Notice.

Jacob H. Arbogast,
vs.
Jacob G. Gum's Adm'r and als.
and
Jno. T. Gammon and wife
vs.
Same.

All persons interested in the above mentioned causes will take notice that on Special Commissioner's Sale when said causes were referred to a Master Commissioner by the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county on the 21st day of June, 1890, to make a report to court as the following matters of account, viz:

1st. What amounts of principal money are now due to the parties to [illegible]

2nd. What amounts of principal money are now due to the parties to [illegible]

3rd. An account showing what debts are properly chargeable upon the estate of said J. G. Gum, dec'd, with their legal priorities.

4th. Whether or not Wm. Ours, special receiver in said cause, has collected the [illegible] which he is charged with and [illegible] and if not what disposition has been made of same.

5th. What lands are liable to sale for debts due by said J. G. Gum, dec'd, their separate, probable value and which of [illegible] and which of said lands will be liable to be sold for the payment of said debts, and which will [illegible] and which will be liable to be sold for the payment of said debts, with the [illegible] and which will [illegible] and which will be liable to be sold for the payment of said debts, and the order in which said lands

POCAHONTAS TIMES

Newspaper Laws.

1. Subscribers who do not give us notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take papers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Any person who finds a newspaper in the street, or elsewhere, is not liable for its loss or destruction.

A Sabbath-Keeping Nation.

Our Nation has been pre-eminently a Sabbath-keeping Nation. If we have lost much of the Puritanic spirit in religion, we have not given up the idea that the Sabbath was made for man, and that its observance is not only good for the individual, but highly beneficial to society, and consequently, to the Nation. Nothing is better settled than that a periodical rest-day is a physical necessity. The French Revolutionists, who sought to destroy wholly all Christian institutions, believed they would accomplish much in that direction by abolishing the Sabbath. They were too wise however, not to see that some substitute must be provided, so they ordained that every tenth day should be a rest-day. This was an acknowledgement that the Sabbath was founded on a principle which long experience had proved to be a sound principle. There is no question on this point among the American people. The number of those who would abolish the Sabbath as a rest-day is very small indeed. The Sabbath is really a national institution in this respect, all our governing authorities, National, State and municipal, and all our courts of record refraining from transacting business on that day.

But to individuals the Sabbath should be something more than a rest-day. The law requires the cessation of labor, not only that physical benefits may result but in order that individuals may worship God undisturbed by the noise and distractions of industry and commerce. Our churches open wide their doors, and the throngs enter and pay their allegiance to the King of Kings. It is in such occupations that the individual exercises the day, strengthens his own moral and religious character, and fits himself for the highest duties of citizenship. The Sabbath is therefore, a day of moral education and remuneration, and it will be a sad day for our Nation when, if ever, it ceases to be, in this sense, a Sabbath-keeping nation.

We ask no laws from Congress or State Legislatures to command religious devotion. We ask nothing more than compulsory cessation of business, and removal of immorality from the State. The Church will do the rest. The Church will sanctify the day. The Church will provide such instruction as may need to make their souls and intellects benefit and men so educated are the best for merchant and the most intelligent citizens, and such citizens are the only source and safeguard of national prosperity.

Let us, then, maintain the Sabbath not simply by enforcing the laws which compel cessation of toil, but by using the day for physical rest and for the cultivation of our moral and spiritual natures. Thus shall we daily advance and bring about more and more the time when the Nation's hands fit the work that is before it.—N. Y. Independent.

Worth of Within.

Choose always the way that seems best, however rough it may be. Custom will render it easy and agreeable.

The how cannot possibly stand always best,nor can human nature or human frailty subsist without some lawful recreation.

Pastime how vood that should never be used but in a bad sense; it is foolish to say that a thing is agreeable because it helps to pass the time away.

There is some help for the defects of fortune, for if a man cannot attain to the height of his wishes he may have his remedy by cutting them shorter.

Worldly foes never look so worldly as at a funeral. They have the same effect of grating incongruity as the sound of a coarse voice breaking the solemn silence of night.

There are moments when by some strange impulse we contradict ourselves—fatal moments, when a fit of passion, like a stream of lava, lays low the work of half our lives.

If heaven consists in a state of holy dispositions and affections,and not in "pearly gates and purling brooks," this is the state we ought to cultivate if we would reach the heavenly life.

Good resolutions are often like a loosely tied cord—on the first strain of temptation they slip. They should be tied in a hard knot of prayer, and then they should be kept tight and firm by stretching Godward.

Farm and Home.

Never feed a horse with hay from a rack located above his head, as a draught hurts down which is injurious and the dust is liable to injure the eyes.—Missouri Witness.

Pigs eat little, but ageinst cold no animals are expensive. By coating the ear with the other every ounces a great saving is made. Ice agricultural implements may be used many years longer than is usual by the judicious and timely application of paint.—Albany Journal.

Farmers who grow only a few varieties in their gardens do not generally know that this vegetable is more successfully grown in fields with moderate fertility. There is less exhaustion of the soil earlier and higher flavored fruit, with less tendency to rot.

Chamomile, as proved by 7 acts of all kinds. The very best is found in clarified grain. Corn cannot like and be sold just a days would, as foods, pay for the trouble in the to ensure produce of eggs. In fattening the process is much hastened by its use and without the same much waste is saved. There are many options who would willingly pay a larger price for poultry fattened by the aid of this and was.—Chicago Times.

Hot water is the best thing that can be used to heat a system in brute. The water to be put should be placed in an air as hot as can be borne to drawn in twenty minutes, and in all ordinary cases the pain will gradually disappear. Hot water applied by the means of clothes is a sovereign remedy for neuralgia and rheumatic pains. For burns or scalds, apply cloths well saturated with cold clean water, keeping the injured part covered from the air.—Hearth and Hedge.

A colored woman out West quarreling with her husband, threatened to drown herself and threw herself into the water. She would surely have drowned but for a passing horseman. It is supposed that the husband had been waiting for years to arrange himself for some old grievance of other spell of the husband.—N. Y. Times.

A WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENT.

Cut out and send to the Coupon Fund below and we will send you

FOR 19.50

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

The Latest Style

LOCK-STITCH

SEWING MACHINE,

WITH ALL ATTACHMENTS.

THE DEMOREST

$19.50

The advantages of this "monster" machine are: The only safe and convenient shape of the highest color; it is creation and very running, has a high arm, the only thing which is self-setting, the shuttle is self-threading, the needle self-setting, the only one which is self-threading, loose wheel for winding the bobbin, and all the bearings are of hard steel. There are also full set of hemmers, with ruffler, including five hemmers, quilter, tucker, puffer, ruffler, binder, and in addition twelve needles, oil, screw-driver, and book of useful and valuable instructions, and in order to secure entire satisfaction, a guarantee to be returned if not satisfactory. We are thus offering, at an unparalleled low price, a machine with detailed improvements over all others and free from all objections.

We guarantee the "Demorest" to be equal to any high priced machine in the market, and the purchaser shall be the judge.

DEMOREST SEWING MACHINE CO., 17 East 14th St., New York.

The name of "Demorest" is so well known all over the world, that no one need fear sending the money for the following Coupon, for if a better guarantee than mere words is wished for, by calling at the office of The Pocahontas Times, you will receive a written guarantee signed by the Publisher, Editor and Proprietor of The Times, over the left hand seal of the office, and the word of a gentleman.

Coupon.

Cut this out and send it to the Demorest Sewing Machine Company. It will be one of the Coupons to entitle the sender of a Demorest sewing Machine to their greatest, cheapest and most popular machine, with all the attachments complete, for the Pocahontas Times for one year, for $19.50, with the understanding that if Machine may be returned at the Depot and the money refunded.

Signature of sender

Postoffice

State

SHORTHAND WRITING

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WIN

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PARSONS' PILLS

MAKE HENS LAY

MARLIN MAGAZINE RIFLES

Best In The World

"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."

W. G. BRADLEY,

Wm T. Price.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. IV. [Buckskin Confetti.] VERSUS. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, September 16, 1886. Terms $1.50 per year. No. 11

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, B. A. Hall.
Prosecuting Attorney, R. S. Turk.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, B. C. Hill.
Clk's of Cir. & Co. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
(A. B. Hannah, Pres't,
Com'rs Co. Court, S. B. Clark,
(Geo. P. Moore.
County Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

1st (Green Bank) District, Justices, Wm. L. Brown and J. D. Patterson; Notaries Public, Wm. L. Brown, C. O. Arbogast and David Bellenger; Constables, Thomas R. Maupin and C. B. Sweeker.

2nd (Edray) District, Justices, Geo. N. Kee and Hugh N. Hannah; Notaries, Geo. P. Moore and Geo. Baxter; Constable, John A. Young.

3rd (Huntersville) District, Justice, Jas. T. Lockridge; Notaries, H. S. Hacker, R. S. Turk, J. B. Dunsch; Constable, C. O. Sharp.

4th (Little Levels) District, Justices, D. A. Yeck and D. C. Kinnison; Notaries, Irene McNeel, N. J. Brown, B. C. Hill, C. P. Ryan, Peter Hill, Jos. W. McNeil, Aaron Hill and Uriah Bird; Constable, K. F. McClure.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the 1st Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June, and 3rd Monday in Oct. &c.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and 2nd Tuesday in July. Jury is very seldom.

Dr. N. P. PATTERSON,
DURBANNVILLE,
W. Va.

H. A. BUCKER,
Attorney-at-Law, & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas county, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

R. S. TURK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

F. J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. A. SHARP,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

W. L. KEE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas County.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. For exact date of each visit a circular will appear in THE TIMES.

J. B. LOCKRIDGE, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Edray, W. Va.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of his own and surrounding country. Prompt attention to all calls day and night.
Charges reasonable.

G. B. SWEEKER,
DUNMORE
Pocahontas County, West Virginia.

AUCTIONEER AND
Real Estate and Life
INSURANCE AGENT.

TIRED OUT!

Settled the Bill.

A circuit rider in a neighborhood with which he was unacquainted, stopped a man in the road and asked:

"My friend, can you tell me of a place where a preacher can stay all night without money and without price?"

"Yes, in the woods."

"Of course, but can't you tell me of some house?"

"Yes, (pointing,) that one up on yon hill.

"Will it cost me anything?"

"Not a cent."

"Who lives there?"

"Nobody."

"I don't want to stay in a vacant house. Come, now, good man, tell me of a place."

"Well, I will. Go about two miles down this road, then turn to the left. The first house you strike will be old man Potter's. He'll take you in."

"But will he charge anything?"

"Not a cent."

"Treat me well, of course?"

"Like yer pizen—give you the best in the house."

"Will he feed my horse?"

"He'll founder him if you say so."

"I am a thousand times obliged to you."

"Say," the man called, as the preacher started off, "he's a sorter curis fellur, an' if you ask him how much he charges he'll git mad. Just act like you was at home, and it'll be all right with him."

"Thank you, I'll do so."

The preacher found old Potter to be a tall, gaunt man, with a harsh voice and grizzled beard. Just before last time the minister asked Mr. Potter if he would join him in prayer.

"Not just yit," Potter replied. "Just git down and pray when yer feel like it. Don't wait on me, for I've got ter feed the hogs after I go to bed."

After breakfast the next morning, when the preacher's horse had been saddled, the reverend gentleman turned to Potter and said:

"Now I leave a place I always feel that I was forgetting some thing."

"Wall, ain't yer?"

"No, I think not," the preacher replied, as he began to rummage in his saddle bags. "No, I haven't forgotten anything."

"I'm pretty certain that you have. You have forgot to pay me."

"What! I didn't know you charged anything."

"Yes know it now."

"But my dear sir, I am a poor preacher."

"Never heern you preach, but but jugin' by the way you talk, I reckin you air er po' preacher."

"I mean that I haven't any money."

"Not my fault."

"That's all very well but I can't pay you."

"Then I'll have to take it outen your hide."

"Look here, my friend—"

"Oh, I'm lookin'. Gotter keep my eyes on you."

"I say that a man told me that I could stay here without charge."

"Yes, but I won't the man."

"I really can't pay you."

"What, after eatin as much as you have! Why, parson, you can make a table look the delightest an' ponniest ov any man I ever seen. The very first pass you made, the hind leg of a shoat disappeared, an' then you made a motion of the last pound of butter we had, an' it wasn't no longer for this here arth."

"I admit I was hungry, but—"

"Oh, you needn't admit it, for I soon diskivered that fack."

"This is surely a very awkward position. I really do not know what to do."

"Settle up, is the only advice I've got to offer."

"But I really can not."

"Then some of your hide must come off."

"I wish you had more sent."

"Yas, an' I wush you had more money."

"You certainly would not commit an act of violence merely for a few dimes."

"You b'lieve I wouldn."

"My friend, I'm on my way to feed my flock, and—"

"I reckon you think me'er bout feedin' yourself. Wy, that dish ov cabbage turned pale every time you looked at it. I kin stand er good deal, but when a vidulte cyclone comes along it breaks me up."

"I am occupying a terribly awkward position."

"Better squat, then."

"If you'll let me off I'll send you the money."

"No, I'm ortisured that after you begin to feed your flock you won't think ov a sinner like me."

"Well, I declare I am in an awkward position."

"Yas, so I've heern."

"Is there no way by which we can settle this affair?"

"Oh, yes; pay up."

"But I tell you I have no money."

"Yes, so I've heern."

"Well, as you have driven me to the wall I suppose I must fight you."

"That's my ticket. Skin your self."

The preacher took off his upper coat, folded it up and put it on a bench, then, after deliberately rolling up his shirt sleeves, he said:

"Just step this way, please."

Mr. Potter stepped that way and was promptly knocked down. He got up just in time to be knocked down again. The next time he got up cautiously and tried to seize the preacher, but was knocked flat on his back.

"Hold on parson," he said getting up, "the little joint I took here," he continued, brushing himself, "you've got to eat dinner with me before you go. At first I didn't think you feel much religion, but now I know that you are one of the clevir. John take the parson's horse back to the stable; kain't afford to let you go sir. Best man I ever saw. It was old Bill Simcox that told you to come over here, an' he has been dodgin round all the morning to see you whopped. Say, what he'd need was you to before you gunter fight!"

"I was a prize fighter," the preacher replied, as he seated himself and smoothed back his hair.

The Record of the Democratic House.

In a partisan debate sprung upon the House in its closing hours by the Republicans, who desired to put on record a burlesque resolution showing what the Democrats did not do, Mr. Randall enumerated the results of the Democratic legislation as follows:

"Mr. Speaker, we are all about to return to the people who sent us here, and the record of this House will be weighed and measured by them. The results of our actions will be carefully scanned, and the elections will show whether in the popular judgment the party in control of this House to-day should receive the respect and approval for the future of the American people. Let me recite a few of the results of their legislation.

"We have returned to the public domain millions of acres of public lands sought to be unlawfully kept by insatiate corporations, reaching 70,000,000 acres.

"We have entered upon the work of constructing a new navy. We have passed every act that we have been asked to pass for the purpose of bettering the condition of the working people of the United States. We have not in a single instance, so far as I remember, passed through the House a bill in favor of monopolies. We have given the fullest opportunity to join with us in passing an inter-State commerce bill which only forty men on the other side dared to vote against. But for the delay involved in the present proceeding on the other side, we should probably have reached an opportunity of passing a bill to increase the pensions of our armed and one-legged soldiers.

"Finally, I say deliberately that the appropriation bills as they have passed this House are so far as, I know, freer from suspicions or unnecessary propositions than they have been in any congress since the war, whether this remark applies to the appropriations reported from the committee over which I have the honor to preside or those emanating from the other committees having charge of appropriation bills. Whatever may be the result of the next election, I venture to say we have done as well that we ought to command, and I believe will command, the confidence and approval of the American people.

"Say more; when we came here thousands and thousands of working people throughout the United States were idle. Even in my own city the number ran up to tens of thousands. But to-day, so far as my information gives me knowledge, there are few laboring men who want work and cannot secure it; (applause) and I add that this is due in a large degree to the confidence which this Democratic House and Democratic Executive in direction of good government have given to the American people." (Applause.)

According to an English statistician five men may now do as much work as ex in 1810, and eight in 1830.

The first printing done in America was in the City of Mexico, in 1539. There were then 300 printing offices in Europe. The second press was set up in Lima, Peru, and the third in Cambridge, Mass., in 1639.

Why Is It

A query frequently comes up in our mind when traveling over different portions of this state and beholding the broad expanse of fertile farm and farm, large areas of fertile land waiting for the industrious hands of men to develop them, and make them happy, prosperous homes. Why the overcrowded districts of Pennsylvania and New York do not seek these fair lands in the Sunny South, far away from the frost bleak lands of their youth.

Our climate is much more mild, our summers and fall seasons longer, our winters much shorter, and of course, it requires less labor and much less expense to keep both family and live stock the year round.

Our lands will produce equal to the best of the old States, and a much greater variety of products.

We can hardly understand why people will pay $50 to $100 per acre for land up in these front hilles and barren sections, when better land can be had in our sunny South for $5, $10 and $20 per acre.

We have a distinct recollection of our boyhood days, spent in Denver county, Pa., of the cold winters and deep snows, of the long cold springs, that crept along until the middle of May before they would let go their icy fetters.

We have made frequent trips back to the home of our youth, only to increase our love and admiration for the blue hills of West Virginia, its sunshine and valley air that gives us health and vitality.

Again we recognize a much [illegible] during the [illegible] Virginia that in our brethren of the North. Our people do not claim to the exquisite refinement enjoyed by many of the older States, but for real genuine hospitality and disposition to help one another in times of distress or sickness, they have no superiors. Hence, it is not to be wondered that those who have been are never satisfied until they return again.

We need more muscle, enterprise and capital to develop our State.—Ed.

[The "why" would not be asked if the people of a great part of the State would show more energy in making good roads, advertising their lands abroad, selling off their wild lands at reasonable figures to industrious and energetic farmers from other States and other countries, and show all help holler and roads.—Ed.]

Rapid Travel Wm.

Washington Office.

"Dutch!"

"Yes, mother."

"Is cleaning out rooms, etc., you persist in hiding pieces to hide away canned goods for the winter, I find in one of the wardrobes this great heavy pair of rubber boots with such long tops. Whose are they?"

"The president's mother."

"Down in the leg of one of them I find this black bottle with a high cork. What is that for?"

"Ink."

"And in the other leg is an old pack of cards wrapped in an old cloth. Whose are they?"

"Oh! we. They are a part left over by President Arthur."

"Thanks, Dutch!"—from the adjoining room.

Eighteen hundred and [illegible] persons have been killed by [illegible] during the past year.

Pocahontas Times.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One Copy, 1 year, in advance, . . . $1.00
" " 6 months, ... 50
One Copy, not in advance, . . . $1.50
Out of the county $1.15 per year.
Six months, 80 cts.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 yr.	6 mos.	3 mos.
One Col.	$50 00	$30 00	$18 00.
½ Col.	30 00	17 00	10 00.
¼ Col.	17 00	9 00	6 00.

One Square (10 lines) one week, . . . $1.00
Each additional insertion, . . . 50

Local, and Special Notices, five cents a line for each insertion, and no notice inserted for less than twenty-five cents.

Marriage and Death notices free. Obituaries two cents a line.

Announcements of candidates, three weeks in this paper, . . . $5.00
No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

☞ Orders and Notices, in every case, will be charged to the Attorney or office ordering the same, and must be paid for by advance or on delivery at the regular hours of publication.

Huntersville, Thursday, Sept. 26, 1895.

THIS PAPER [illegible]

Democratic Ticket.

FOR CONGRESS—3rd DISTRICT,
HON. C. P. SNYDER,
of Kanawha.

FOR STATE SENATOR—8th DISTRICT,
HON. N. VAN PELT,
of Fayette.

FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES—5th DISTRICT,
HON. HENRY A. YEAGER,
of Green Bank.

We learn from the papers that our nominee for Senator, N. Van Pelt, is improving rapidly and will be out in a short time and start on a vigorous campaign.

A. C. Mason, of Tucker county, was nominated by the Republicans for State Senator from the 10th Senatorial District. He'll not get there, Eli.

Jno. S. Ervil, of Moorefield, W. Va., while gathering his peach crop was seized by two masked men and brutally shelved and beaten and afterward shot through the side. He is in a critical condition.

Slight earthquake shocks occur almost daily at Charleston S. C. A loss of industry is heard every where in the city, and ere long much of it will be rebuilt.

The earthquake at Charleston seems to have greatly affected the wells in Texas. Some near Fort Worth which yielded the purest and best of water before the shock now yield murky, sulphurous water making the persons nearby very sore who drink of it.

At Augusta, Ga., the topography of the country has changed considerably since the earthquake. Many houses on the sand hills, which could not be seen from the city before are now plainly visible, proving that the land about the city has settled much.

Are They Lucky.

Judge Jno. Brannon received the Democratic nomination for Congress in the 1st District of this State on the 9th ballot. The convention was one of harmony and success is predicted.

Hon. Jno. A. Hutchinson, of Va and recently received the nomination for Congress by the Republicans in the 8th District of W. Va. He is after Hogg but will never catch him.

Hon. W. E. Morrison has been nominated for Congress from the 13th Illinois District. He will be elected.

When last heard from the Democratic Congressional convention of the 2nd District of Ill had been in session five days an balloted 99 times and was still unable to make a choice.

Many others in the U. S. have received nominations but they are not well known enough in this county to merit notice.

The Institute.

The Institute held recent sessions at Martin's Bottom, September 6th-11th.

It was jointly presided over by Co. Supt. H. M. Lockridge and Prof. J. W. Hinkle, with M. G. Mathews and J. Woods Price, Rec. Sec'ys, and Chas. Crook, Cor. Sec. About 43 teachers were in attendance, from first to last, making it the largest meeting yet held.

A very long communication would be required to do full justice to the subjects discussed and the ability evinced by persons who took part in the discussions.

Tuesday evening Supt. Lockridge led off on the question "How to secure larger attendance in the public schools?" This was participated in by Messrs. Bing, Gilliapie and others.

Kindness to children and sympathy with them in their amusements and friendly visits to the homes of the parents, were recommended as judicious and influential means of awakening interest and securing uniformand full attendance.

Imediately after the question of compulsory attendance was taken up—"Must universal attendance be reached by the enactment and enforcement of a compulsory law or through the education of public sentiment?" This was led off by Wm. T. Price in the affirmative, and opposed by J. Woods Price, Henry Barlow, Supt. Lockridge and others. The Sentiments of the body were strongly opposed to compulsion.

On Wednesday evening Newton S. Bruffy led off in an excellent address upon "Theory and Practice." (See program pp. 15 and 16). Messrs. Dysard, Henry, Prof. Kerr and others took prominent parts and the topic was well handled in a spirited manner. The Institute seemed to favor few rules but strict observance of the same. Opinion was dividided as to how far the teacher should exercise authority and oversight. Prof. Kerr would restrict the teacher's authority to the school grounds; the others seem to feel they were responsible as far as the home gate, where the public road was left. Once on parental premises the pupils passed from under the teacher's authority.

A subject not in the program "Necessity of more effective cooperation of teachers, patrons and school officers" elicited earnest and timely remarks from Prof. Hinkle, Supt. Lockridge, J. B. Henry and Woods Price.

Mr. C. B. Grimes presented instructive remarks upon penmanship.

Mr. Woods Price led off in an calisthenic exercise that showed he had given the matter much study.

Prof. Kerr's lecture on "Science of Teaching" was a masterly effort.

The school was defined to be an institution where the young are trained to habits from which proceed the issues of life—for habits control and direct the destiny of individuals in all practical affairs.

On Friday morning Prof. Hinkle lectured on "Education and Instruction."

It was a masterly presentation of the mind and its department. In all the writer has ever listened to upon various occasions when the mind was discussed, he has never heard a better effort upon mental philosophy, for practical utility. It should be published and scattered everywhere among the scholars. The analysis sketched upon the board would make a most admirable chart for the school room.

The personel of the Institute was very interesting. Many of the choicest young people of the county are conscientiously engaged in preparing themselves for their work, and there is a hopeful future for the school interests. It is expected and there will be over fifty schools in operation this winter in the county.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to make it unlawful to grant a number three certificate more than once to the same applicant.

2. That the Legislature be hereby requested to make it lawful for Teachers who may have attended county Institutes for full terms, to teach 20 days for the school month, while those who neglect to attend be required to teach 22 days per month.

3. That it is the sense of this Institute that no person should be voted for as County Supt. who does not show by his active cooperation full sympathy with the public school system, and morever that no persons should be supported for members of the Board of Education who do not pledge themselves to promote the interests of common school education.

That to enhance the usefulness of the schools it would be wise to extend the school term from four months to six months in the county of Pocahontas, and Co. Supt. is hereby respectfully requested to ascertain whether such an extension is practicable.

5. That the members of this Institute would hereby express most heartily their grateful appreciation of the faithful and efficient services of the county Supt. H. M. Lockridge and highly instructive lectures delivered by Prof. J. W. Hinkle, aided by Prof. Kerr, during the sessions of this body. These gentlemen deserve far more from the teachers of this county than a mere formal recognition of services so faithfully and acceptably rendered for their improvement and assistance in their all important work.

6. That the thanks of this body be cordially tendered the trustees of Martin's Bottom Church for the use of this house, and also to the citizens of the vicinity for the entertainment furnished at their homes.

Wm. T. Price, } Com.
J. B. Henry, } on
S. N. Bruffy } Resolutions.

Resolutions looking to the extension of the course of study, compulsory attendance, where trustees should deem it best for the educational interests of such children as might be hindered by parents from going to school, and discretionary use of other series of text books than McGuffey's, were rejected.

Prof. J. W. Hinkle offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute are due and are hereby tendered Rev. Wm. T. Price for his instructive and highly entertaining lecture on the subject of morals and manners and how they should be taught in our schools.

Your correspondent was most favorably impressed and edified by the exercises, and many new ideas were received that will be of much practical use as well as a source of pleasure.

He hopes the teachers will make use of your paper as a medium of interchanging their views and thus enhance its usefulness as a county Journal. Yours as ever,

CHICKETEE.

From all sections of the country come cheerful and encouraging accounts of the revival of business. It is not in the nature of a boom, but a legitimate and healthy activity, which promises to last.—*Intelligencer.*

Those who are saying we will have no revival of business until a Republican is elected President should take courage from the above clipping from the leading Republican journal in the State.

Fiduciary Notice.

The following Fiduciary accounts are before me for settlement:

John M. Bussard, administrator of Eli Bussard.

Jno. M. Bussard, Administrator of Perry W. Bussard.

J. M. Warwick, Jr.,
Com'r Ch'y Ct.

It would be a justifiable act on the part of Judge Jno. Brannon, nominee for Congress, to demand money enough of the Register here to run the campaign, for putting such a horrible picture of him in that paper.

Order of Publication.

At rules held in the Circuit Court Clerk's office of Pocahontas county, W. Va., on the 2nd Monday in September, 1895:

Rhoda A. Bussard, ... Plaintiff,
vs. ... IN CHANCERY.
Jacob T. Kerr et als ... Defendants.

The object of this suit is to enforce the lien of a judgement obtained against the said T. Kerr by the plaintiff Rhoda A. Bussard before Arthur Tower T. Lockridge, Justice of the 3rd District of said county, on the 7th day of August, 1896, for $100.00 with interest from that date, the cost of said judgement against the lands of the said Jacob T. Kerr, and to set aside and account a deed made by the said Jacob T. Kerr to George H. Hogsett, Trustee, &c., for the benefit of the said Kerr, bearing date on the 18th of March, 1895, for 252 acres of land, of record in the Clerk's office of the County of Pocahontas in Deed Book 15 page 426, and there sale of said land as entirely void, and that said conveyance by said Kerr to the said Hogsett, Trustee, is a nonresident of the State of West Va., it is ordered that he appear here within one month after the date of the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect the interest in the suit.

Teste: JAMES J. BEARD, Clk.
R. S. TYGE, p. q.
Sept. 5-4t. Prioter's fee, $5.12.

Order of Publication.

At rules held in the Circuit Court Clerk's office of Pocahontas County, W. Va., on the first Monday in September, 1895:

Robert Strong, Plaintiff,
vs.
Joseph Britton, Abner W. Jones, David K. Carter, John Gallaher, Peter C. Lyons and J. H. Smith, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to set aside and annul an instrument of writing purporting to be a deed from Joseph Britton to Abner W. Jones, dated the 26th day of February, 1876, and recorded in the County of Pocahontas, State of West Virginia, conveying a certain tract of land containing ninety-four thousand acres or less, more or less, described in said proceedings.

And it appearing by affidavit filed that the defendants are all non-residents of the State of West Virginia, it is ordered that they appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interest in this suit.

Teste: JAMES J. BEARD, Clk.
JOHN CAMPBELL, p. q.
Sept 5-4t. Prioter's fee, $7.26.

Notice to Take Depositions.

To Joseph Britton, Abner W. Jones, David K. Carter, John Gallaher, Peter C. Lyons and J. H. Smith:

You will please take notice that I will proceed to take the depositions of said Joseph Britton, I. Norton Wise, Samuel Strong and others to be read as evidence in my behalf in a Chancery suit in which I am plaintiff and the said Joseph Britton et als. are defendants, now pending in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, said deposition to take place at the office of John Campbell, No. 305, D. St., N. W. in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, on the

2nd DAY OF OCTOBER, 1895,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and if said depositions are not then and there completed so that time and place for taking of the same will be continued from time to time and adjourned from place to place until completed.

ROBERT STRONG.

Prioter's fee, $5.33.

DUNMORE HIGH SCHOOL

Young Ladies and Gentlemen thoroughly prepared for teaching, for business, for the University. Board and tuition $100 per session of 5 months.

Music a specialty. Gold medal conferred; 15 graduates.

Aug. 1941.

Money Saved is Money Made,

And the Way to Save it is to Buy Russell's Champion Fence.

It can be built for one-half the cost of any other style of fencing, is always on all kinds of ground, unmoved by the hardest wind proof. It has a great many other advantages and is within the reach of all as the cost is very moderate. It is taking the lead of all other fences wherever introduced.

W. L. JARVIS,
Academy, Pocahontas Co., W. Va.
Agent for Randolph, Pocahontas, Pendleton and Hardy Counties.

HOTCHKIN CARRIAGE WORKS.

ONE No. 12 BUGGY.

We manufacture Open and Top Buggies, consisting of the Side Spring, End Spring, Demi-top, Timken and Elwell Skene Spring.

Also various styles of Two-Seated Carriages, Wagons, Cutters and Sleighs.

ONE No. 2 WAGON.

Thorough Cement in the Tire.

Send for Catalogue and Prices before buying.

HOTCHKIN CARRIAGE WORKS.
STAUNTON, VA.

Hankins's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by Wm. H. Crowder & Co., Druggists.

N. W. AYER & SON
ADVERTISING AGENTS
NEWSPAPER PHILADELPHIA
Time, Character and Cost of Advertising.
ESTIMATES [illegible]
AYER & SON'S MANUAL

Spring & Summer Goods

AT

J. B. BRADSHAW'S, Green Bank, W. Va.,

consisting of everything usually found in a good country store,

ALL CHEAP FOR CASH OR GOOD PRODUCE.

My stock consists in part of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HATS for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, NOTIONS of a great variety, BOOTS, and, FANCY MEDICINES suitable to all the ills of life.

Two Car Loads Salt!

I have bought and am now receiving two car loads of DIAMOND SALT which I will sell at the very best terms.

If you want a RICH SUIT of CLOTHES or a HORSE BLANKET, call in, and they will be sold to the best advantage.

WANTED: 25,000 pounds of WOOL for which I will pay the highest market price in goods.

Wm. H. Hogg would say to his old friends and customers, he has returned to Green Bank and is again ready to wait on them. Those wishing to trade will find it to their interest to call on

J. B. BRADSHAW.

Green Bank, W. Va., May 23-tf.

HOME NEWS.

—If you are in need of any kind of Job Work, give us your custom and see what we can do for you.

—A quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church, South, will be held at Sunset next Sunday (Sept 19th.) Let all attend.

—A pleasant shower of rain last Sunday was quite inviting.

—Mr. Dunlap, of Kee's creek, Rockbridge county, Va., made us a paying call last Saturday.

—Messrs. H. P. McClaughlin and M. H. Corbett threshed 774 bushels of oats last week.

—President Cleveland gets time to go fishing, but we do not; therefore, it is harder to run a county paper than the Presidency.

—Randolph county court has again submitted the proposition to the people of that county to vote $60,000 to the O. & O. R. R. Randolph county knows how to keep up with this progressive age.

—Associate C. O. Arbogast was in town Tuesday.

GIVE AWAY.—The POCAHONTAS TIMES—for $1.00 per year.

—C. P. Dorr and family are visiting friends in Pocahontas.—*Echo.*

PROTRACTED MEETING.—Rev. W. G. Cassell will commence a protracted meeting at the church in Huntersville on next Sunday night (Sept. 18th.) which will likely continue several days. Everybody is requested to attend and make the meeting throughout a means of much good to all.

—We will send to copies of THE TIMES one year for $1 cash. Try and get up a club.

—Take Ayer's Pills and be cured. Misery is a mild word to describe the sufferings of body and mind, caused by bad or constipated. A dose or two of Ayer's Pills will invariably regulate the bowels.

—THE TIMES will be sent to any address in the county 3 months for 25 cts. Subscribe for it yourself and ask your neighbor to subscribe.

—Canker humors of every description, whether in the mouth, throat, or stomach, are expelled from the system by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. No other remedy can compare with this as a cure for all diseases originating in impure or impoverished blood.

NOTICE.—New Partner, New Goods, New Programe. Come all and see what bargains you can buy at Split Rock. W. Va., of Hannah & Hamilton.

Sept. 1st, '87.

All parties indebted to me at Split Rock must close up by the 1st of October, after that time you are liable to suit. Respectfully,

Frost, W. & Co. J. B. HANNAH.

—The lady who was robbed of her pocket-book in Union on the 25th ultimo was Miss Sue Beard of Pocahontas county, instead of Miss Lillie Beard of Greenbrier, as at first reported.—*Watchman.*

DENTISTRY.—Mr. J. Wesmouth will be at Mingo Flats Sept. 3rd and remain 4 days; Big Spring Sept. 7th and remain 4 days; Elk (Wm. Gibson's) Sept. 12th and remain 3 days; Kinny Sept. 16th and remain 3 days. Those desiring Dental work done will please be prompt as to dates.

—Subscribe for THE TIMES.

WANTED you to know that one N. Y. fruit tree is worth six Va. or W. Va. ones. They will stand the severest winters unhurted, and harden in every respect. We warrant every New York tree to be delivered in good condition, and live and grow and to be absolutely true.

Apple trees $15.00 per 100; Peach $10 per Grapes $5 to 10 cts. each. Don't buy until we call.

L. E. WYCKOFF, Head agent for the southern States, Huntersville W. Va.

10 reliable agents wanted. Address as above with stamp.

—In another column will be found an advertisement of Rose Lodge Rock

—Mr. Allen Cosher, of Spice Run, finds us a paying call on Monday last. Mr. Cosher is one of those big hearted gentlemen who wish to see the hard-worked printer live and receive the cash for his work.

—The *Delineator* for October is before us. Yes who want to be in the latest fashion, need for it. 15 cents single copy, or $1 per year. Address the Butterick Publishing Company, 7, 9 & 11 W. 13th St., N. Y.

—Master Alvin Corbett while getting over last Monday had the misfortune to cut his left limb below the knee very badly.

—A little stranger made its appearance at Jasper Dilley's last Tuesday night. No one had ever seen it before and it could not speak our language, but will, under Mrs. Dilley's instruction be able to talk in about two years.

RUNAWAY.—Last Monday morning as Mr. Andrew Dilley, living about six miles above here, was starting to town in his carriage accompanied by two other gentlemen, the horse from some cause became frightened and ran down a steep bank, striking the trees with the carriage and throwing the inmates out. The gentleman with Mr. Dilley were considerably bruised, while Mr. Dilley was knock'd unconscious for sometime. We hope all may speedily recover.

ELOPEMENT.—On Monday last Mr. J. P. Varner and Miss Sue Erwine, from the upper end of the county, came to town in a carriage and required for a minister. It was soon observed that they wanted to end single blessedness and enter double bliss. On being told that no minister was in town they did not seem to be discouraged but started for Frost in search of a minister. They did not high the motive away in Maryland, but as they were past the age of accountability to please they were determined to be united. Their native county by the first minister found regardless of parental objection.

—Rev. G. S. Wiltshire, of High'ald, is visiting his father Mr. J. H. Wiltshire on Windy Ridge.

The pupils from a distance enrolled at the Academy are Messrs. Sherman Curry, Harry Patterson, Ed. Barckley, Harry Beard and Guy Slaven, of Huntersville. Miss Minnie Apperson, of Martin's Bottom, Messrs Theo Brinkley, of Beulah's Valley, Clarson McNeill, of Buckeye, Charles Hogsett, Jas. Silva, of Millpoint, Will Moore, of Alleghany, Miss Florence Smith, of Mill Point, and Miss Rina Moore, of Sunset.

Miss Ella Renick, of Falling Springs, is visiting her aunt Mrs. Sallie Calliham on Pocahontas Avenue.

Hon. J. W. Holt, of Hamlin, W. Va., is visiting his son Mr. E. I. Holt, on Main street.

Miss Fannie Pollack, of Illinois, Va., is visiting relatives and friends in the Levels.

Miss Laura Bauchberger and Mr. and Mrs Dean, of Lewisburg, were the guests of Mrs. Wash Hill last week.

Miss Letitia Levisay spent a part of last week with her sister Mrs. Preston Clark.

A party of young ladies and gentlemen of the Levels made a trip to the Cranberry Glades last Friday and spent a very pleasant day exploring them.

Miss Anna Wallace, of Mill Point, left this morning for Lewisburg to attend Lewisburg Female Institute.

Sept. 13th. PRIMELLA.

GOOD RESULTS IN EVERY CASE.

D. S. Bradford, wholesale paper at Chattanooga, Tenn., writes, that he was entirely cured with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Now, which time he has used it, his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery.

Trial bottle free at Wm. H. Cackley & Co. Druggists.

Jas. G. Blaine, Jr., is married.

Rain Rain

A Welcome shower of rain here yesterday.

Was it a Boom in the dew?" at the last Institute, and here is such good moral characters who engage in such?

Mr. R. F. Simmons has moved a twenty horse power steam saw mill on Stony creek near Cochran's property, and expects to erect a residence in our busy town. Success to him.

Great preparations for District Conference is going on. If death and eternity could resolve as much thought and attention, more souls would be saved and more victors crowned than there will be with present drift of things.

Sept. 13th.

AN END TO LONG SUFFERING.

Blizard shoppard, of Harrisburg, Ill., says: "Having suffered so much from a Severe Kidney Trouble that for six years I was unable to do any work, and was told by my physician I could never get well, I determined to try Electric Bitters and soon found I was getting better. Two bottles restored me to perfect health and I have since been able to do my own housework, which I have done for a family of five. Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by Wm. H. Cackley & Co., Dunmore.

We clip the following from the Greenbrier *Independent.*

Master Cary Feamster returned to Lewisburg last week from an extended visit in Pocahontas county.

Dr. Charles L. Austin and Mr. Bruce Moore, of Pocahontas county, paid us pleasant calls last Saturday.

Capt. R. F. Dennis sold his fine bay horse, last Monday to Mr. W. W. Corcoran, of Washington city, for the sum of $300.—This horse was bred by Capt. Wm. L. McNeel, of Pocahontas county.

An Appeal to Members and Friends of Huntersville Circuit, M. E. Church, South.

—Having considered ways and means for raising our Quarterly appropriation I submit the following plan, hoping that it may meet with general approval. I suggest that each member and friend take upon themselves an assessment of 25c. This sum seems small. Some will want to pay more, but I trust that all will feel called upon to give at least this much. If each person interested will respond to this appeal by giving the amount, a good sum for the Mission cause will be secured, and your pastor will be saved an unending source of worriment. We propose to preach on the subject of Missions at the following places and times: Huntersville, Sunday Sept. 19th 7:30 P. M.; Edray (Mt. Pleasant), Sunday Sept. 26th, 10:30 A. M.; Stony Bottom Sunday Sept. 27th at 7:30 P. M.; Back Alleghany, Sunday Sept. 30th at 7:30 P. M.; Sunset, Sunday Oct. 17th at 11 A. M. A collection will be taken up at these services and we will be very grateful if our friends respond in the measure indicated. All sorts of means are employed to get money for this good object, some of which are questionable. We ask you now to give up on grounds of gratitude alone. A man who can live in this age of happiness and prosperity and yet without giving so small a sum to help carry the Gospel to dying nations, deserves to be shut out of Heaven; and the man who can not give because he is grateful to God, need not give at all—a curse would otherwise attach to his money and it would be a shock to God's nostrils? Please consider this matter well and give a portion of what God has given you.

Very truly,
W. G. CASSELL, P. C.

The Monroe Watchman thinks Mr. Blaine's speech was the legitimate cause of the earthquake as the south coast trembles under the denunciations of such a tone.

War is almost a certainty in the eastern Hemisphere. Russia would like to annex Bulgaria while the other powers say not. An uprising against British rule is said to have taken place in northwestern India. The people of some of these provinces desire Russian government. England will not allow it only by arms, and to arm it seems they will come.

The Republicans have nominated Wm. H. Flick, author of the Flick amendment for Congress of the Second District. After his nomination he was called upon to make a speech in which he said: "That his opponent W. L. Wilson, was a scholar, a gentleman, and a Statesman; and that he expected no mud throwing in this campaign; that it would be no disgrace to be defeated by him; but to defeat him would be a glorious victory." Wonder what the *Tucker Pioneer* will say to that sentiment?

A young lady who had not spoken for years in Savannah, Ga., was made to speak by the first shock she received from the earthquake. Ever since then she has gradually gained her voice, and now talks quite fluently.

It is said that Judge Brannon is ten times stronger in Lewis county than when he made the race before. He will be elected.

Commissioner's Sale.

By virtue of decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county entered in the Chancery cause of Paul McNutt's Executors &c. vs. Samuel Arbaugh and others on the 22nd of October, 1885, and the 23rd of June, 1886, by the Circuit Court of said county, I will proceed to sell publicly to the highest bidder in front of the court house door of said county, on

THE 18th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1886,

1,400 acres of land and an undivided half of 2,400 acres lying in said county on what is known as Buckley Mountain about three miles south of Huntersville, known as the Jas. H. Beckwith lands. Said tracts will be sold in such manner as will suit purchasers. Said lands are heavily timbered with splendid sugar timber.

TERMS: A credit of one, eighteen and twenty-seven months will be given, except as to so much land as will pay the purchase money and costs of this suit, for which cash will be given. The purchaser to give bonds for the deferred instalments with good personal security bearing interest from date, and a lien to be reserved as ultimate security.

R. S. TUCK, Spec'l Com'r.

I, the undersigned Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county do certify that R. S. Tuck, the special commissioner whose name is signed to the above report, has given bond as required of him by the decree under which he is acting.

"THE LEE BOOK."

MEMOIRS OF ROBERT E. LEE.

By Gen. A. L. LONG.

A full history of his military service and campaigns, written by Gen. Long from data collected while a member of the personal staff of Gen. Lee, and from letters and material contributed by the Lee family. Commended by the Governors of Va., and N. C., and approved by the Southern Delegation in Congress.

His private, domestic and personal history, from information heretofore unpublished. Published by personal friends and associates in camp, and touching scenes of the South, enlisted and aglow with the enthusiasm of Gen'l Marcus J. Wright.

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403 and 405 North Third St.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Rev. Carter Orrith has been called to the Pastorship of Greenbrier Parish.

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And everything usually found in a good country Store.

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Notice to Road Contractors.

The keeping in repair the Turnpike road leading from the county line, at top of Droop mountain to county line to top of Cheat mountain, for five years or more, will be let to the lowest bidder, to be sold by auction, at public outcry, in front of the Court House, at Huntersville on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7th, next (that being Court day), pursuant to order of Court, to continue for the term of five years, the contractor to enter into bond with good personal security, and have the privilege of erecting gates on every section, to suit himself, and such rights to be reserved by the Court. Terms, &c., made known on day of sale.

ARTHUR GAY, Supt.

Aug. 30th, '86.

Sale of School Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county rendered on the 25th day of June, 1886, the undersigned will proceed to sell publicly on

THE 18th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1886,

to a purchaser for CASH the following tracts of land, viz:

135 acres and 1 acre lying on Greenbrier river, the head of the farm of Mr. Christopher Gay, adjoining the lands of Philip Kennett & others.

1 acre lying adjoining the town of Huntersville, and 1 of an acre lying on the east of Huntersville, and 1 of an acre lying on the south of Huntersville, the same being the lots of Wm. L. Clark & Co., deeded to the said Clark & Beckwith by Wm. Beard, which lands will be sold free of the school fund.

JOHN M. McNEEL,
Com'r School Lands P. C.

Sept. 16-4t | Price $4.50.

Pocahontas Times.

James B. Canfield,

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Postoffice at Huntersville W. Va., as second class matter.

Newspaper Laws.

1. Subscribers who do not give us a prompt notice to the contrary are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their paper the publisher may continue to send until all arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are responsible until they have settled their bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers move to new places without notifying the publisher, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take papers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

6. Any person who receives a newspaper and makes use of it, whether he has ordered it or not is held in law to be a subscriber.

Five—the gift of mother-in-law.

If you are waiting for something to turn up just step in a barrel hoop.

When an Irishman marries he is not allowed to see his mother-in-law. It might make things warmer up there if he did.

The camphor laurel, from which the camphor of commerce is obtained, has been successfully introduced in California. It is a native of China.

During the first six months of 1886 the value of the manufacturing and mining enterprises of the South increased by about $65,518,000.

An ordinary beetle can draw twenty times the weight of the body and a large horned beetle, which was carefully weighed and allowed to work unmolested beneath a bell glass, drew 42 2-10 times its own weight.

In England the population doubles in 50 years; in the United States, Canada and Australia, in 25 years; in Germany in 105 years, and in France and in countries using the French language, 130 years.

An experiment was made at Perth Isle, with two swallows to determine their speed. Two hen birds were taken from their broods, carried to Milan, and there released at a given hour. Both made their way back to their nests in thirteen minutes which gave their rate of speed at 87½ miles an hour.

Births and Deaths.

The following is the number of births and deaths reported by the Assessor of Greenbrier county, for the year ending December, 1885:

The total number of births in the county was 370, divided as follows as to sex—198 males, and 169 females. As follows as to color—331 white, and 38 colored.

The total number of deaths in the county was 130, divided as follows as to sex—69 males and 61 females. In regard to color as follows—118 white, and 12 colored.—*Independent.*

Governor Ireland of Texas is said to be an old West Virginia boy having been born and raised on Middle Island Creek, Tyler county. He left home when a small boy, because of the harsh treatment of his step-mother, and went west to expand with the country. So we may be taken ingeniously and independently to the Mexican "Greasers" when they insult the State through one of its citizens. Any other West Virginian would do the same. Hurrah for Governor Ireland!—*Ex.*

INTERESTING ADVERTISING should inform you. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York City, Have 252 PAGE LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS, FREE. Will be sent FREE on application.

The Hon. Sec. S. Cleveland on the Mother's Welfare.

I cannot close without congratulating you that an era of industrial and commercial prosperity has begun; that there is a general revival in business; that mills and factories are again in operation, and that the great crowds of idle men in cities and along the lines of railroads have been called back to the old shops or new ones, and that there is evident general satisfaction and content. Politically the passions engendered by the war and the strife preceding it are dying out, and every American citizen now recognizes that the glory and honor of this great country belong to no one section and to no one class of men, and one of the greatest achievements of the present administration has been that it has secured not only a union of the states but a union of the people. After twenty years the men of the north and south are called together in the national councils, and the only rivalry between them is in pursuit of the welfare of the whole people. If any man cannot congratulate himself over these things, it is because he is not only insensible to the obligations of citizenship, but to the blessings of good government. Let us see that there shall be no failure here. Peaceful and prosperous home rule in America means "home rule in" in Ireland.

The following letter has been received by Mrs. Crow, of Littleton Wetzel county, wife of a prominent merchant, who asked of Mrs. Cleveland her idea as to the proprietory of a woman signing the pledge:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, }
WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 12, '86 }

MRS. A. M. CROW:—The subject to which you refer, and ask my advice, is one in which your own conscience must dictate the wisest course for yourself to pursue. You have better opportunities for knowing how you can do the most good, and it seems to me that should be the standard by which we women should settle all our great questions in life. It rarely occurs that a woman needs for herself the restraining influence of a temperance pledge, but if by placing ourselves under the obligations of such an organization, we can better help our fathers, brothers, lovers and friends, I think there should be no hesitation in the matter. I know something of the Good Templars, and that they do much good work. It is quite certain you can do harm by casting your lot on the side of temperance, and you may do much good. I do not consider it a small matter by any means, and I am glad you asked me the questions. It is encouraging to know of every sister who wants to add her strength to the cause which happily some day will rid our land of ruined men and broken families.

Very truly yours,
FRANCES CLEVELAND.

A Hot Day.

Green City Argus.

The sun blazed and blazed for hours and hours and never seemed to change its location at all.

The shingles turned up on the roofs, and when a man walked round the corner the sweat ran down into his shoes and sprinkled the sidewalk. You could bake a batch of bread in George Hark's refrigerator.

The solder on the tin roofs melted and ran down into the gutters like rain water.

Doc Benton started out with his ice wagon and before he got to the post-office he was running a street sprinkling cart, right along behind, was pulling steam from all the cracks in the box.

These are a few simple facts regarding the weather, culled along Main street, and the truthful population of the city, and the appeal gives them for what they are worth.

SCROFULA

Humors,

Erysipelas,

Canker, and

Catarrh,

Can be cured by purifying the blood with

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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Down With High Prices.

The "Little Giant" $2.00

FAMILY SCALES, $4.75, $5.

Platform Scales, $11 to $20.

Forges and Blacksmiths' Tools.

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SHORTHAND WRITING

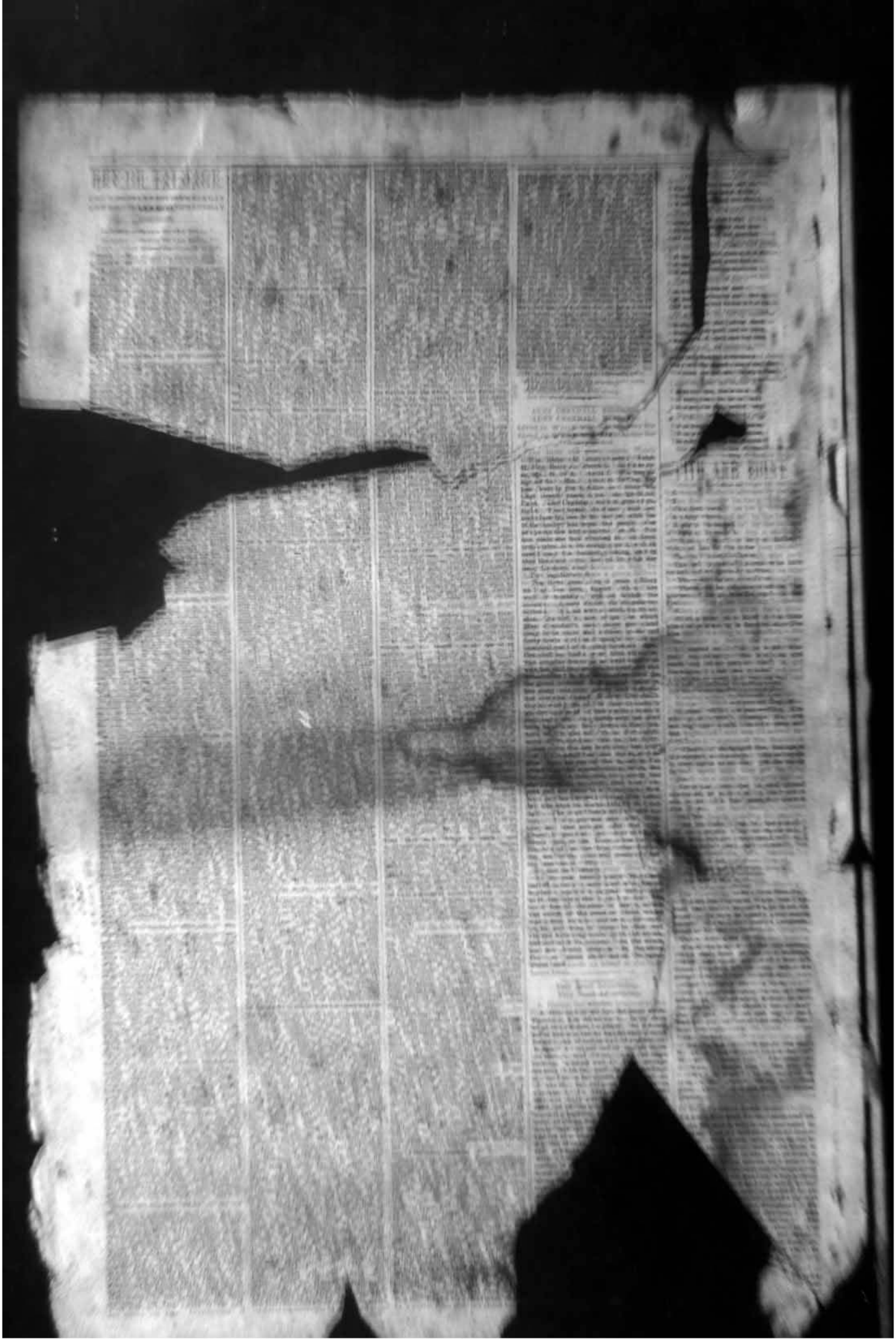
J. W. ROBERTS,

"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."

W. G. BRADLEY,

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1860. No. 19.



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Paine's Celery Compound

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Pocahontas Times.

COURT & MOORE,

PROPRIETORS.

J. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

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One copy, 1 yr., $1.50 in advance, after 6 months, $1.75; after 12 months, $2.00.

These terms will be strictly complied with, to the unfortunate and school boy alike.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Nov. 29, 1882.

Thanksgiving Day

Thursday, Nov. 30, has been designated by the President of the United States as a day of thanksgiving to be observed by the American people. It may then be of interest to our readers to glance for a moment at the origin and purpose of the custom which annually calls for the appointment of such a day.

Thanksgiving day corresponds somewhat to the ancient Jewish Feast of Tabernacles or Feast of Ingathering at the end of the year, and possibly may have been suggested by that. According to that ancient festival eight days were set apart for rejoicing and thanksgiving after the ingathering of the harvest. Thanksgiving Day is a feast peculiar to the American people and is observed more especially by the New England States. It is true that in the past the civil authorities of European countries have set apart an occasional day of thanksgiving, to celebrate some particular deliverance or enjoyment, but it has never been adopted as an annual feast beyond the limits of America, and even in America its observance has not been of long duration. After the first harvest of the Plymouth colonists in 1621 Gov. Bradford called the people together to rejoice and return thanks. In July 1623 a day was set apart to pray for rain, and when the prayer was answered a day of thanksgiving was appointed. Gov. Winthrop, of Massachusetts recommended such a day in 1631. And a few down occasional calls were made, as by President Washington, who in 1789 recommended a day of thanksgiving on account of the adoption of the Constitution, and by President Madison who in April, 1815 recommended thanksgiving for peace. But it was not until 1862, when Lincoln was President that the observation of a day of thanksgiving began to be an annual custom. Since that time the national proclamation has been yearly made by the President, till it has now an firmly established fixed by American institutions that it will not likely be abandoned so long as the American people retain their liberty. Congress has also fixed the last Thursday in November as the day to observe. It is proper and consistent that the nation should be perpetuated in the United States. We cultivate a Christian nation, and our laws and government recognize a God who controls the destinies of individuals and nations. Then certainly one day out of each year should be devoted to returning to the Giver the only and grateful tribute of our gratitude. While other days we have to be joyful, we must express this by exercising generosity and benevolence. Then may we be grateful.

The Power of Honesty.

During the next four years an excellent opportunity will be afforded the democratic party to test the honesty of her avowed adherents. Not every man who stands at his post while his ship glides smoothly over an untroubled sea can be relied on as a true sailor, but such only as breaks not duty when the sky is dark and the billows sweep over the deck are given the seamen. So it is in the political voyage. Adverse winds have troubled the waters and the waves of defeat are lashing against the sides of the grand old democratic ship. The man who now deserts her is the coward, but he who remains unmoved by the sights and sounds of clouds and breakers may be forever trusted by his party as worthy and sincere. The faith of a true democrat can not be shaken, nor his zeal abated, by a political retirement of four years. Thousands there are who for a quarter of a century kept and defended their democratic faith, though during that entire time defeat was their portion. So now, and for all time to come, the man who is a democrat because he believes democracy is right, and who favors her policy because to him it seems best for his country, will not be disheartened and forsake his principles because his opponent has triumphed, but with firm and steady step will march forward without variableness or shadow of turning, impelled by an abiding faith in the ultimate triumph of his party. There is a class of men, it is true, who for the sake of political preferment or financial gain will swallow any creed you may dish out. Others still on account of disappointed aspirations or for the purpose of avenging a real or fancied wrong will repudiate their principles and make of themselves political renegades; but the rank and file of the democratic party is not made up of any such element. On the other hand, her devotees are such as have cast their lot with her forever, and no succession of disasters could influence them to abandon their faith. Talk of the democratic party being dead! Her tenets are immortal. She may be trampled upon for generation after generation, but will eventually arise to make a more determined effort, she may be the victim of circumstance, but no post mortem examination can ever be held. She may for awhile be entombed, but able to gather strength in her silent grave and come forth again in greater power. No, democracy is not a mere champion of the past, but is even now training for the next fight, and when that fight comes she will be in the ring in better trim than ever before. The man who now deserts her because of her temporary defeat is unworthy to remain, and his going is a wholesome riddance.

George Cleveland is worth about a quarter of a million. That is the estimate of a well informed personal friend. He had something like $100,000 when he became President He had practiced law profitably for many years, had held the lucrative office of sheriff of Buffalo, had lived well while Governor, and had invested his savings simultaneously. During his four years at Washington these investments will have increased to at least $150,000. He retires about half his Presidential salary of $50,000 a year.

The postal affairs seem to have been very severe throughout the Northern and Eastern States. Considerable damage to shipping along the Coast is reported.

It is remarkable that Van Buren and Cleveland are the only two Democratic Presidents who were candidates for re-election and were defeated. And it was a Harrison that did the business for them in both cases.

The Race for the Spoils.

When the Democrats came back after wandering twenty-four years in the wilderness, they exhibited an appetite for office that was not altogether unnatural under the circumstances. But it was nothing to the hunger and thirst that has been four years of abstinence have developed among the Republicans.

One of the striking features of the present political situation is the unanimity with which the idea of civil service reform has been abandoned. It seems to be agreed that all such new fangled notions have been voted out, and there is not the least pretense in any quarter that the spoils do not belong entirely to the victors.

It may be interesting, about next March, to recall some of the observations made four years before on the subject of removals from office, to say nothing of the utterances of party platforms meanwhile. But this interest will be rather historical than practical. It is now conceded that the offices belong to the saints and it must be acknowledged that the saints are not backward in coming forward to claim them.

History relates that the elder Harrison succumbed to the office-seekers in a month, finding his only escape in death. If the grandson proves better able to stand the pressure it will be because he is not without experience in the distribution of patronage. And yet the pressure of 1840-41 was not a circumstance to that which already confronts the President-elect.—Ex change.

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RICHLY Reverdell All those who read this and then act, they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upward per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we send free. Address at once Gunne & Co., Portland, Maine.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

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PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is now recognized as the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, or Hoarseness, use Piso's Cure. Sold by druggists everywhere. 25 cents.

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Hazell's Pill. Hazell's Balm. Hazell's Pellets.

Announcement.

To the citizens within a radius of

20 MILES OR MORE FROM DUNMORE, W. VA:

The undersigned hereby announces themselves as candidates for public patronage and respectfully solicits your support. We have on hand, and will constantly keep a well-chosen assortment of such Goods as are usually Kept in a Country Store, and are anxious to convert them into CASH or exchange for Wool, Ginseng, Beeswax, Corn, Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, GOLD, SILVER and

"GREENBAX,"

for which will allow the highest market prices. Give us a call and see what a large amount of goods you can get at our store for $1.00.

OUR TREASURY

is well replenishing with a surplus, but we have decided, notwithstanding, to reduce the "SURPLUS" of everything we have for sale, that has not already been reduced as low as it is profitable to handle the "REVENUE ONLY" standard, in order to make a change of our business.

Again we ask you for your undivided support in this campaign.

AND if you decide to stand us, we will be pleased to give you the best bargains to be had in this "Buck's" county.

In TROUT swing we us. Account of bads, we are in need of "SPOT-DOLLAR," and think you certainly ought to pay us part, if not all, you owe us.

Hoping to meet you all exchanging in front of our Counters when during this CAMPAIGN. We are, your friends,

Very truly Obedient Servants,

WM. H. CACKLEY & CO.

DEEP Any Minister, young or Homemade of Income, both are surpassed by the interests of investing. Those who are in search of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information, how they can make from $5 to $25 per day and upwards. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a day. All is new. Reader, if you want business at which you can make a great deal of money, address Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine.

INVENTION

JOB WORK

PREACHING.—Rev. J. Linden Henderson will preach for the year at the following places as stated:

1st Sunday,	Hunterville,	11 A. M.
" "	Mt. Pleasant,	4 P. M.
2nd "	Salem,	11 A. M.
" "	Bethel,	4 P. M.
3rd "	Hunterville,	11 A. M.
" "	Mt. Pleasant,	4 P. M.
4th "	Bethel,	11 A. M.
" "	Salem,	4 P. M.

HOME NEWS

—Last Monday some one made the original remark, "Is this cold enough for you."

—A "Norther," as the Texans call it, swept down on us Sunday and cooled off the atmosphere to a winter grade.

—Mrs. Bertie Barlow, Mr. Gladwell and Early F. Arbogast, of Green Bank, spent Sunday in our town.

—C. Rice Moore, of Dunmore, spent some time in Hunterville this week, stopping with his brother C. P. Moore.

—Squire B. C. Shrader was in town Saturday. He begins to look very much like a judge.

—Mr. Oscar Slaven and bride, of Kansas, are stopping at the Hunterville Hotel. Oscar is one of the Pocahontas boys that seems to have done well in the west.

—Preaching at the new Church at this place next Sunday, at 11 a. m. by the pastor, Rev. J. L. Henderson.

—Miss Martha Rolston, of Bath County, Va., died at the residence of Wm. Cole, Esq., near Huntersville, last Saturday night.

—Wm. H. Grose and family, of Helvetia arrived at Huntersville last Tuesday. They will make their future home here, having disposed of their property in Helvetia.

—Two trials before Justice Milligan last Saturday. Huntersville is a good place for trials and tribulations.

—THE TIMES comes out a day later this week. Our patrons will kindly excuse the delay, as the arrangements of the new management are not yet complete.

—J. S. Caufield, Esq., formerly editor of THE TIMES is off on a flying trip to Missouri, going to expedite his family, who will accompany him home. Mrs. Caufield has been visiting relatives in Philippi, W. Va.

—L. H. McClintic, Esq., recently returned from Bath County where he had been indulging in the chase. He brought with him a nice pair of deer horns to prove that a deer had been killed, but he hasn't proven yet who killed it.

—Jas. A. Sharp, who is now working at Hideaway, came up Sunday to be present at the first service in the new Church. Mr. Sharp did the genteel part of the carpenter work on the building and he has reason to be ashamed of the job.

—Owing to the sickness of Rev. H. W. Kinzer and the extreme cold weather the meetings that were appointed for the new church at Huntersville this week were abandoned, except the Thanksgiving service Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

—Rev. H. W. Kinzer, who was stopping at the home of C. P. Moore, was taken very sick last Sunday night. For two or three days his condition was critical. At this writing he is considered out of danger, now being in a fair way to recover. Mrs. Kinzer, who was sent for is expected to arrive this evening.

WANTED

Ginseng, Dried Apples, Hides and Tallow in exchange

A. F. LEWIS,
Dealer in Leather, Harness, Saddles, &c.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Business Brings.

W. H. Cackley & Co., have completed their new store house and are now moving into it.

Smith & McElwee have opened up a new store in the building formerly occupied by Edd Cobb.

Cackley & Bertrand are putting up a store house at Driftwood.

Several weddings this fall near Traveller's Repose.

The lumber business is booming.

We are looking for better times now, if what the Republicans have been telling us is true. One of that faith recently informed us that wages had advanced ten cents a day and cattle ten dollars a head. Is that so?

There will be preaching at Dunmore Dec. 30 at 7 o'clock, p. m. Singing at 2 p. m.

Success to the new Editors and THE TIMES.

Nov. 27th. TOM SAWYER.

Married.

Nov. 14th, 1888, at the residence of the bride's parents on Clover Creek, W. Va., by the Rev. Geo. P. Moore, Mr. Geo. W. Malcomb and Miss Susan E. C. Shumberry, all of Pocahontas County.

Nov. 22, 1888 at the residence of the bride's mother near Edray, W. Va., by the Rev. Geo. P. Moore, Mr. John D. Gibson and Miss Susan A. Moore, all of Pocahontas County.

Nov. 22, 1888, at the residence of the bride's parents near Edray, W. Va., by the Rev. Geo. P. Moore, Mr. John W. Curry and Miss Martha C. Moore, all of Pocahontas County.

Closing Accounts.

I have sold THE TIMES office to Mr. S. B. Lowry, Jr., and Atty. C. F. Moore, and am now settling up all accounts due me on Subscription, Job Work and Advertising. I ask each and every one to give immediate attention to the statements sent to each the week, as I want myself to leave the county on December 15th and wish all accounts closed before that time. All accounts not paid before December 15th will be given to L. H. McClintic for collection. Each account is made out at the advance rates, but if any remain unpaid December 15, they will be put in Mr. McClintic's hands at the rate of 10 per cent. Run on the statements you receive with cash at once and save time and cost to us both.

Very Truly,
JAS. S. CAUFIELD.

On last Sunday services were held for the first time in the new Methodist Church at this place. Rev. H. W. Kinzer, Presiding Elder of the Lewisburg District was announced to preach, but on account of sickness he was unable to fill the appointment. The pastor, Rev. J. L. Henderson conducted the services. Preaching two good sermons to a well filled house. The new Church when completed, and it is now nearly so, will be one of which the town and community may well be proud. It is constructed and equipped after modern and approved style and is a handsome ornament to the generosity of its builders.

By way of offset to the alleged contract for 5,000 tons of iron rail ings awarded to an English firm by the Denver cable Railway Company, which so powerfully affected the imaginations of some people in the recent campaign, we read in the Railroad Gazette that "the Westinghouse Electric Company of Pittsburg, Pa., has been awarded the contract for a central station plant in London, England, for 25,000 incandescent lamps." Yet John Bull appears to be no way unwilling to submit to Brit "invasion." The proper thing for him to do at the next general election would be to display the Union Jack surmounted by the Stars and Stripes, and to ask all manly Britons whether they want the Yankees to light the houses of London and take the bread out of the mouths of British workmen. But John has passed the infantile stage of colonists, and is satisfied to get the best thing that is to be had for his money.

Senator Quay is authority for the statement that a Northern man will be a member of Gen. Harrison's Cabinet.

Some of the rich members of the Cobden Club in London, are the Duke of the Buccleugh, who owns 460,000 acres of land with a rental of $1,200,000, and the Duke of Athol, who owns 194,000 acres and has a rental of nearly $1,000,000.

Congressman Perry Belmont, of New York, has been appointed by the President as Minister to Spain, in the place of J. L. M. Curry, who recently resigned.

It is reported that the Imperial Government of China has issued a proclamation ruling upon all of that nationality in the United States to return to the Flowery Kingdom. We hope the invitation will be accepted.

There seems to be as much controversy concerning the majority in the next Congress, whether it be democrat or republican, as there is over the Fleming and Goff affair. Each party claims it.

The Taylor family of Tennessee continues in luck. Alf, the Republican partner, will furnish music in the National House of Representatives, while Bob, the Democrat, will continue to make the people of Tennessee dance to his fiddling as Governor.

The Republican papers are very anxious to know what President Cleveland will engage in at the end of his term. They needn't trouble themselves about Grover. He will make a living and he wont go into the chicken business like Hayes to do it.

It seems that Gen. Clinton B. Fisk has fair chances of becoming a president, after all. He will be offered the presidency of Dickenson college at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, with a large salary attached, but it is not known whether or not he will accept.

One of the good things done by President Cleveland, and one that will continue to reflect credit upon his good judgment and calm common sense, was the appointment of Hon. Melville W. Fuller as chief Justice. Men of all parties unite in praise of the new chief justice as being the right man in the right place.—Charleston Star.

Now that the Republican party has triumphed and there is no immediate danger of a decrease in the tariff on eggs by which American chickens are protected against the pauper chickens of Europe, we hope our hens will return to their nests and resume their laying.

One of our Exchanges states that President elect Harrison has received forty one letters announcing that somebody's baby, born since the election, has been named for the coming President. Evidently the *infant* industry is flourishing under the administration of the protective party.

The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Globe Democrat says that "Senator Sherman, who is now in the city, does not expect to go into President Harrison's Cabinet, although he feels that he will be asked to do so. The Ohio Senator has already received several letters from Gen. Harrison asking him to come to Indianapolis, but he has thus far declined. Mr. Sherman says he prefers to remain in the Senate at the head of the Foreign Affairs Committee to any position which he might hold in the Cabinet."

If West Virginia elects a Democratic Senator and Nebraska a Republican, the Senate will be a tie.

HIS SOUTHERN POLICY.

From the New York Herald

Probably no man in Indiana or in the nation knows so much about Harrison's proposed Southern policy as Superintendent of Public Instruction Laffiatte. Mr. Laffiatte told me this afternoon that one evening before General Harrison's election he spent several hours conversing with him on the Southern question, at which time the General expressed his views very freely.

I asked him what General Harrison's stand were, and he said—"In the first place, he will not allow imported Northern carpetbag politicians to hold office down there and cramp the rights of citizens; second, he will not appoint to office ignorant negroes or ignorant white people simply because they vote the Republican ticket. While his policy will not be of the milk and water sort, such as Hayes' was, it will be fair, and, I predict, highly satisfactory to the South."

"You don't mean to be understood that he will appoint Democrats to office?"

"That is what he will do wherever there is no white Republican who is talented and respectable enough to command the respect of his neighbors, and he realizes the fact that in many parts of the South there is not for miles and miles an educated man and one who is fit to hold office that votes the Republican ticket. There are many men in the South who vote the Democratic ticket who are really Republicans. That is, they are protectionists and in sympathy with the Republican party on many other of the live issue of the day. They simply vote the Democratic ticket for historical reasons, because they hated that the Republican banner be stained with the blood of their fellow-men. Many of them are honest enough to admit this. It is the class that General Harrison will recognize."

Last week James S. Caufield, who has been editor and manager of the POCAHONTAS TIMES for more than five years past, retired from the paper, and Messrs. S. B. Lowry and C. F. Moore will conduct it hereafter, Mr. Moore being editor. THE TIMES has always been one of the most valued of our country exchanges, and we hope that the new management will keep it up to the high standard which has characterized it heretofore.—Charleston Star.

The public is anxiously awaiting the publishing of President Cleveland's next message to Congress, and speculating as to its contents. What its import will be is unknown, but one thing we feel safe in predicting, that it will be an able state paper and will contain the President's own views, regardless of whom it may please or offend.

Hon. A. H. Caperton was recently re-elected United States Senator from the State of Georgia. Henry W. Grady, Editor of the Atlanta Constitution was strongly urged by his friends for the position, but he positively refused to allow the use of his name.

LADIES will find relief from their Corns, Bunions, Ingrowing Nails, Chilblains, etc., by using a few drops of Lyon's Kathairon. Perfectly harmless. Ask for Lyon's Kathairon and take no other. Manicure will have nothing else. Ask your druggist for it. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

Notice to Creditors.

To the creditors of Alvah D. Gibson, dec'd.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, in chancery, wherein Mary E. Gibson is plaintiff and the said Alvah D. Gibson is defendant, I will proceed at my office in Huntersville, W. Va., on THURSDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF JANUARY, 1889, to take the following accounts:

1. A settlement of the account of J. C. Arbogast as Administrator, with the will annexed of John Vandy, dec'd.

2. Who the creditors are and the amount of their claims, if any, against the said decedent.

3. What amount remains in the hands of the Administrator after discharging the debts, if anything, and to whom payable.

4. Any matter deemed pertinent, or required by any party in interest or excepted to by a creditor of the decedent. Creditors of the decedent are required to prove their claims at the October Term, 1889, at which time and place you are required to attend.

JOHN W. WARWICK, Jr.,
Com'r Ch. Ct. Poc.

Nov. 29-4t.] Printer's fee, $6.40.

Commissioner's Office.

Huntersville, W. Va.,
November 17th, 1888.

John Sharp's Adm'r
vs.
John Sharp's Legatees, etc.

All parties interested in the above cause take notice that I will proceed at my office in Huntersville, W. Va., on THURSDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF JANUARY, 1889, to take the following accounts:

1. A settlement of the account of J. C. Arbogast as Administrator, with the will annexed of John Vandy, dec'd.

2. Who the creditors are and the amount of their claims, if any, against the said decedent.

3. What amount remains in the hands of the Administrator after discharging the debts, if anything, and to whom payable.

4. Any matter deemed pertinent, or required by any party in interest or excepted to by a creditor of the decedent. Creditors of the decedent are required to prove their claims at the October Term, 1889, at which time and place you are required to attend.

JOHN W. WARWICK, Jr.,
Com'r Ch. Ct. Poc.

Nov. 29-4t.] Printer's fee, $6.40.

Commissioner's Office.

Huntersville, W. Va.,
Nov. 6th, 1888.

Rosella Smith, etc.,
vs.
Mary F. Mahaffey, etc.
IN CHANCERY.

All parties interested in above cause are hereby notified that I will proceed at my office in Huntersville, W. Va., on THURSDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF JANUARY, 1889, to take the following accounts:

1. The values of the personal estate of Cyrus W. Moore, and A. Wade, Mary F. Mahaffey and John S. Moore, or either of them charged.

2. Any other matters deemed pertinent or required by any party in interest to be stated, and especially the bill and proceedings and decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, in the above cause.

3. The value of the personal estate of Cyrus W. Moore, and A. Wade, Mary F. Mahaffey and John S. Moore, or either of them charged.

4. Any other matters deemed pertinent or required by any party in interest to be stated, and especially the bill and proceedings and decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, in the above cause.

Given under my hand this 6th day of November, 1888.

JOHN W. WARWICK, Jr.,
Com'r Ch. Ct. Poc.

Nov. 22-4t.] Printer's fee, $6.40.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of John Sharp, dec'd.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, in chancery, wherein Mary E. Gibson is plaintiff and the said John Sharp is defendant, I will proceed at my office in Huntersville, W. Va., on THURSDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF JANUARY, 1889, to take the following accounts:

1. A settlement of the account of J. C. Arbogast as Administrator, with the will annexed of John Vandy, dec'd.

2. Who the creditors are and the amount of their claims, if any, against the said decedent.

3. What amount remains in the hands of the Administrator after discharging the debts, if anything, and to whom payable.

4. Any matter deemed pertinent, or required by any party in interest or excepted to by a creditor of the decedent. Creditors of the decedent are required to prove their claims at the October Term, 1889, at which time and place you are required to attend.

JOHN W. WARWICK, Jr.,
Com'r Ch. Ct. Poc.

Nov. 29-4t.] Printer's fee, $6.40.

Low prices for CASH or good County Produce
A specialty.
Selling and Shipping

VERNEENA'S FORTUNE:

The Stolen Heiress.

A TALE OF NEW YORK IN 1835.

BY POOR, MR. HENRY PEEK,

AUTHOR OF

"The Queen's Secret," "The Thief of Gold"
"The Half-Breed," "Harold's Bride,"
"The Bride of Barcelona," &c.

CHAPTER XV.

AT THE GATE OF THE CONVENT.

Of late Doctor Gaylegard had discovered that her beautiful Old Indian was very much annoyed in mind, uneasy in manner, and, during the proceedings of the day just concerned, the wary physician had not failed to observe that she was somewhat out of her usual humor, and that her usually quiet manner and high-tempered a manifested and manifested in her eyes, and that she was more than usually anxious to be alone. She had, therefore, resolved to watch her closely, and to attempt to discover, if possible, the cause of her unusual conduct, and, if necessary, to afford her every assistance in her power.

It could not be a very large sum. But only seven or eight years ago, Tom, since that amount of which we have spoken had accumulated in her cottage. The physician, who, as we have said, had considerable business connection with the wealthy of a certain speculative character, which had enlarged both her and her son Tom, so rather to invest with him, the Doctor thought.

Early of her means, discovered a few days before, had made known to her the prevailing low, the Doctor had made good use of his knowledge accordingly.

She was greatly startled on finding the next day of the eventful contest of the 30th June, and escaped from the vigilance she had hoped to have eluded upon him.

"Tonia," she whispered to her, "where did you hasten?"

"Tonia," she answered to her, "stay in that gate, Ursula! It is some friend, and he has returned, I think, to leave at the gates with some to another."

"Then where the business lies one great and good," replied Tonia. "For instance has been very much here for several weeks, Doctor Gaylegard. Still, I do not know why this gate is closed."

"You don't, Tom? Well, you ought to know, you can!" answered the Doctor angrily, but in a low tone, "I will tell you to-night. Come to me at ten o'clock. I shouldn't wonder a bit if he's run away. What do all these people want here?"

"Some to the convent, some to the house, Master Gaylegard. Some are out of work, and hope to find some here. Some——"

"You are a fool, Tonia. I am sure! Did you bring home some money, after I sent you?"

"Yes, I did, Master. I have here in my hand of twenty-seven dollars. And I have in my pocket, Master Gaylegard, fifty-three shillings. But you know you are and resolved of the Spanish boy, Indians, and the Spaniards to look national prejudices, and will side Mexico under the Indians, to the great where our Texian friends, Mr. Gaylegard, Americans themselves that, I dare say, are not likely to abandoned as I suppose the American people retain the in its Union. Usage has also fixed the last Thursday in November as the day to observe. It is proper and consistent that the custom should be perpetuated in the United States. We are called a Christian nation, and our laws and governmental principles recognize a God who governs the destinies of individuals and nations. Then suitable by and day of each year should be devoted to rendering to the Creator an offering and grateful tribute of our gratitude, which latter may be done in as large or small way as to harmony, propriety and circumstances there may be evident.

[illegible] Tom, and he may have left to light burning in both rooms on the watch. He may have heard that I spoke to some boy about change of fresh candles, for I burn per the three every week he stays on. Therefore, he may be has run away. I told you to put a man at every gate to watch all night. You have I did?"

"Did you, would give me no money to pay for such watching, Master, and I could find no man to serve you without being fed and well rewarded."

"I'll give you a hundred dollars, and servant, double," answered Doctor, in a low tone, Tonia. You should have paid watchers yourself and I should have done. Where found the rest from your debt. Where were you all night?"

"Here, near this gate, Master, on my of another room. Oh, I have not the [illegible] that he is now in his bed, Dear Master."

"You are a clumsy rascal, Tonia—and I was mistaken when I took you for a boy. Get another candle lighted upon at once. Let some of these rooms to long you. But don't [illegible] you to long you. A stupid [illegible] with [illegible]."

Tonia has gone to make a bargain with some of the [illegible]. Doctor Gaylegard, seeing that they were [illegible] with [illegible] Tonia Indian, reached the [illegible] of her eagle, to assist and guard [illegible] with all the [illegible] of gold [illegible] and [illegible].

The gate was a strong one, with rings of [illegible] and very thick rail, barred and locked on the inside of it. On the top of the [illegible] ran a couple of [illegible] and other sorts of [illegible], bristled with sharp and long iron spikes. It would not be easy to get over a gate of such [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible]. Tonia was permitted that the most [illegible] should [illegible] the gate with their [illegible] against [illegible].

"Come," he [illegible]. "Knock the fence somewhere. The keys of the locks may be in place. The last one to [illegible] to my son to the other side. Knock the [illegible] down."

"The last person!" growled the man, sullenly. "The circles and fools are to be at peace to you, and."

"Not at all, my [illegible]. Mr. Tonia, you are to have a handful of [illegible] to [illegible], as the last [illegible] to [illegible]. It's a pity of trouble, [illegible] you, but would soon [illegible] to [illegible]. If he said the word [illegible] are not [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Bodkin upon the various questions that he shall put you, every Judge has a right, and should have no further hesitation whatever in saying to you, "

(to be continued.)

CURIOUS FACTS.

Niagara was frozen solid in 1848.

A thimble of quicksilver was burned at Rome as early as B. C. 41.

The interior of Java is ascribed to Polonius at Geneva, about 1844.

Rome and Sicily relieve a cough of how a bill of fare of tobacco killed a shock.

It was not until 1791 that children in France were accorded equal rights in the family.

There are fifteen different instruments bearing names which end in "phone."

No one who puts his name in the middle can write a patent from the United States.

John Cobb, of Syracuse, N. Y., fired a charge of shot into a man who called him one Cobb.

The new bell has been adopted as a political emblem in Wisconsin. It calls the clans together.

Santa Rosa, Cal., has a floral curiosity in the shape of a hollyhock bush that bears no black flowers.

Kansas has produced a twelve-year-old boy who has stolen over $30,000 worth of horse flesh in twelve months.

A woman in Denver, Col., was so sensitive that when her husband called her a slouch she took poison and died.

It was a not uncommon practice for the poor of the Middle Ages to sell themselves into slavery, or to become slaves for debt.

The Hohenzollerns, the reigning family of Prussia, refuse to origin to Thassilo, about 900, who built the castle of Hohenzollern.

An old ship of ninety-two set out to discover a country route to Massachusetts, and the bones of his logs snapped like pipe stems.

Dublin, Ireland, is noted for the manufacture of Irish poplins. Belfast, Ireland, for linens. Philadelphia, Pa., for hosiery, and Nottingham, England.

The Alcazar of Pare, Brazil, has the power; should he meet a subject with his hair parted in the centre, to order his head shaved as clean as a billiard ball and then greased with lard.

A sensation was caused at a Georgia hanging not long ago, when the woman stepped upon the scaffold, tore a lock of his friend's sparkling hair with their hands and, throwing into the crowd of lookers.

Charles Dyer, of Indiana, Ind., fifty cents; he could erect a highway before a railroad train could kill him. Charles has by a few seconds, but there is no good to read him a sermon about it. They haven't found but half of him yet.

One of the oldest bits of intelligence is a "daughter," an instrument once in use in Wales to enable the feeble to swallow and a not exactly or bad-behaved dogs from church during service. The National Society of French Antiquaries was shown one of these instruments lay by the sacred Little minister Gaulois.

According to customs and marriage customs, still prevalent in Brittany, the bridegroom, immediately after the priest has wedded the couple, strikes his wife in the face, saying, "This is how you will face if you make me angry;" and then, kissing her, he says, "And this is how you will face if you treat me well."

What we call a nightmare was supposed by "our Saxon forefathers" to be a demon, or vampire called Mara or Mare, that sat upon the chest of a sleeper and gave him terrible nightmare. These nightmare were thought to be guardians of hidden treasure, and the place where they hid these was called Mara stow, or mot.

Some three months ago the water in a Georgia well, some forty feet deep, began to rise and fell in a most startling manner, and a few weeks later the performance was repeated, to the utter astonishment of folks in and all the country around. So did—and still—the water in the bottom was touched there was nothing any there, and the well and the mystery are to-day as deep as ever.

Preservation of the Roman Turf.

The law of precedence exhibits itself in the turf of the higher races of horses, and in a highly characteristic manner. The grossly developed hind quarters of the Arabian come to the front, there is space left for the attachment of muscles for a powerful jaw. Thence head also exceeds Serpentine in the development of the jaw. The Arab constantly at rest, but for either the window bath or the second upper bathroom, the window bath are situated, after some prior date, and doing early. The second opposite appeal in stabling and associated plumbing, and when the Arabian specialist is set on the gum of all. Old Iron says that Palestine domicile have decided that the chief noise (window bath) are to the exercise of the United States very large to be opened generally or suggested, and for a degree specially selected among page of the most difficult jaws.

The same supposition has been observed in the outer gate of Regent Terrace. This is called not only a window bath, the size of the window of the jaw, but is additionally prolonged delay in the appearance of the coal. In the same way Jane, and the case the same, have been heard that the lower windows, and those upper floor that the second window and most of the Arabian specialist. Whether this is a tradition has been established, pictured has may claim to place himself in a new theory apart from his servant, to well adorn high rank.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

HOUSEHOLD MATTERS

Cranberry Sauce.

After measuring all imperfect or soft berries, wash thoroughly, place in a colander to drain in scalding water, then put on to stew, allowing a pint of water to every quart of fruit; add three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar, a half pint water, and stew until a moderate fire. Be careful to stew not a moderate fire. Be careful to stew, but don't stir the fruit, as in so doing the pan is in danger of bursting. The berries will then retain their shape and add to their appearance. Boil from five to seven minutes; remove from fire, turn into a deep dish and set aside to cool. If to be kept, they can be put up in air-tight jars.

Housewife's Potter Soap.

Careful housewives are soon the small bits of soap that have become too small to use. Melt the pieces all together, put in a small tin of Indian meal and a few drops of perfumery. Let this harden in any way desired, stamp in a pattern, or cut with a cake cutter, and the result is a pleasing soap for toilet use. Other bits of soap can be melted in water, and while the mixture is hot stir in oatmeal until there is a stiff batter. For a hand soap this is very desirable when such bits or dog stains of ink or berries are to be removed. The common yellow soap melted and thickened with scouring sand makes an excellent soap for scrubbing and scouring.—*Graphic.*

Waxing Hardwood Floors.

For waxing a hardwood floor take a pound of the best beeswax, cut it into very small pieces and let it thoroughly dissolve in three pints of turpentine, stirring occasionally if necessary. The mixture should be only a trifle thicker than cream turpentine. Apply it with a rag to the surface of the floor, which should be smooth and perfectly clean. The right amount to use, less being required for close, hard-grained wood, and more if the wood is soft and open-grained. Fresh pine wood "waxes" best, and is sometimes obliged to be applied according to the Scientific American, which gives these directions, and novices should always try a square foot or two. When thoroughly dry, rub with a hard brush. If it polishes well repeat the process over the whole floor. If not, remove the wax with sand paper and try again. If the mixture is slow in drying add a little of the common "dry ear" sold by paint dealers.

How to Utilize Buttermilk.

Buttermilk is used in many ways down South. There is nothing more healthful on a warm day than a glass of fresh buttermilk. In our cooking it is almost indispensable, and with soda a beautiful cooking. Cakes in nice made with cream and buttermilk. If you do not have a pure article on tap you can make a bag of muslin cloth, into which you pour the clabbered milk, tie the bag tightly and hang it up to dry. In twelve hours the curd will be ready for use. Serve for breakfast with cream and sugar (with a little seasoning if you like) or eat with salt and pepper.

Buttermilk Biscuit: Sift together a quart of flour and a teaspoon of soda. Work into it a teaspoon of salt, and a tablespoonful of lard or butter (not melted). Add a pint of buttermilk or little at a time until all is used. Do not work the dough longer than to collect it smoothly. Roll out one half inch thick and cut with a biscuit cutter. Bake immediately in hot oven for about ten minutes.

Buttermilk Egg Bread: One quart of meal, one tablespoon of melted lard, one teaspoon of salt, four eggs beaten until light. Mix these ingredients into one quart of buttermilk, into which has been dissolved one teaspoon of soda. Pour batter into a pan, which has been heated and well greased, to bake.

Compotes of Fruits.

Compotes are fresh fruits boiled with very little sugar. They are much used by the French, and are an excellent mode of preparing inferior or overripe fruits.

Compotes of Peaches: Cut ripe peaches in half, throw them into boiling water for two or three minutes, then take them out and put in ice water; peel them. Put a pint of water in a saucepan and set over a brisk fire; let boil, and put the peaches in. As soon as tender take them out, place on a dish, and pour syrup over.

Compote of Oranges: Put a pound of sugar and half a pint of water in a pan; boil one minutes, and add the juice of one orange. Peel a dozen oranges, and clean in halves, remove the seed, and drop a few pieces at a time in the hot syrup, and lay them out on a flat dish. Pour over them the remaining syrup, and set on ice.

Compote of Apples: Peel and quarter large ripe apples. Put in a pan to stew with a little water and sugar to make a syrup. Add pieces of cinnamon, lemon and lemon peel as to taste. Let boil; take up the apples, try to keep them whole, but the syrup thick and pour over.

Compote of Pears: Quarter, peel and core some pears in a saucepan with a little water and sugar. When tender, take the pears up. Boil the syrup down, add a handful of guince and apple jelly. Strain this syrup over the pears, and garnish compote. Bottled sweet pears, ripe apples, pine-cones, and pears cut the same way, are also used for compotes, first heating the syrups above. Cook them in syrup, take up, drain, and bake them a few minutes in a very quick oven. When done, fill the centre with peach or apricot marmalade. Time and cost of fruits is the only difference between a compote and a preserve. Use both in which it was to be served. Put them in the form of a pyramid on the dish, and pour the syrup over. Garnish the base with preserved cherries and angelica.

Syrup of Compotes: Put a pound of sugar in a saucepan with a pint of water, and boil for a quarter of an hour; skim the juice of a lemon, a little powdered cinnamon. Let it stew a few more minutes, and strain. Continue to boil until clear and thick, let cool and bottle.

This syrup will keep for months, and is very convenient to have ready for making compotes.—*Exchange.*

Flower Loving Russians.

Dr. Mayo Carew Hawkins, of Chicago, has been traveling around the world, and from time to time giving descriptive sketches of the most curious features of what he has seen, in the Tribune. But in a recent one on that wonderful city in the far North, St. Petersburg, he says in reference to flowers and gardening:

The love of flowers seems universal here. It pervades all strata throughout the whole country we have passed through. In cities, towns and villages dwelling house windows are filled with flowers—in fact and in second stories—and often so full that they look like conservatories, and at every station children sell wild flowers.

Hot-houses have been brought to perfection, and one now sees in windows unless we except that one against imagines that they convey their odor through the sense of sight: grapes, peaches, and flowers, palms and ferns of rare perfection. In winter, I am told, there is a vast profusion of hot-house plants. The summers are so short that outdoor flowers are not relied on, and hot-houses are abundant and finely managed.

At a garden fete in honor of the visit of the Emperor of Germany, the many blocks and parterres of the park seemed to be beautiful structures in flame, and the flower-gardens under or looked like sprays of tulips and hyacinths and acres of tulips and hyacinths and crocuses of light. The large avenues colored as to make this effect of the parterres almost perfect. I counted the people in a given space and calculated from them that there must have been over fifty thousand burning in two small sections of the park.

The Intenter of Infallible Patches a Tramp.

A melancholy looking man, with a shaggy beard, wearing an old slouch hat and trousers with deep fringe around the bottom and a big, shaggy overcoat, stood in front of the Philadelphia post-office, holding his hands on his chest. Everybody looked at him as they passed, and some young fellows jeered at him for wearing an overcoat. The melancholy looking man paid no attention to them. He wandered up Ninth street aimlessly and stumbled up Market street he dug his hands over his chest as he walked. A reporter asked him what he wore an overcoat for with the thermometer at eighty degrees. He spoke in gurgle and said: "Because I'm always cold. I can't get my breath hardly half the time. I have been cold for years. I used to work at my trade for eighteen hours a day. I am a shoemaker. I caught cold about ten years ago, and I've had hard work to breathe ever since. Sometimes I'm afraid to go to sleep for fear I'll lose my breath. I'm the man who invented the veritable patch so-them. There's good money from applied think of it. I'm the inventor of the infallible patch sort. I haven't got a cent. I ought to be getting money from every shoemaker in the country. I was a soldier in the Prussian army. I made many a pair of boots for the officers. Wherever I go-ing? Nowhere."

The man laughed harshly. Then he coughed with a shocking sound and went wearily on his way.

Nine Massacred Cannibals.

Every traveler in New Ireland always expresses astonishment, when they discover the manifest preparation of the inhabitants, that so gentle and pleasant a race as a people could become on occasion such ferocious savages. Forbs, who wrote a very reliable, intelligent and but little known account of the Maoris very early in the present century, speaks of the genuine courage and kindly ways of a New Zealand chief, whom afterward he discovered to be an inveterate cannibal. He relates that he visited the place where was cooking the body of a young slave girl that his friend had killed for the purpose. The head was severed from the body, the four quarters, with the principal bones removed, were compressed and packed into a small oven in the ground, and covered with earth. It was a case of unmitigated cannibalism. No revenge was gratified by the feast, and no excuse could be made that the body was eaten to perfect they triumph. Facts was that he learned that the fat-laden meat is much that it is very coarse and not thoroughly cooked, but that is quite to the taste, like a piece of nutmeg preserved. He continues that the victim was a handsome pleasant young girl of sixteen, and was in need for quarrels to see about the Pot.—*Chambers's Magazine.*

How to Reduce Fat.

For the reduction of adipose tissue, fasting has, in turnover or rest, been superseded by gymnastics, and the waking is said to be upon more general and not upon local principles. This can be did correctly but be adopted by indolent persons and most fatty people are more or less indolent or exertion. In fact, because it is impossible by much of the necessary exercise of the will. The new point I am chiefly to insist upon is that the exercise should be taken in the open air. Experiments have been experimented with by the professional Dancers, who are in this case are reduced by weight from two hundred and seventy pounds to one hundred and eighty. The principle of the cure is to accustom the body to the new exercise of the limbs, which is best done by climbing heights. The subject is to attempt to walk up hill at a slow pace until perspiration comes on, when he is to stop, rest for a few minutes and then to go on. He must walk several hours a day, and which must be free. Hardly anything is to be remembered. For young people, at Wimbledon, it is the training of new recruits; and Scott and Bell, and to spectators and persons of middle age, the Alps. The object is not to get rid of fat alone, but to get rid of it, and diseases associated with corpulency.—*Boston Herald.*

BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS ARTICLES & POEMS VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

Should Boys Go to Mind Nothing May the Truth—A Better Name—Changed His Mind, &c., &c.

Husband—"You are not the cook my mother used to be, my dear."

Wife—"No, indeed, fortunately. You don't suppose that your father kind of dyspepsia."

Nothing But the Truth.

Judge—"Prisoner, this is the thirteenth time you have been before me. Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed?"

Prisoner—"To tell the truth, Judge, it was the police."

A Better Name.

Percy Counts (to young Guy)—"Why, Charley, dear I see you pet you have grown quite a beard."

Young Guy—"Yes, Basil mention shop where you have."

Percy Counts—"Oh, are they! Why they look more like mush-they whiskers."—*New York Sun.*

The Progress of Science.

Jenkins—"Did you hear of the wonderful operation Dr. Bell performed on Brothers last week?"

Wilkins—"No; what was it?"

Jenkins—"They says ago Smithers stepped on a tack, and yesterday the doctor removed a six-penny nail from the sole of Smithers' little boy."—*The Idea.*

Changed His Mind.

Wife—"What we go to the picnic today, dear?"

(Listless)—"Just as you say, love."

Wife—"Well, if we go we must take the baby."

Husband—"Oh, by the way, there's all that cauliflower to cut and split. I guess I'll stay at home."—*Burlington Free Press.*

In the Same Predicament.

Visitor—"Lend me a fiver, will you, old boy? I'm cross broke."

Miser—"That's a pretty good ring you wear. Why don't you hock it?"

Visitor—"Couldn't, you know. It's a souvenir of a deceased brother."

Miser—"Well, my money is a souvenir of a deceased father. Lay-day, old fel."—*Puck.*

Fun Enough.

It was his first visit to the city. As he stood on the curb-stone shaking his sore with laughter, he was accosted by one of New Haven's fleet. "What's the fun, stranger?"

"Oh!" Can't you see it? Just look how the city-coming fire engine is coming down the street, with the horses all on a dead run, and the driver and fireman have a drag out when he gets home."—*New Haven Post.*

Something English.

A Frenchman, one day last fall, having received the photograph of a lady school a friend who was customary under the circumstances.

"I say, old fel," replied the friend, "Tell her to hurry up to me—now."

"I say to make me sick-a-beggaring, goddamn," he said to her at their next meeting. "The beauty of nowhere to every-where."—*Burlington Free Press.*

Two Boys a Mystery.

Magistrate—"What the charge against the man?"

Officer—"He threw a photograph into at a baby and—in to look."

Magistrate—"Are you a separate you, reporter?"

Reporter—"Yes, your honor. I had been trying for two several hours to take a picture of that baby, and—I—to—to—to the baby, your honor—but—"

Magistrate—"You are discharged. I want to a photographer myself."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Last Touch.

"Well, Mr." interrupted the nurse father of a 6-year-girl she's now dead, "I was going to say that she was very fond of—of—of—

Pocahontas Times.

E. B. DYKE. J. F. MOORE.

LOUEY & MOORE,

PROPRIETORS.

"A Rule of Three."

New York World: The report that Mr. Blaine is anxious to have a seat in the Cabinet can hardly be believed. Anybody looking at the portrait of Benjamin Harrison will infer that he was desirous to have all things to be known as a ruler of men. He will never consent to be overlooked by such men as Hickle and Sherman. He wants to be President himself. Mr. Blaine might as well make up his mind that he will not be admitted to the Opposition Cabinet.

The great oil fields of New York and Pennsylvania are becoming rapidly exhausted. The average supply of 100,000 barrels a day has fallen off to 45,000 barrels a day. The wonderful Bradford field, of Pennsylvania, that has produced 120,000,000 barrels of oil, is now yearly dry. About 300 new wells are now being sunk in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia, in the hope of finding new oil basins.

A negro was arrested in Chicago last week for robbery who was found to speak fluently German, French, Greek, Spanish, English, and several Indian dialects. He was born in Madrid of a Spanish mother, and was, before the war, a servant in the household of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, who was killed at the battle of Springfield.

In Wichita, Kan., a painter bet his last cent, boots and socks on Cleveland, agreeing to go home without them if he was caught down town by the other fellow. He was so caught and fulfilled his wager, notwithstanding it was a cold day for him.

The bellows worn of removing boulders and the remnants of an ancient forest from the bed of the Thames River will give out. It is 250 years since it was made. At last accounts 300 cords and 1,200 boulders had been taken out. The latter varied in weight from one to ten tons.

A little girl was sitting on the floor when the sun shone in her face. "Go away! go away!" she cried, striking out at it. "You mote, dear, and it won't trouble you," said her mamma. "I don't; I can't see it," said the little one.—Youth's Companion.

It is reported that the new Senator from Michigan will be James McMillan, president of the Michigan Car Company, and possessing a personal fortune estimated at $15,000,000.

The towers of the proposed suspension bridge to be built across the Hudson above Fort Lee will be 227 feet high and the span 1,600 feet.

Enter Judge.—Hardly. Prisoner at the bar.—Prisoner.—Interrupting. You, sir, that's me. I was at the bar, but I never heard.

Ingalls, Kansas. Mr. Ferguson is the oldest lawyer in the state, and perhaps he will now be considered one of the best prophets about ground.—Ex.

Gen. B. F. Butler expects by the election of Hoadley. Possibly he might be first mate in Ohio.

Horace Greeley's brother of Hartford, Conn., is an engineer, while another brother runs a hotel and livery stable at Columbus, in Warren county, O. He is eighty years old and very poor.

The $10 bills spent in Indiana by the Republican campaign orators are badly passed as $1 bills about us.

One peculiar feature of election laws in this country of experiments, and progress is steadily being made toward registering the will of the voters. The most important requirements are now the registration of voters, the closing of the polls at 4 o'clock in cities, the secret ballot, and the destruction of ballots after they are counted. Not all these provisions are to be found in every State, and the provisions for a secret ballot are by no means perfect as yet, but all these requirements are to come, and should be equal by all good citizens everywhere. Registration is absolutely necessary to prevent frauds. The closing of the polls at 4 o'clock in afternoon requires the voting to be completed earlier, before returns from remote districts are received, thus lessening the danger of tampering with returns in cities, where fraud is most likely to occur. The reasons for a secret ballot are the prevention of the voter from undue influence, and we are hearing that it is necessary to so arrange the voting places as to make it absolutely impossible for any person to tell how another votes unless he himself makes the statement. The destruction of the ballots is a big provision in the State of New York, and should be adopted everywhere. At first it would seem that ballots should be preserved to be recounted in case of dispute, but experience has shown that it is impossible to guard them for any length of time. After the election is over and it is known just how many votes are wanted, it is interesting to scrutinize to become sure for those in possession of the ballots to do them to order. There is no reason why a ten-oil county should be more accurate than a 2-1. The best provision, therefore, is to throw around the first count all possible safeguards, so that it is as well to be correct as any thereafter made—more likely, because the canvassers do not know the result in other places—and then destroy the ballots.—Ex.

Injustice at Home.

Chicago Tribune: Gen. Harrison is not popular in Indianapolis. He is too cold and unsympathetic. He can not climb chimney when he wishes. The result was that in a Presidential election here which every element of city and county pride united to carried Indianapolis by 1,500 votes, but lost the county—Marion—by 261, although Marion county gave Hendricks 2,200 majority in 1884. In his old regiment—the Tenth Indiana—he was also unpopular, although the interests of that body met this evening and the President was present. As one of the veterans said, Harrison in the army was a martinet of the most severe sort and an instructor whose acquaintance not infinite as an old friend. Always up a log in a swamp he had headquarters guards stationed to count him. He was a tyrant, that and he was respected where he could not win love.

There will be general rejoicing that the will of the late Samuel J. Tilden has been sustained by the Supreme Court of New York. The will was drawn by himself, and $5,000,000 for the purpose of building a public library in New York City. It was contested by his nephew, on the ground of ingratitude. The property was left in the hands of trustees, and great latitude was allowed them in executing the provisions of the will. It would seem that if such a lawyer as Tilden could not draw up a will that would be sustained by the courts, there would be an end to all certainty of controlling a man's estate after death.

Stanley Arkell, the expert and editor of Judge, is said to have the eye on the London Comedy. Having noticed the contemporary of Mr. Dippy, he subsequently

THE SURPRISE.

Joy met Sorrow in a place
Where the hopeless loneliest
Very seems, still and sweet,
Safe from all quivering fret.
"Why art here?" Joy, startled, cried;
"Why art here?" gray Sorrow
sighed.

"I came here to weep," said she.
"Tears are my sweet employ."
Hastened Sorrow. "Yet I see
Tears as grateful were to thee.
Come, young sorrow, and be taught
How to ease thy heart o'ercharged."

Joy sat down at Sorrow's feet,
And was taught a lesson sweet.
Pain would be make kind return?
Sorrow, art too old to learn?
Nay! Then I my art unfold,
I'll be taught to how to smile!

Since that hour the two have been
Bound as by sacred chain;
Since that hour they go exchange
Tears and smiles, in nothing strange
If sometimes a puzzled heart
Across can tell the twain apart.
—Edith Thomas.

The people of the United States use annually about seven postal cards for every man, woman and child; that is to say, our total consumption for a year reaches four hundred million, which is considerably more than are employed by the rest of the world. This vast dollar number are all weighed, cut apart, counted, and wrapped up in packages of twenty five, by machinery that works constantly in a small log room, and that requires no attendance whatever from any operative, so long as it is supplied with paper, ink and paste.

Lexington, Ky., chronicle is the local talks. The house from which John Morgan, the celebrated "thief," went out, and which is still occupied by his mother, the home where Morgan de Lafayette lodged when visiting there, and the house where Jefferson Davis stood at when attending the races, are there. The House and farm belonging to Henry Clay, now Ashland Park are just beyond the city limits. The grave of John Cabell Breckenridge is in the Public Square.

About one hill the Republicans vote in New Hampshire wants to come to the United States Senate.

Pops. Johnnie, what do you want to be when you grow up?

Johnnie. Well I don't particular as long's I don't grow up to be a little boy that minds. One spank every time he does grow wrong in the house.

A brilliant thinker and theorizer writes to say that Secretary Whitney gets to "the Senate as much real as it does in certain circles on the hill of the day.

DYSPEPSIA.

The undersigned agrees to do the LIFT.

Heard the Lion to Morning, when all other troubles have disappear.

All that you get the Genuine,

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. C. P. MOORE, EDITOR. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1888. Terms of Subscription $1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. No. 20.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, R. A. Holt,
Prosecuting Attorney, R. S. Turk
Sheriff, J. S. Arbogast.
Deputy Sheriff, R. C. Hill.
Cl. k of Cir. & Co. Courts, J. S. Sheppard.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct. (R. B. Clark, Pres't. S. R. Hannah. O. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

L. M. MOCLINTIC. C. P. MOORE.

McCLINTIC & MOORE,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

A. STOVER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. E. BOOKER,
Atty-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Strange attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. KEE,
Atty. at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

F. J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

DR. J. H. McELDOWNEY,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County ev. ry Spring and Fall. The exact time of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

DR. S. P. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

DR. W. G. TOWNSEND,
Physician & Surgeon,
ACADEMY, W. Va.

Distinguished Business Educator

Sidney Flint

FARMERS AND THE TARIFF.

That the farmers supported the high tariff policy in the recent election as zealously as ever, while the workingmen in the manufacturing centres voted in increasing numbers in opposition to that policy, is a fact now generally recognized and taken as a landmark for future contests. The Tribune makes it the basis of an argument in favor of an increase of duties on farm products. "The Democratic House," it says, "proposed to cut off more than half of all the duties collected to protect farm industry. The answer of the people was to elect a Republican President, a Republican House, and the astonishing votes in the farming States are still ringing in the ears of tariff reformers. The logical inference is that the majorities in these farming states want the things done which they petitioned Congress to have done, they want the tariff made to serve its purpose, and do not want it broken down or left just as it is," quoth the Tribune.

We shall not deny that the American farmer is still willing and even anxious to be plucked for the benefit of other people; but we deny that he was harmed by the Mills bill in any degree whatsoever. The only farm product put on the free list by the Mills bill was wool, and as to that it has been shown that the three largest wool-producing States showed a loss rather than a gain of Republican votes in the election. The duties on wheat and other cereals, on dairy products, on hops, hay, honey, potatoes, and live animals were not changed by the Mills bill. If these duties had all been repealed the farmers would not have been injured, and if they had been doubled they would have received no benefit. We import a few potatoes when we have a short crop, and we export some when we have a large crop; but the amount is insignificant, and it affects only the Atlantic seaboard and the northwestern border line in any case. As to the great bulk of agricultural produce, no tariff, however high, would raise the price a penny, for the reason that they constitute the major part of our exports, and have to be sold in foreign markets alongside and in competition with the like produce of every country on the globe. The American farmer is thus brought face to face with the labor of the Russian peasant, the Indian ryot, and the Egyptian fellah. What they get for their productions he can get. Not a further thing more could be got if the importation of grain were prohibited by law. But as a matter of fact the Mills bill did not touch the duties on these articles at all.

Notwithstanding the vote of the farming States in the recent election, the superstition of the agricultural classes are not incurable. There is no more sense in that than to make to comprehend the fact that the tariff is an injury to the man who sells to a cheap market and buys in one made artificially dear. Nor is it true that abstract ideas regarding the tariff were the most moving considerations among the farmers in the recent campaign. The fact that the proposed reform of the tariff was of Southern parentage had a great influence in the rural districts. It received the memories of the war and included a sectional feeling that would otherwise have remained dormant. If the Mills bill had been the most till or the Springer bill, it would have been by far the more acceptable to the farmers of the North. It is easy to say now that, without any change in its provisions, a measure having a Southern origin and name would have been much stronger in the North. It is not the fault of Mr. Mills, of the two Breckinridges, of Mr. Wilson of West Virginia, and other Southern members that they were the most conspicuous advocates of the measure, but their prominence was not without its influence in the farming communities, where new ideas are slow to gain lodgment, and where old memories have their strongest hold.

The battle joined in the recent campaign is only begun. When we consider how short a time was allowed for the work of education, and how great a gain was made among those who could be reached, and what odds of money and intimidation were arrayed on the other side, the advocates of tariff reform have abundant cause for encouragement, and every reason to believe that when they shall have had equal opportunity to reach American farmers their success with them will be commensurate with that which they have undeniably achieved among the operatives in towns and cities. —N. Y. Weekly Post.

White House Social Duties.

Mrs. Cleveland's social duties are greater than is generally supposed. She assists the president at his state receptions, and sits opposite him at state dinners. She is considered the social head of the administration, and she is, indeed, the mistress of the white house. The gorgeous floral decorations of the state reception rooms are subject to her approval, and she stands with the president whenever he receives his guests in a social way. The state dinners of the president are perhaps the grandest social affairs of the American court, and to be invited to the white house to one of these is the social event of a lifetime. The white house blazes with light. The Marine Band plays in the vestibule. The great east room becomes a tropical flower garden, and its white and silver pillars are wreathed with garlands and hung with flower shields, upon which have been woven American eagles of pink and roses. It is here that Mrs. Cleveland stands with the president and receives the thirty or fifty guests who have been invited to the dinner, and it is from here that she is escorted to the state dining room by the most honored of the party. The dining-room sparkles with cut glass and silver, and the dinner of many courses is served up by French cooks. The dentiest of viands are washed down with rare old wines, and a number of glasses stand by each plate save that of Mrs. Cleveland. The president's wife has, as far as her own example goes, espoused the cause of temperance. She drinks nothing at these dinners but Apollinaris water, and though she does not endeavor to regulate the tastes of others, she does not touch wine herself. At her state receptions she shakes hands with from 300 to 500 persons on every such night during the season. It is said that she has shaken hands with more than 100,000 people during the past winter. She is a good hand shaker and such calles receives a warm grasp and a decided pressure. In most cases this is accompanied by a cordial smile, and those who have the pleasure of chatting with Mrs. Cleveland for a short time to come her friends.—Cosmopolitan.

The Vermont Legislature has prohibited the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine.

"He hath said, I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." Wonderful promise spoken by God himself. "I" and "thee" together, the Infinite God in Christ and finite man constant companion! He "is" says, and so we walk side by side along our pilgrim pathway. If we really believe this, surely it would simplify, and hallow, and calm our daily life. In these few words every Christian may find the sweetest balsam of pain, and the most blessed inspirations of heroism.—*Rev. R. M. Hamilton.*

FRUIT.—In Northern Germany the highways are shaded with fruit-trees. This was started fifty years ago by a peddler who planted every seed with his staff while travelling through the country. If the enterprising farmer's boy would make it his habit to drop the seed of fruit he may be eating in the house corner, when passing from place to place, it would not be long until there would be plenty of fruit, which could be improved by grafting; and not only this, but new varieties would be produced that would prove of value.

A man who has practised medicine for 40 years, ought to know and from experience; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co.—Gentlemen:—I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and the effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh, that it would not cure if they would take it according to directions.

Yours Truly,
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Office, 284 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

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Put It in Writing.

Verbal contracts occasion more trouble, dispute and litigation than any other business transactions. The wise merchant taught by experience will endeavor to have a writing executed by the party to be charged, in every case of importance arising in his business. This is especially necessary of guarantees. A man enters your office whom you know to be perfectly responsible. He tells you to sell Brown a thousand dollars' worth of goods. Brown is all right; he will answer for that, etc. Make him sign a memorandum.

A customer gives you a large order for future and installment delivertes. Make him sign it in writing.

You engage a salesman for a year, or for a month, or for a trial trip. Have it all put down in writing and signed.

You were taking your chances before a jury, who nine times out of ten prove mountain and two spin patheric with that party they consider is the "under dog."

It is only a little trouble at the time, but it usually saves a heap of trouble in the future.—Trade Mark Record.

Chief Inspector James, of St. Paul, says The contrast of wheat in sight this year in Minnesota and Dakota is about 30,000,000 bushels less than last year at this time.

The number of female medical students entered at Paris this term is 114, of whom 90 are from Italy, 13 French and 9 English, with 1 American, 1 Austrian, 1 Greek and 1 Turk. The number of students at the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia this fall is 114.

Richard A. Proctor left the Roman Catholic Church because the priest told him that the scientific beliefs done heretical.

Never use leather belts, air them thoroughly on a windy day in a cool place. The sun draws the oil and gives the leathers a rancid smell.

According to Rev. Elizabeth W. Greenwood, there are 2,432 physicians and surgeons, 165 ministers and 75 lawyers in this country who are women.

The official canvass of the vote of New York shows Harrison's plurality is 13,306. Hill's plurality is 18,126. Total vote, 1,284,891. Total Prohibition vote, 26,002; about 8,500 more than in 1884.

Much damage is reported by recent violent gales on the west coast of Great Britain. At the city of Glasgow, where the storm assumed the form of a hurricane the exhibition building was partly wrecked.

Very dirty furniture should be washed off with a flannel cloth dipped in equal parts of strong vinegar and water before it is polished. It not only removes the dirt, but has a tendency to smooth the varnish that has become rough through long use. After applying the vinegar, dry the furniture instantly and thoroughly, and at once rub it with a flannel that has been dipped in linseed oil and carefully wrung out. Finish with a dry flannel, rubbing hard and long, and your furniture will look like new.

Eggs can be kept perfectly for six months, by coating each one with the white of egg. Apply it with the finger so that every spot is touched, then pack the eggs in a box, in any position you wish, putting a layer of paper between every layer of eggs, and set the box away in a cool, dry place. The white of one egg will coat from eight to ten dozen. I have tried this recipe for five years, and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Addie Smith.

GRAPES.—There is no fruit that takes so little space and makes so large a return for the labor as grapes. Now is the time to get cuttings. They should be cut with three or four eyes. Put them in a bundle, bury them in the ground below frost until spring, when they may be taken up after all danger of frost is gone, and set with two eyes in the ground. It is best to put two or three together, for some way die, and if all live they can be removed in another year. On farms they may be set in the fence corners or near small trees, and in two or three years a fine crop of grapes will reward the effort.

Havana Journal.—A bushel of corn makes four gallons of whisky. It sells for $1.6 at retail. The Government gets $0.60, the farmer 40 cents, the railroad $1, the manufacturer $4, the vendor $2, and the drinker all that is left—delirium tremens.

The best housekeeper could find a hole somewhere, if she only knew in which direction to look. With money, it is to be found in the cupboard. There was more provided than used and she didn't know how to utilize it. The making of appetizing little dishes from odds and ends is an unknown science used in this country and should be made a study by all good housewives.

AGRICULTURAL.

USEFUL OR INTERESTING RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Preventing Fermentation or Cider.

There are many different ways of preventing fermentation; but in any case the cider ought to stand in large open casks long enough to ferment slightly, so as to cause a considerable scum to rise to the surface, when it may be skimmed off, and cask given time for the sediment to settle to the bottom, before anything else is done with it. Nothing is more important than to abstract by some of these means the minute particles of ferment that are held in solution by the cider.

A quite effective way of checking the cider and preventing after fermentation is to add it, not after it has been slightly fermented and settled. To do this it may be drawn off or dipped out of the casks into large copper kettles, or for large quantities an old copper still holding three or four barrels, will be borne. When the is applied the heat will cause a large amount of scum to rise at once to the top to be skimmed off.

The heating should cease as soon as the boiling is reached, when the cider is again poured to clear, open casks to stand till cold, and it has become entirely cool, when it may be drawn into barrels and tightly bunged.

The object of the scalding if done at the right time, is two-fold. It quite effectually cleanses the cider and stops the fermentation at the point to leave it sweet. It is a sure and pleasant drink. While cider thus treated will afterward turn somewhat of the scalding, it will not be unpleasant to those who like it sweet, and to be preferred to cider in which the fermentation has been arrested by mustard seed or chemicals. Cider to say of those ways will not afterward make good vinegar.

Where the quantity of cider to be made will not justify the expense of casks, the cider may be fermented and settled in barrels, bungs open, by drawing from one to another.—*New York World.*

Plows and Plowing.

The plow has long been used as the symbol of agriculture. The finely made and beautifully ornamented steel plow which Victoria sent to the Queen of Sandwich was soon afterward found in use by some 30 ministers, who had penetrated into the interior of the island, in a crowd. It had its place among the representation of the deities the natives worshipped and was recognized as the tool of agriculture. They did not employ it in their fields, or leave it in a furrow to rust, as western farmers might have done. They prostrated themselves before it and prayed that they might have large crops of grain. In a museum in Lavelle is a collection of the plows used in all ages and in most countries. They are arranged in a long row. The first plow is a portion of a tree, one branch being used to scratch the ground and another used as a handle. By their other they show the evolution of the plow that is now employed in the most advanced countries. Attempts have been made to show that the progress of agriculture was best be shown by improvements in the plow that turns the soil.

It is generally acknowledged that the best plows in the world are made in this country. It is also admitted that the work done with them is very poor. Observing travelers state that much better plowing is done in Great Britain and in many portions of the continent of Europe than in this country. This state of things is made sure by assuming that very excellent plows lead to carelessness in the use of them. When an implement can be depended upon to do good work it is often if not generally placed in the hands of a person who has little judgment, experience or skill. How bad an expert can do good plowing with a poor plow. In England, as in some other countries, the plowman ranks above the common farm laborer. He is regarded as a skilled workman. Confidence in him nothing but guide the plow. He makes a careful study of the business and becomes very expert. In this country, boys and girls and anybody else is pressed into service and implements and toys and articles that can only be made by skilled mechanics who are common tools. On our farms inexperienced persons are trusted with the use of plows and are expected to do good work because the plows are easy to manage.

Large farms and low prices for grain have a tendency to make plowing poor. What a plow can be run had a wide furrow moving with an impediment the person holding it does not regard the skill of one who plows among stumps and stones. He relies on his plow to do everything. He seems to forget that a tool is not endowed with intelligence. The experience of each man's work is one of the causes why skilful plowmen are so few. Perhaps it would be more easily correct to say that it is not that but few have acquired it. Plowing is actually done in many parts of the country by boys who have been trained and by experimenting the work that should be done with the plow. The first process of the operation had nothing to do with the plow. It was the selection of the ground and the preparation of the soil. Then the plow was used to turn under the manure which was often so much that many tons of it were turned together, with which to prepare and fix nearly a acre of grain. Farmers of the present day have shall examples, for the purpose of showing what can be done with the plow and how it can be used to the best advantage. Plowing is the first work of the year when farm work is beginning.—*Chicago Times.*

Remember that the Grandchildren
Buying clothing what it is attempt
to clothe them with the right sort.

He who will invest moderate and

prepare the ground, can grow profitable crops of wheat on almost every soil.

It is a general rule, with not more than the most exceptions that the finer the seed and the longer the yield of straw.

When you go to cut grain or any kinds that would be ruined by shelling and getting wet, have cultivated crops kept as clean.

It pays richly to care what straw sells for, though it is a sad folly to sell manure for straw. Wasted forces may settle, but it is true.

The man who sits two about his grain-rise with boiling hot water, putting it in all the cracks, did not beat the miller's examination of his wheat.

Treat your grain crops with an eye to the value of the straw as well as of the grain, and in the spring it will not be said of your cattle, as it was said of lightsick, that they "lived upon wind."

A patch of rye and timothy sowed together always comes "just." The rye will make pasture in the spring even earlier than bluegrass, and by the time the rye falls the timothy will be ready. There is nothing like a steady succession of pasturage.

Rye may be sown in the fall and clover on it in the spring. The rye can be cut for the straw (which frequently sells for the more price per ton as the best hay) as soon as the kernels fully ripen, and there will be a good growth of clover for pasture. In this way poor land may be made to yield a respectable income while being improved.—*Indiana Agriculturist.*

The Prince of Wales Spanked.

The following, taken from a paper printed in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1844, is now going the rounds of the press: Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, accompanied by the Prince Consort and the royal children, visited Scotland for the first time, and tarried a long time on her way at Edinburgh. On the trip the yacht, in which the royal party traveled by water, called at Aberdeen, and, of course, the loyal inhabitants of that city turned out in large numbers to do honor to their beloved sovereign. A guard of honor, consisting of the merchants of the place, was formed, and, in all the glory of black broadcloth and white kids, paraded on the edge of the dock to which the vessel moored at just sufficient distance to prevent people from stepping on board. Seats were erected on the bank, tier above tier, like those of a circus, to accommodate the thousands that assembled to gaze on the spectacle of an anointed Queen.

After Majesty good natured promenaded on deck to gratify as much as possible the curiosity of the honest Scots, and presently about in full view of the immense crowd. The Prince of Wales, a child of about five or six years, was with her. Among other things placed on the deck for the accommodation of the royal was a costly and very splendid sofa, ornamented with tassels, and the Prince, like other boys of that age, being of a destructive turn, began to pull at one of the tassels that threatened to detach it. His mother observed the act, and ordered him to desist. He did so, but as soon as her back was turned seized the tassel again to give another jerk. The Queen was again espied him up something of the kind, for she was at that moment watching him from the corner of her eye. In an instant she turned, and seizing the luckless heir apparent of England for the "sword of the stick," elevated one of her feet upon the sofa, hoisted the youngster over her knee, adjusted him in the position mutually familiar to parents and children generally, when such occasion are to be performed, and gave him a sound spanking.

It may be proper to mention, at present, for the information of youths who sometimes find themselves similarly circumstanced, that the illustrious sufferer kicked and fallowed under the afflictive dispensation quite as lustily as boys of lowlier birth are wont to do. The amazement with which the spectators witnessed the strange of royal punishment may be imagined, but scarcely described in fitting terms. A dead silence prevailed for a moment, but was suddenly broken by a tremendous roar of laughter, which could not be suppressed by any thought of the awful respect for the times, or sympathy for the victim of her displeasure. The explosion recalled the royal mother to a sense of her position, and, turning herself toward the crowd for a moment, her face suffused with crimson, she hastily descended into the cabin, and we saw no more by the experience.

Finding a Mare With a Spoon.

John H. Wilson, of Smithtown, Pennsylvania, owns a mare which is being fed with the aid of a spoon to keep it from starving. The animal is suffering from a singular fracture of the jaw bone, the result of being kicked by a vicious horse. It is known as a veterinary surgery as a fracture of the lower maxilla generally to the incisor teeth. Both bones of the jaw were broken immediately off, and the lower portion hung loosely by the flesh. The mare has been fed on a mixture of milk and eggs by means of a spoon, and has been kept alive in this manner for the past two months. The animal is now in a fair way to recover, and will be as good as ever.—*Exchange.*

Household Matters.

To Clean Paint Work.

A steamboat steward says that housekeepers should go to a steamboat for lessons on cleaning paint work. Instead of a sponge, pierced a clean white, is kept quite as if the painter had just left it, taking not only dust, but having a beautiful polish. All that is necessary is a little water, a sponge and castile soap, and a smooth cloth for polishing after the dirt has been washed off with the sponge. The rubbing removes the polish. Many people go at every year, whereas if the paint is washed in this way it will show clear and with a high polish for four or five years.—*Prairie Farmer.*

The Pleasure of Apples.

Apples are abundant and cheap this year, says the New York Witness, and there is no more useful fruit. Raw, stewed, baked or preserved, they are wholesome, toothsome and nutritious. The fall apples are the most juicy and delicious, but do not keep, and for that reason have to be sold cheap. Every good sized family should buy a barrel of them at once for immediate use, and save them from spoiling by eating them up. A considerable portion of them might also be made into jelly by boiling them and boiling it to a jelly. All apples are best for the purpose, as the color of the skin gives a fine rich tint to the jelly. A liberal allowance of lemon juice should be added to the apple juice and an equal weight of sugar, and the whole boiled into a jelly. It is the cheapest of all jellies, and remarkably good when well made. Bought apple jelly is not nearly so nice, and can seldom be relied upon. It is frequently made from the refuse of the evaporating establishments, that is, the cores, and scraps and wormy apples.

Pickles.

For pickles of all kinds use the best cider vinegar and not an acid, vinegar, so-called. It cannot be too strong, as it is weakened when scalded. Unscalded vinegar does not keep well with pickles. Never use a metal vessel in pickling; it should be either granite ware or porcelain. Pickles should be examined frequently and the soft ones taken out. If white specks appear in the vinegar drain it off and scald; add a half cupful of sugar to each gallon and pour again over the pickles. A few bits of horse radish or a few cloves added will improve the flavor.

All vegetables or fruits for pickling, except for sweet pickles, should be sound, but not quite ripe. Do not avoid cucumbers, but soak them in salt and water. Boiled beets can be pickled whole, first removing the outer coats, by a sliced when required. Vegetables that require to be boiled or scalded before pickling will be whiter if a little lemon or green grape juice is added to the water, as cabbage, cauliflower, white beets or onions. For green vegetables put a little soda in the water to preserve the color. Lime should be taken out to avoid too much, or they will be soft and tasteless.

Always have the vegetables or fruit perfectly cold before pouring over the vinegar, which should be in all cases very hot.

A good average of spices to a quart of pickles is an even teaspoon each of allspice and pepper-corns, one half a teaspoon of mustard seed, a piece of Jamaica ginger one inch long and a tablespoon of stick cinnamon broken.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Household Hints.

Use a warm knife in cutting warm bread and the like.

A paste of whiting and benzine will remove spots from marble.

A red hen should be soaked over night in plenty of soft water previous to boiling.

After washing a wooden bowl place it where it will dry equally on all sides, away from the stove.

Fresh coffee or white goods can be removed by pouring boiling water directly from the kettle on the spots.

Rice soup is good for college or inflammation of the lungs. It must be kept in a cool place, but if it sours it is very poisonous.

If you want poached eggs to look perfectly nice cook each egg in a saucer placed in the bottom of a saucepan of boiling water.

A cooking hint—Be careful to put the nut of a fresh loaf quickly in the oven to moisten the under crust; bake well the crevices of the bread.

Coffee can be made as and water right by keeping them for five minutes quite boiled perfect. They must be kept down with a wire screen.

For cleaning brass use a thin piece of lemon peaches, two tablespoonfuls of vinegar, four tablespoonfuls of whiting. Rub with a piece of flannel; polish with chamois.

Test cheese to ascertain before it is made. Boil two or three ounces, then strain through a cane cloth. One teaspoonful of this for each three pounds, and in a good ignition for having toughness.

In any particular stove, disinfecting the kitchen sink. Washing soda and copperas dissolved in a gallon of boiling water, makes an excellent wash to pour down the sink at other you have boiled using it.

It has been estimated that if the heat generated within the body were allowed to accumulate without waste, it would be sufficient to raise the body to the boiling point in thirty-six hours.

According to Pasteur and Koch's method, typhoid fever is to be cured by injecting into the system a peculiar microbe-laden fluid through a hollow needle.

STRANGE SHIPS.

A NOVEL EXHIBITION IN THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Queer Boats From All Parts of the World—Secrets of Savage Arts Known By Rude Savages.

There is a department in the National Museum that would delight any eighty year old boy or girl, either, for a time were outgrown his boyhood interest in boats and ships and the mysteries of navigation. This department tells the story of the ship. It is not a history or printed story, but one told by the rather, that is, in natural appearance and shape that fill a large exhibition hall.

An old idea was that the first boat was a log. There are, however, floating logs, where the people have no right to begin with. They start perhaps by using logs of all sorts. In some parts of the world, where there are neither logs nor other available means, men construct boats or rafts by binding together in clusters.

From the log the next step is to the dug out, which savages fashioned by hollowing out a log with tools of rude form. When savages began to make both canoes they used quite a step to advance in the making of a bark canoe. With its frame work and outer covering. Sometimes in a rudimentary way improvised or savages included in the shipbuilder's art. Savages, too, observed that the wind could be used to propel their boats. It is supposed that the first sail was a bush. From the bush the savage went to a piece of skin or bark, or a clothing rudely tried up on a pole. It is curious to note that the forms of sails used on certain models of boats are most highly civilized people have been developed not really from the primitive forms used by savage people.

The primitive is either a square or a lateen or triangular sail. The latter sail is an almost necessary in the forms used on the Mediterranean by people of the Latin races. When men learned more of the shipbuilding art, and boats grew bigger, the latter sail was retained, but the square sail was found better, and the sail was tended so as to reach beyond the cabin in front and beyond the stern in the rear.

Near the centre of the hall a kyak from the Greenland coast, made of skins by the Esquimaux, hangs from the ceiling. It is decked over as tight as a drum, and the ends are sharpened and curved up. In the centre is a hole in the deck just large enough to admit a man's body. The Esquimaux, when in his kyak, sits securely on the bottom, his legs stretched out before him, all of his body below the waist being under deck. He has a garment or coat of skin, the lower edge of which can be secured to the rim of the hole at night, thus making it water-tight. In the inside shell of a boat the experiment, with paddle and spear in hand, hangs his life on rough. Arctic seas in pursuit of seal or walrus. "A kyak-man capsizes upon the ice," there are kyaks, too, from Alaska, and from other Arctic regions. Bidarras, or skin boats from the Aleutian Islands, are decked over like Esquimaux kyaks, and are manned with from two to five rowers at the waist, not as Indians love to ornament their clothing.

Some of the Indians are "demi-bathed," or have places for them not to sit in them, and in the little models shown in the Museum, some Esquimaux are bathed not as the Indians bath their spears in their boats when they start out to hunt seal.

The rudest form of the bark canoe shown in the collection is from the Shoshone Indians. It was made merely by taking a single sheet of bark of sufficient size, turning up the ends and then stiffening the whole by means of wooden splints placed in cleft sticks. The Shoshone canoe was left open and the savage navigator has no use much skill to prevent water from washing in at each end. Canoes in Indian canoe, made by the Passamaquoddy Indians of Maine, is more carefully made. It is made of birch bark, over light wooden frame, with one thwart amid ships. The bark is sewed together at the ends and to the gunwales with dyed wooden fibers, and the seams are covered with strips of bark, sewed with spruce roots.

A boat of interesting bark from the Tinne Indians is made simply of long pieces of cedar bound together. A canoe from Northern India, is made of logs, hewed and shaped with stone adzes, fastened by thole pins, tied to a spike and bent somewhat slightly in form. The boat was not very fast. When a heavy swell threatens the canoe the rowers descend into the water, keeping the canoe between them and the waves, and when it has to come to the surface again, on the next sea, the rowers rise up a little apart and bring a lot of cotton as a sail.

A simple fragment as large the Shoshone, is a "dugout" from Sumpan Indian. It is made from the stump of the tree with its buttress and is symmetrical and the best boat like it in sports. The water on the inside is burned out and the ends then shaped down to suit with paddle or hand adze. In the Sumpan, a fragment from Peru, looks more like a "dugout" than a canoe. It is made of a single log of cedar, with the ends shaped down to suit with paddle or hand adze. In the Sumpan, a fragment from Peru, looks more like a "dugout" than a canoe. It is made of a single log of cedar, with the ends shaped down to suit with paddle or hand adze. In the Sumpan, a fragment from Peru, looks more like a "dugout" than a canoe. It is made of a single log of cedar, with the ends shaped down to suit with paddle or hand adze.

The Indians of the northwest coast of America developed the art of making huge boats, which, next to the kyaks, are the most interesting boats shown in the collection. The boats were made from great logs of cedar, and were hollowed out by a process like that of the Shoshone canoe, but were much larger. They were shaped with stone adzes, and were sometimes ornamented with carvings. Some of these boats were made to carry as many as fifty persons, and were used for trading voyages. Some of them were used for whaling, and were provided with harpoons and lances. Others were used for fishing, and were provided with nets and lines. Others were used for carrying goods, and were provided with sails. Others were used for carrying passengers, and were provided with seats. Others were used for carrying both goods and passengers, and were provided with both sails and seats. Others were used for carrying neither goods nor passengers, and were provided with neither sails nor seats. Others were used for carrying both goods and passengers, and were provided with both sails and seats. Others were used for carrying neither goods nor passengers, and were provided with neither sails nor seats.

Seed Lady.

The flowering house were accurately supposed to give out a perfume that made more light-headed. Others, more matter-of-fact, immediately after the entrance used of lime was: "Dreams are to flower." Another saying connected with lemon was: "Light grows he is one exactly"—"Every lemon has its kinds." Some have always had something mysterious connected with them ever since the days when Mary came out of Egypt, and a legend was told that "the lemon contains the seeds of the dead." And long ago it the city of the lemon the seed that the dark trees on lemon blossoms were lemons, but the seeds of the dead. The small fruit of the leaves of the next present to bring each widower. But the land of myrtle-lemon was Tyre, where the priests dared not look upon the vegetables.

In Pope Innocence is established, "the blessings of heaven upon the sailor," and the planks of the dead were separated by the Romans, during the Consuls, by throwing beans on the fire of the altar prayer other night from Rome.

And an ancient Papist Nuns, of 1393, were of many ceremony to which those belonged. "On the one we would not, in certain lemon trees but, but in many we we remain to the no more room to lemon. That is, the lemon trees are in certain cases only, because the one we in certain lemon, but upon all the things that were so committed over from the lands, if it were possible to remember them.—*Independent.*

A Primitive Sawing Mill.

The ordinary Mexican sawmill is of the pattern that has been in use from time immemorial, consisting as a framework, but turned by a horse, mule, or ox, who, when used, is hitched to a wooden lever that is fixed to the driving machinery, and to a heavy log, the timber, or a big stone wheel, quite heavy, by the operation of gravity. The saw is made of a long, narrow, thin piece of steel, with teeth on one edge, and the weight of the body is brought down on it as it is moved to and fro by the horse. The timber, the upper frame is kept and heavy enough to keep the saw in its place, and the log, the heavy timber, is kept in place by the weight of the body. The saw is moved by the horse, and the log is moved by the weight of the body. The saw is moved by the horse, and the log is moved by the weight of the body. The saw is moved by the horse, and the log is moved by the weight of the body.

A Duel to the Death.

Two young men, in Kansas, who were engaged in the business quarrelled over a matter of trifling nature, and agreed to settle their troubles by a duel. The weapons selected were rifles, and the distance agreed upon was fifty paces. The men were placed in position, and at the word "fire" both fired. One of the men fell dead, and the other walked up to his fallen foe, and, looking down upon him, said: "Well, I'm glad you're dead, for I was afraid I would be killed myself." The survivor then walked off the field, and was never seen in that section again.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

Preventing Fermentation of Cider.

There are many different ways of preventing fermentation, but in my case the cider ought to stand in large casks until long enough to ferment slightly, so as to cause a considerable sediment to the bottom, when it may be skimmed off, and the pure juice for the ferment to settle in the bottom before anything else is done with it. Nothing is more important than to abstract by any of many the minute particles of pomace that are left in solution by the cider.

A quite effective way of clearing the cider and preventing after fermentation is to add it, say after it has been bright, to be sweetened and stirred. To do this it may be drawn off or tipped out of the casks into large copper kettles, or for large quantity as will require with boiling three or four barrels, will be better. When fire is applied, the heat will cause a large amount of scum to rise to the top to be skimmed off.

The boiling should begin as soon as the boiling is reached, when the cider is again poured in clean, open casks to stand until quite cool. It has become an excellent, while it may be drawn into barrels and closely bunged.

The object of the boiling of cider is the right time, is twofold. It is done to completely cleanse the cider and stop the fermentation at the right point to insure it a sweet and pleasant drink. With cider thus treated will afterward have somewhat of the tendency it will not be necessary to clean who like it sweet, and it is to be preferred to cider to which the fermentation has been arrested by mustard seed or cinnamon. Cider so any of these ways will not afterward make good vinegar.

Where the quantity of cider to be made will not justify the expense of casks, the cider may be fermented and acted in barrels. Bungs open, by drawing from one to another.—*New York World.*

Power and Plowing.

The plow has long been used as the emblem of agriculture. The lively motion and healthy exercise of the plow which it gave to the limbs of the sturdy yeoman were observed from the days of Xenophon, who had personal care for the moral, as well as physical welfare of his troops, to the present time, as certain farmers might have done. They practiced manual labor, and proved that they might have large crops of grain. Indeed, the best crops of the times were in all ages and in most countries. They are enough in a long run. The best plow is a source of a true, manly and loving work; it unites all classes in good neighborhood, as a battle. By their color they show the evolution of the plow that is now employed in the most advanced country. Attempts have been made to show that the power of agriculture must have its share in improvements in the plow that turns the soil.

It is generally acknowledged that the best cities in the world are made in this country. It is also admitted that the best farms with these in very poor condition, and that the best farmers are generally to be found in small farms and in many portions of the continent of Europe has for this country. This state of things is to be sad by assuming that the best practical plows had to undergo in the line of improvement. Many of these are to be remembered more to the good work of a plow, if not generally placed in the hands of a person who has been judgment, energy and skill to use it. Many a good plowing with a poor plow. In England, as in some other countries, the farmers have always to contend with hardness. By regarded as a difficult performance. By working the plow by working the plow guide the plow. To endow a careful study of the features and increase very rapidly in the country, farm and give land an efficient plow. Many of the plows now in use are not suitable for the soil and cannot be made to perform their work well. No one never attempts to use a plow with a dull share, and yet how many persons are content with plows that are not sharp enough to scour in many soils. Large farms are now going to great expense in order to make plowing more easy. The use of the plow with the plow handles is done away with, and the plow is made to run by the beam. The plow handles is done away with, and the plow is made to run by the beam. The plow handles is done away with, and the plow is made to run by the beam. The

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

Baby Has Gone to School.

The baby has gone to school, oh, my!
What will the mother do,
With never a call to hustle it on,
Or tie a tidy on?
How can she find herself face of the day
With the little fussing thing away?

Another basket to fill with work,
Another wood box to keep—
And the cookie stands at the door to see
The baby don't creep!
And there's a rug that's half mine
And here's something to do—

The house is empty, I know,
Without the baby to be,
With her little shoes and her little socks
And her little dress—
The darkest house of all the town,
Now could she have one to make it so.

No More Shields.

The fad of fashion has gone forth that Beauty could be tarnished from the riches of the sea, on which the world now gazes to its dazzling sources. "Long live" the pearls in the world, they say, and they can. "It should be powerful to be seen," with emotion, which a third declares pleases his vice of flying in style and preserves his complexion. The shields with [illegible] which, according to this fad, would each week be worth its weight in the finest gold. The new little "shell" [illegible] from the ocean, and were [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] weight to the wrist of the back, increasing as one [illegible] the cords spread out in the shape of a fan, and rocking were broken by the wind. The wind will become of no use [illegible] fashion. There have a great number of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Pocahontas Times.

LOURY & MOORE, Publishers.

J. MOORE, Editor.

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Dec. 6, 1888.

Party Principles.

The future success of the Republican party has been attributed to various causes, all of which, no doubt, had some bearing on the result. Yet, I may say that there seems to me, with a few of them, we have the thoroughly representative and discipline of the party left. Republicans long ago accepted as true the Bible words that "a house divided against itself cannot stand," hence the inviolable necessity of their action. On the other hand the Democrats have time and again found themselves divided by sectional and local issues. Hence the fact recently was of universally discussed than in the late New York fight of the two wings of the party, by which Governor Cleveland was defeated and the national party by the vote of the people two years ago.

Mr. Watson has rendered the country a service of inestimable value, and his persons no dispute that by the part of everybody. Democrats as Republicans, to keep low the creed's that belongs to liberty, to dignity, and remember always that the true ground of the Democratic party is organization of the constitution entrusted to the Democratic party by the vote of the people four

PREACHING.—Rev. J. Lester Hargrave will preach for the year at the following places as stated:

1st Sunday,	Hunterville,	11 A. M.
"	Mt. Pleasant,	8 P. M.
2nd "	Sweet,	11 A. M.
"	Bethel,	8 P. M.
3rd "	Hunterville,	11 A. M.
"	Mt. Pleasant,	8 P. M.
4th "	Bethel,	11 A. M.
"	Sweet,	8 P. M.

HOME NEWS

—Fisher killed somebody's pet fox last Saturday.

—It is reported that Nelson Shaver, who was a short time ago released from jail on bail, has disappeared.

—Jno. E. Campbell, who for some time has been working at Charlottesville, Va., has returned to his old place in the TIMES office.

—Mr. L. M. McClintic and Miss Ella Shaver were united in marriage, Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock, at the Hunterville Hotel. We extend hearty congratulations and good wishes.

—Rev. H. W. Kinzer, who has for some days been ill at the residence of C. P. Moore, started for his home in Lewisburg yesterday morning, accompanied by his wife.

—Sacramental meeting at the Presbyterian church next sabbath. Preliminary services on Saturday.

—I hereby gratefully acknowledge the earnest solicitude of the people of Hunterville and community in my behalf, and their unfailing kindness to me during late illness, and invoke upon them the richest blessings of heaven.

H. W. KINZER.

—Jas. B. Caufield, Esq., former editor of THE TIMES, will shortly remove to Goochsville, Va., to take charge of the Orange County Gazette, which paper he recently purchased. We regret very much to lose Mr. Caufield, but as he has promised to go we wish him and Goochs abundant success.

—The first genuine, old time dollar paid the new managers of THE TIMES for subscription, was paid by Peter Hill, Esq., of Jacox, with 10c. on.

—Isaac McNeel, Esq., of Mill Point, spent Tuesday night in town.

—Miss Lizzie Ligon, of Clover Lick, was at the Hunterville Hotel Tuesday night. The object of her visit will be seen by reading the marriage notice in another column.

—Now is the time to renew your subscription to THE TIMES or, if you have never been a subscriber, begin it with the new year. We shall try hard to give you the worth of your money.

Christmas Tree.

The people of Drummond and vicinity contemplate having a big Christmas tree during the Holidays. The tree will be for everybody, and all are invited to help trim up the Xmas tricks. It will be for young and old. Let everybody come to work and help to make the time interesting.

OLD KRIS.

FOR SALE.

Horse for sale in Hunterville the following property: One good horse, one cooking stove, two bedsteads, one lounge, one bedstead, washstands, tables, chairs, one marble top parlor table, washstand, bureau, and many other things useful about a house. If you desire any of the above call and see.

Respectfully,
JAS. B. CAUFIELD.

WANTED

Second Hand Skins. Hides and Furs for cash or exchange.

A. F. LEIST,
Harrison, Bedford Co., Va.

School Reports.

The following is the report of Fairview school for the 2nd month ending November 23rd, 1888.

No. enrolled—Girls, 18; boys, 11.

Average daily attendance—Girls, 11; boys, 8.

Per cent. of daily attendance—Girls, 90; boys, 81.

No. of pupils neither absent nor tardy—Minnie Johnson, Carry Friel, Lena Friel, Frances Sharp, Josie Friel, Amos Sharp, Jerry Friel, Jiles Johnson.

JOHN A. MCLAUGHLIN,
Teacher.

The following is the report of the Sturgis school for the month ending November 23rd:

No. of pupils enrolled—Boys 14, girls 12.

Average daily attendance, 17.

Per cent. of daily attendance, 84.

Pupils neither absent nor tardy, Olive Overholt, Laura Overholt, Joe Hannah and Malvin Overholt.

A. S. OVERHOLT,
Teacher.

Closing Accounts.

I have sold THE TIMES office to Mr. S. B. Losey, Jr., and ALEX. C. F. Moore, and am now settling up all accounts due me on Subscription, Job Work and Advertising. I ask each and every one to give immediate attention to the statements sent to each this week, as I expect to leave the county on December 17th and wish all accounts closed before that time. All accounts not paid before December 15th will be given to L. M. McClintic for collection. Each account is made out at the advance rates, but if any remain unpaid December 15, they will be put in Mr. McClintic's hands at the rate of $2 per year. Honor the statements you receive with cash at once and save time and cost to us both.

Very Truly,
JAS. B. CAUFIELD.

McClintic-Shaver.

The marriage of L. M. McClintic, Esq. and Miss Allen Shaver, young est daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Shaver, was celebrated Wednesday morning 5th, inst. No cards. Wm. T. Price officiating minister. The attendants were Misses Minnie Gammon, of Missouri and Linda Ligon, of Clover Lick, along with Messrs. Dr. McClintic, of Sidney and Harry Patterson, of Hunterville. This auspicious event in the society of our town passed off in a very quiet and appropriate manner, and it was difficult to realize that the nuptials of young persons, so widely known and highly esteemed were being solemnized.

W.

Who is to be the next Governor of West Virginia is a question that will most likely remain unsettled till the legislature convenes and decides it. The democrats and republicans are equally loud and confident in their claims. It seems, however, to be generally conceded that the rest of the democratic State ticket is elected, and that the state has gone for Cleveland by a least 1,000 majority.

The legislature will be democratic by one majority on joint ballot, insuring the election of a democrat to succeed John E. Kenna in the United States Senate, unless there be some psychozatic property among the democrats.

A correspondent of the New York Sun predicts that Grover Cleveland will make his future home in Orange, N. J., and will succeed Blodgett in the U. S. Senate.

The closing session of the Fifteenth Congress met at Washington last Monday. The President's Message, which is said to be a lengthy paper, will now be given the public.

Benjamin and Levi have won the presidential race and Daniel will shortly have to give way to Elijah, and still Bob Ingersoll and a few other Republicans do not believe in the Bible.

AN ANECDOTE OF LONGFELLOW.

A New York paper, in some pleasant gossip about Mr. Longfellow, tells a story of the way he treated the charges of plagiarism against the Indian poem, "Hiawatha," in following closely both the form and substance of The Kalevala, the national epic of Finland. When they began to appear, he showed a profound indifference on the subject; but before long his publisher thought best to call his attention to them, and suggested that a reply from the poet be written. "Well, I'll think about it," said Mr. Longfellow, and there the matter dropped. The press continued to echo and re-echo the charges and the publisher again called on the poet, saying, "Really, Mr. Longfellow, I think it is high time this charge was answered." Again Longfellow said "I'll see about it," adding, quietly, "How is the book selling?" "Oh, wonderfully well," said the publisher. "Better than any other books?" "Oh much better," and he named the figures. Shortly after his interview (Mr. Longfellow still keeping silence), the Tribune came out with almost a page of broadside on the subject. The publisher was now really excited. He rallied on the poet again. "It will not do," he said, very decidedly, "to let this thing go on any longer." "How does the book sell?" asked Longfellow. "Amazingly—the sale is already equal to the combined sales of your other books." "Then," said Longfellow, "I think we ought to be thankful to these critics. Let them talk. Seems to me they are giving us a large amount of gratuitous advertising. Better let them alone." And let alone they were. The fact that at that time there was no existing translation into English which would enable readers to make comparisons, rendered Mr. Longfellow's silence comparatively safe. Now that a complete translation is published in fine and popular form by ALDEN, readers will have a just basis for curiosity to investigate, and see wherein the resemblance lies. And, so commonly is true in comparing originals and imitations, it will be found that great as the merit is of Mr. Longfellow's work, and characteristic of his own individuality, The Kalevala is a work of at most infinitely higher order.

Cocaine, the latest discovered anæsthetic, is, it seems, like its predecessors, chloroform, chloral, and morphine, claiming its victims. A Swiss physician tells the story of a medical friend of his who has succumbed to its fatal allurements. The victim began with morphine, which he eventually exchanged for cocaine. As usual, his first experiments were attended by increased vigor of mind and body. This, however, was soon followed by mental and nervous depression. After increased doses of the drug, he experienced hallucinations, was compelled to walk round and round in circles, to endeavor to pick up insects where he knew none were to be found, and was at length left utterly sleepless and without appetite. To escape the fatal influence of the drug he gave up his practice, and went as surgeon in a ship bound for the east. At length, by means of long sea voyages, he overcame his craving, and was restored to health only, as he knew, to fall a victim to the poison once more on finding it accessible. Persistent indulgence in the drug resulted in one of the most terrible of deaths—exhaustion from [illegible].—St. James Gazette.

BOOKS AND READING.

Desultory habits of study are not to be commended; but I do not advise you to pursue any systematic course of reading, because I am looking upon reading, for the moment, not as an exercise but as a recreation, and I fear that, if it were reduced to a rigid and regular system it should become a wearisome task I would have you countenance of books devour all the good books that you come across, your life will certainly not last long enough to leave you time for the temporary ones.

However warmly you may admire a particular author, do not permit yourself to lose the calmness of fallibility. Do not accept as gospel what any man, however great, he says or writes. Never make a blind surrender of your own judgment, either to the author whose writings you affect or to the society which for the time side him up as an idol. There is a fashion in these things which is very like affectation. Yesterday the rage was for Carlyle; to-day it is for Matthew Arnold or Herbert Spencer; to-morrow it may be for some as yet undiscovered literary planet. Do not let yourself be swept away by the stream. Form your own judgment on the best materials you have and do not hesitate modestly to express your own preference or dislike, even if it be out of harmony with the popular sentiment of the moment.

"Books are a guide in youth, and an entertainment for age. They support us under solitude and keep us from becoming a burden to ourselves. They help us to forget the crossness of men and things, compose our cares and passions and lay our disappointments asleep. When we are weary of the living we may repair to the dead, who have nothing of peevishness, pride or design in their conversation."—Notes for Boys.

IF YOU WANT

Letter Heads,

Envelopes,

Business Cards,

Official Blanks,

Posters,

or

Anything

In That Line,

REMEMBER

IT

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They may be procured

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Lowest Rates

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TRY US.

LADIES will find relief from their Corn troubles, by using Dr. Scholl's Wonderful Corn, Bunion and Nail Relief. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail for 50 cents. Address Scholl Manufacturing Co., 925 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. [1y]

Notice to Creditors.

To the creditors of Allen D. Greene, dec'd.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Allen D. Greene to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said Allen D. Greene to the undersigned, as Commissioner of said Circuit Court, at the office of the Clerk of said court, or before the 25th day of February, 1889.

Witness: John J. Sewell, Clerk of the said court, this 25th day of November, 1888.

JOHN J. SEWELL, Clerk.

Nov29-4t | Printer's fee, $6.85.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of John Sharp, dec'd:

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said John Sharp to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said John Sharp for adjustment to James W. Warwick, Jr., Commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 25th day of February, 1889.

Witness: John J. Sewell, Clerk of the said court, this 25th day of November, 1888.

JOHN J. SEWELL, Clerk.

Nov29-4t | Printer's fee, $4.56.

Commissioner's Office,

Hunterville, W. Va.,
November, 15th, 1888.

John Sharp's Adm'r
vs.
John Sharp's Legatees, &c.

All parties interested in the above cause take notice that I will proceed at my office in Hunterville, W. Va., on THURSDAY, THE 20th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1889,

to take the following accounts:

1. A settlement of the account of J. C. Arbogast as Administrator, with the will annexed of John Sharp, dec'd.

2. Who the creditors are and the amount of their claims, if any, severally and collectively, with their dignities and priorities.

3. What amount remains in the hands of the Administrator after discharging the debts, if anything, and to whom payable.

4. Any matter deemed pertinent or required by any party in interest, or required by a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, pronounced in above cause at the October Term, 1888, at which time and place you are required to attend.

JAS. W. WARWICK, JR.,
Com'r in Ch. Ch. P'd.

Nov.29-4t. | Printer's fee, $6.27.

Commissioner's Office.

Hunterville, W. Va.,
Nov. 14th, 1888.

Rosella Smith, &c.,
vs.
Mary F. Mallonee, &c.
IN CHANCERY.

All parties interested in above cause are hereby notified that I will proceed at my office in Hunterville, in said county, on

THURSDAY, THE 20th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1888,

to take the following accounts:

1. The account of the persons who have interests in the fifth section of land in the bill and proceedings mentioned, and the interests of those interested therein.

2. The value of the personal estate of George M. Moore, dec'd, with which Mary F. Mallonee and John M. Mallonee, as widow of said deceased, is charged.

3. Any other matter deemed pertinent or required by any party in interest, or required by a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, pronounced in above cause at the October Term, 1888, at which time and place you are required to attend.

JAS. W. WARWICK, JR.,
Com'r in Ch. Ch. P'd.

Nov29-4t | Printer's fee, $5.41.

Low prices for CASH or
Good County Produce
Booking and Shooting
a specialty.

VALUABLE LESSONS FROM THE FARMER.

Church, a lesson to the saving of a farmer to the Word.

Your or other things in life, as well, might answer for a text.

Which I give the lesson to you? Will you hear the text longer? Well,

Listen to me, but a moment and the story I will tell.

We were out among the mitch cows, spudding of the bats were there,

When the farmer of my first choice with pale-coloring air.

"Here's the pigeon as any pigeon, and her coat's as soft to silk,

But this sickest looking heifer she's the one that gives the milk."

His hands clumsy outward hurting hands a heart both true and brave,

And his mouth and winning manners may conceal the vilest knave.

So the lesson here does the pulling and is not afraid of work,

While the fat and lazy pussy is contriving how to shirk.

Would you look a city family to engage it by any words,

Or the one whose hands are smoothest for the heavy work of life?

Choose the homely for your watch now and well then, sir, by your leave,

Send the shirt here to the builder, she will make the splendid, too!

Take a lesson from the farmer, with his sturdy common sense,

Who, unlike the politician, never sits astride the fence;

Watch the unwelcome talking fellow, he may prove the biggest trick;

Know "the sickest looking heifer ain't the one that gives the milk."

—[Mrs. W. Anderson in the Mercury.

VERNEENA'S FORTUNE:

—OR,—

The Stolen Heiress.

A TALE OF NEW YORK IN 1835.

BY PROF. WM. HENRY PECK,

AUTHOR OF

"The Queen's Bravo," "The Tower of Gold," "The Cliff-Rover," "Harold's Oath," "The Bride of Barcelona," Etc.

[COPYRIGHT.]

The eyes of the dame fairly flashed rage, but she maintained a spotless appearance of heavenly. Edward smiled sardonically and hesitated.

"Mr. Bratton spoke frankly to my father, dame, that as he had temporarily all he borrowed from me."

"The scoundrel! The unholy villain!" sounded the dame.

"And now," added Edward, "that he has good cause to believe that if he should fail to get you the borrowed money, and avert failure by unfortunate news from you, you will not hesitate to have him arrested upon a false but plausible charge of fraud, and do all you can to imprison and disgrace him."

"I will do it! I will! Lost my fifty thousand dollars has he! The unmitigated wretch! He shall pay me every cent this very day."

"The gate is open, Dame Grippard!" exclaimed Fettis at this moment—James having had some difficulty with the locks that he had expected when he promised to have the gate open on assembly.

"Very well, Fettis," responded the dame, checking herself in what she had intended to say in regard to her tenant. "Come now, Fettis, and give me your aid to get into my chaise. I suppose my noble lord drew when I forgot for the moment that I was now merely a poor, old, lonely woman, full of sorrow, weariness and infirmities."

Fettis had no time in keeping her talk the dame, and she continued, in Verneena, in an undertone:

"Oh, my dear! I am so weak. So weak I feel as if I were a hundred years old—and I am sure I look it this minute. Now do no love my heart, my dear, and let the chaise enter the office door. I'll get out there. Shouldn't wonder a bit if I have to enter the door to be helped down. I have not the least doubt I shall. Ha! ha! ha! ha! ha!" she added to herself.

Verneena began to drive into the road. The dame motioned to Edward to ride at her side of the wheel and for company.

"My dear Mr. Hawkeworthy," she said in a voice too low to be heard by others, "may join the large sum you mention just now?"

"Every dollar of it, Dame Grippard—and more."

"More!" exclaimed the dame in her heart. "What from a hundred thousand dollars! My money for the use of it for only about a month! Rather than Captain Bratton, by a long shot! But this Edward and the father are doubtless in league for prosecution and all that, and the use of that the world pre-sents to attain an object—but! and would lose of my possessions of some to stave off the calamities and bondage to the same of my soul which else—by the spirit—a relief of ordeal my all. Mr. Cornelius Bratton is no more for the game I am playing every time. Ha, I am glad I have got him out of the way. I'm going to make a bargain with the Captain."

She turned again to Edward, as the chaise stood nearly across the spacious road, and observed:

"My dear friend, Mr. Hawkeworthy, I mean. Have a care, dear! If you should fall to pay for your land I am only for rent and I am merely a poor, old, lonely woman. Now, you believe me, Mr. Fettis, give me, my dear, five thousand dollars of the money which you have to hand for me now. It is to pay for my land and my rent. It will be all right from the moment you have with you. I will at once give you my note. I have it here. Or I can make it—I could take it back—for the money. Edward, you will witness the note. Fettis, you will witness it. Now, my dear, you have only to hand me

ng, we did not know you there. You are a liar. I told you there. I am sure you did find it. All but have been robbed. Pay before he the law. Sure."

"I did not, I could not. You took me where no robber, or one not better than myself, would dare to go. I would not have gone without being forced to go with unspeakable horror. There was a flash of light, and I awoke in the Third Street. I ran from the room under the organ, on my way to the office. I was unable to do even that, and sat in the hall pondering. When I opened the door to look at the first face that met mine I had broken the window, and, all the time with those words in my hands, shook."

Many friends, evidently flocked his hands. As we looked back we perceived them, with eyes cast down and head in finger, toward the chairs.

Then Smith was escorted out. Miss Lloyd with that red spots on it cheeks. They and Jessie's report were worthy.

[To be continued.]

Miscellaneous Quotations.

I shall die before I speak anything unconvinced myself.—*King Philip.*

Laughter throughout the bodies of my place.—*Governor John McDonald.*

It will take attempts to haul down the American flag, about fifth on the spot.—*Commodore J. Orme.*

Paint me as I am.—*Oliver Cromwell.*

I have the fine, pure, Lost sounds of *Colonel R. E. Richardson.*

With our faces to the setting sun we tread the declining path of life, and the shadows lengthen and darken behind us.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

No habit of looking at the best suits of any street is worth far more than a thirty-second a year.—*Prince Samuel Johnson.*

The spirit is God's spirit to sweetest.—*Paul.*

After speech, silence is the greatest power in this world.—*Napoleon.*

I would have nothing to do with a man who was not to subject to indigestion.—*Pardon.*

There are more good people than bad in this world, and the bad get the upper hand merely because they are better.—*Pardon.*

A coward's gift often lasts more than a hero's life.—*Samuel Bennett.*

Silence, or say something better than silence.—*Pythagoras.*

It should be settled that fear of women, and not love of men, makes the fair sex secure in the tyranny of fashion.—*Rev. Philip Peters.*

If I were to be ills, I should go mad.—*Sir Walter Scott.*

No man who has opinions can expect the universal concurrence of his party in all his views, and no man without opinions is worthy of the support of a great party.—*James L. Garfield.*

Happy is the nation whose annals are tedious.—*Montesquieu.*

It is not from the hillows, but the calm level of the sea, from which all heights and depths are measured.—*James A. Garfield.*

A handful of good life is worth a bushel of learning.—*George Herbert.*

A settlement to have something which we have not, and to be something which we are not, is the root of all immorality.—*Ralph Waldo Emerson.*

Duty is the cement which binds the whole moral edifice together.—*Dr. Samuel Johnson.*

How happy is he born and taught
That serveth not another's will;
Whose armour is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill.
—*Walton.*

The *truth* or your honor, which you see above fortune and above kings.—*Valentin Gallaudet.*

To some in life so sweet as to those who have said all hail to the.—*George Wilson.*

WORDS OF WISDOM.

He who *gives* becomes rich.

Charity is more than sacrifices.

Great *plenty* breeds much dainty.

Economy is of itself a great revenue.

The corn grows on the prettiest food.

The cat and the rat make peace over a carcass.

A myrtle, even in the desert, remains a myrtle.

The hangman has no grudge against the murderer.

Do not talk of your private, personal or family matters.

Nature *tells* no secret to those persons, but know it.

Never kick unless you find you are getting the worst of it.

It is hard to cut h a fish if you haven't the right kind of tack.

A man wants a great many things he doesn't need in this world.

Success in most things depends on knowing how long it takes to succeed.

A failure establishes only this—our determination to succeed was not strong enough.

Test their love *like!* Then do not separate them for that is the *stuff* life is made of.

It a word spoken in its time a worth one piece of money, silence in its time is worth two.

When thousant the only purchaser, then buy; when other buyers are present, be timer actively.

Flowers are the hieroglyphics of nature, with which the initiator how much she loves us.

The etymology of the word honeymoon is "time given by a good authority." "Among the earliest nations of Europe they were several practice of newly married couples to defer marriages of meath, a kind of wine made from honey. (hydromel) for thirty days after marriage. Hence the term honeymoon or honey month." Attila, the Hun, drank so much mead at his wedding feast that he died.

Texas is a "Congressional Bookblank," and his name is Dan Appleton, and if Mr. managed to make his way from St. Paul to Washington, and going up to the house called for Congressional Schools. The Congressman came out, and the boy said, "I am Dan Appleton, delegated from Minnesota, and I want to exercise my privilege of blacking your boots for this session." The Congressman took the boy to Richmond [illegible] privilege, and [illegible] money.

DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "The Divine Means of Persons."

TEXT. "The sons of the Lord of Hosts shall be saved, and shall dwell in the midst of." Psalm of the 48th and 14th verses.

Unless all is by some corrupted to the realm of the divine, accustomed, accompanied or by the Lord, the Lord's people shall not serve. Infinite patience, and whether they are good are bad, whether used for right or wrong conversion, is a matter of the divine, and wonderment. The divine mission of believe is not in fact.

That the action of personal and the sequence's knife have sometimes been made subservient to the kingdom of the end is frankly admitted. After the sixth and seventh were removed from Herculaneum and Pompeii the works of those cities discovered to the astonishment of the world. Many of the most serious pictures

Pocahontas Times.

E. B. LOURY. E. F. MOORE.

LOURY & MOORE,

PROPRIETORS.

Entered at the postoffice at Pocahontas, Va., as second-class matter.

The skies of the nineteenth century presage or threaten to be a period of prominent government. A probable Napoleonic queen is growing up in Austria, there is a regent in Spain, and next a baby king afflicted with a nervous disease. Two healthier children, girl, both stand in the order of succession. The heiress apparent to the throne of the Netherlands is a girl. Said to me an ex minister to the court of St. Petersburg, "the Czar's two sons are *malingerers of chefifs*, and there is a prospect of a Czarina in her own right. The imperial crown of Brazil must soon fall to the crown princess, a woman of moral stamina and fine emotions. She has earnest against a high and threatening tide of opposition, the abolition of slavery.

The Czar has been brought to entertain the idea of marrying the czarewitch to a young lady of a hardy mountain race not consanguine in any degree with him. Her offspring, it she had any, might be an improvement on the existing Romanoffs. Montenegrin Princes and the Czarewitch would form such a couple as Mary Stuart and Francis II. The Queen of Greece, the same diplomatist tells me, has gone to St. Petersburg to induce the Czar to freeze her daughter to the princess from the Black mountain.

Wealth of the Presidents.

Washington married a rich widow and left an estate worth $3,000,000, but John Adams was not worth one-sixth of that sum. Jefferson died so poor that if Congress had not given him $23,000 for his library he would have been bankrupt. Madison was economical, and yet left but a small estate. Monroe died poor. John Quincy Adams left $50,000, the result of prudence. Jackson left a large landed estate. Van Buren died worth $300,000; it is said that during his entire administration he never drew any portion of his salary but on leaving took the whole $100,000 in a lump. Polk left one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Fillmore was always an economical man, and added to his wealth by his last marriage. Pierce saved fifty thousand dollars. Buchanan left two hundred thousand dollars. Lincoln left seventy five thousand dollars, and Johnson fifty thousand. Grant, notwithstanding the losses to which he has subject, had a handsome support in the fund provided for him by his friends, and the sales of his book enrich the family. Hayes is said to be in a handsome financial condition, and the Garfields enjoy a life and pension and the income from a large fund contributed by the public. Cleveland will no doubt save fifty thousand dollars from his Presidential salary.

The President elect has tendered [illegible] W. Halford, managing editor of the Indianapolis Journal, the position of private secretary. Mr. Halford is forty-five years of age, and came from England when a child with his parents, who settled in Cincinnati. He began his newspaper career as a reporter on the Indianapolis Journal twenty-five years ago, and now, in a few years through successive promotions, to the managing editorship.

A fully authenticated case of longevity is that of Rev. Wm. Shedard, of the parish of Moberly, in Scotland. The baptismal register shows that he was baptized on the 26th of March, 1781, and is now at least in his 102d year.

The condition of Hon. Jno. Bright, the venerable English statesman, who has been in a critical state of health, is reported improving.

PRESIDENT AND HOUSE

Mr. Lovegrove Dobbin, the Postmaster of the House, said to-day that each House of Representatives elected ever since the foundation of the Government had been in political accord with the President elected the same year. Many people he went to say, make the mistake of supposing that this was not true when Henry Clay was Speaker. They forget, though that at the time Clay was first elected Speaker he was a Democrat and not a Whig, having changed his politics later on. The republicans had control of the House from Lincoln's first election until the tidal wave in 1874, or during Grant's second Administration, when the democrats got the upper hand in the Congressional contests, and held the House right along until 1880, when it was once more lost. Garfield was chosen President that year, and the republicans secured a bare majority in the lower branch, and by working the election committee cigorously they soon made a majority that enabled them to wag along smoothly. The democrats carried the House by a large majority in 1876 also, and that year they also elected Samuel J. Tilden President but he was counted out, and Rutherford B. Hayes became *de facto* President. This year Harrison has been elected President, and it looks as if the republicans have also secured control of the House by a slender majority. In "off years" the Democrats have regained ascendancy in the House, and history is apt to repeat itself next year.—St. Louis Republic.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World, who is spending the winter in France for the benefit of his eyes, now sends instructions as to the management of his paper on the cylinder of a graphophone. He speaks into a graphophone in Paris and forwards the cylinder to his New York office, where his speech is heard as distinctly as if he were there himself.

WEEDS.—Every farmer is interested in destroying weeds on the farm and highway, and nothing but persistent, united effort will do any good. If every boy would make it his business to destroy the weeds about the house before the seed is mature, and every farmer would see to it that the farm is kept clean, it would not be long until there would be a marked decrease in the whole country.

It was a pretty mean man who, when asked to umpire a baseball game between two colored nines, immediately called the game on account of darkness.

The German Government has sent a torpedo boat and a dispatch boat to assist in the blockade of East African ports.

The Government pays the Adams Express Company $175,000 annually for the transportation of bonds and specie to different sections of the United States.

Sensible words from Dr. Cuyler: "Never commit the idiotic crime of writing a sermon on saturday evening! Sleep all night if you want to keep your people awake all sunday."

The "incensed man" in Kansas has been found. He lives in Reno County, and in writing to the treasurer of Sedgewick county he used a postal card that had done duty once before, spending nearly three hours in effacing the old address, postmark and message. The postal is to be framed and hung in the treasurer's office.

A smart Chicago lady was asked by his doting father "whose boy he was." "I give it up," he replied. "The Judge hasn't decided whether you or mother gets me."—N. Y. Press.

Sanitas Visitor, "Tabb is an excellent paper, sir I have read it regularly for years." Editor "I am very glad that it has won your good opinion. I trust that you will always like it." "Like it! Why, sqheer! dont neighbor has loaned it to me for so long that were he to move away I'd miss the paper awfully."—Boston Budget.

A five year old boy for the first time saw the electric lights illuminating the streets. He looked at one of them some moments in silent astonishment, and then ran over to his mother, and exclaimed: "Mamma, come here! Here's a star on the top of a pole!"

"Doctor, I have come to see you about my little boy." "What ails him?" "One leg is shorter than the other and he limps. Now, what would you do in such a case?" "I think I should limp, too."

"That's it!" exclaimed Mrs. Bascom at the concert as the singer came out again in response to an encore, "Make 'em do it over again until they get the thing right."

Burglars and thieves are getting so bold in Chicago that the policemen are having their silver-plated badges sewed on.—Yonkers Statesman.

When a man pays five dollars for a little piece of quinine it is hard to convince him that it is a drug on the market.

The base-ball batter will soon give way to the buckwheat batter.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"Please I want to buy a shilling's worth of hay." "Is it for your father?" "Oh, no it's for the horse"

A "good man gone wrong" is usually a bad man found out.—Buffalo Express.

Even at $7,000 a year a judge's life is full of trials.

Republican to Democrat—"Well, how do you feel since you've been licked?"

Democrat—"I feel like Lazarus did when he was licked by dog."

Learn to forgive.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

TORPID LIVER

Is known by these marked peculiarities:

1. A feeling of weariness and pain in the back.
2. Bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, and furred tongue.
3. Sometimes, with occasional attacks
4. Headache, in the front of the head, dizziness, and pulsation in the
5. Dizziness, loss of appetite,
6. Irregularity of the stomach and bowels
7. Piles,
8. Irritability of temper, and gloomy spirits, [illegible] nervousness,
9. Sometimes, with occasional attacks

A perfect dose of this liver is [illegible] to [illegible] good health.

BILIOUSNESS.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1888. No. 21.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County

Judge of Circuit Court, H. A. Holt.
Prosecuting Attorney, R. S. Turk.
Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.
County Board, R. C. Hill.
Clerk of Co. & Co. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Clerk W'k's. Ct. (R. H. Clark, Pres't. / R. S. Hannah. / G. P. Moore.
Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

L. E. McCLINTIC. G. P. MOORE.

McCLINTIC & MOORE,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in Supreme court of Appeals.

A. STOPER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. BUCKER,
Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. KEE,
Atty.-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

F. J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

W. J. H. WITCHER,
BEGINNER DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County semi-annually Spring and Fall. The exact time of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

DR. S. P. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

DR. W. G. SYMMONDS,
Physician & Surgeon,
ACADEMY, W. Va.

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Prof. Spencer Fullerton, Principal of Fullerton's Business College, Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor in my family for the last two years, and find it to be the best preparation for the hair I have ever used. It keeps the hair soft and glossy, and prevents it from falling out. I cheerfully recommend it to all who desire to restore the color of gray hair."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Send by mail for 20 cents.

President's Message.

A RUNNING SKETCH OF THE MESSAGE.—The President notes in the outset of the message that with the expiration of the present session of Congress the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed, and this circumstance, he observes, admonishes us to inquire soberly whether in the past we have kept closely in the course of safety marked out in the constitution, and whether the way before us is plain and clear. Equal and exact justice between the government and citizens, as well as between citizen and citizen, is the underlying principle of our institutions. In the early days of the republic this principle was rigidly insisted on. The tribute of the citizen to the support of the government was measured strictly by the cost of its maintenance. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their government and enforced by a thoughtful and intelligent suffrage. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were avoided or sternly regulated. A century has passed. Now our cities are filled with wealth and luxury; our manufactories yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the republic, and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings. At first view this is a bright picture, but closer scrutiny reveals a sombre shading. Side by side with the wealth of our cities we see poverty and uncremunerative toil. Increased urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections. The fortunes of our manufactories are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and foresight, but result largely from the discriminating favor of the government, being built upon unjust exactions from the people. Two well-defined classes are being formed—on one side the very rich and the powerful, on the other the toiling poor. Closer inspection discloses the existence of trusts and other like monopolies trampling upon the unorganized masses, while corporations which should be the carefully-restrained servants of the people are fast becoming their masters. The cause and cure of these invasions of the principle of equality before the law lies in our system of taxation. The high tariff, in the interest of a favored few, exacts unneeded millions from taxpayers, part of which millions go to swell the surplus in the treasury, while the rest and much the larger part go to the stocking of millionaires. The effect is to injure the health of the entire body politic. In the benefit-ciaries of high tariff taxes it stifles all patriotic love of country, and its place is taken by selfish greed and grasping avarice. The government is regarded by the favored class, not as an embodiment of equality, but as an instrumentality through which individual advantages are to be gained. This view is encouraged. It is manifested in a wild disregard of all but personal interests, the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one iota of selfish advantage, and in combinations to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people. On the other hand, a spirit of discontent is generated among those not included within the circle of tariff benefits. Farmers selling in foreign markets and buying under competition only in the home market, find themselves impoverished, their lands decreasing in value and their debts increasing. Working men and others not engaged in farming are likewise victims of the unequal laws. Communism is a hateful thing, but here is a communism of combined capital, the outgrowth of cupidity and selfishness. It exasperates the discontented and threatens with wild disorder the citadel of rule. The idea that the government shall protect the rich so that they shall protect the poor is wrong and absurd. No intermediary between the people and their government is required; its existence makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion. What is wanted is a just and sensible revision of our tariff laws for the relief of the forgotten masses. The necessity of a reduction of our revenue is conceded. Extravagant appropriations should not be accepted in lieu of it. There should be no cessation of the struggle for tariff reform until a plan is perfected which is fair to existing industries, which will reduce to consumers the cost of the necessaries of life, and which will give our manufacturers freer raw materials, without injury to American labor. The cause is the people's. It should never be compromised. There is a growing assumption that the government must relieve with paternal care every individual and community that makes a claim upon it. This is seen in the ready concessions to inefficient contractors, to unfounded claims for pensions and to demands for unnecessary public buildings. Meanwhile the real needs of the government and people are neglected. Relief of the Supreme Court, improved land laws, plans of Indian management, the need of United States prisons, revision of pension laws—these have been urged upon Congress time and again, and yet are deferred, while favors are voted to energetic claimants whose claims are without merit. Regard for the constitution would correct these errors of the legislative body. President Jackson's determination to restore to the people unimpaired the trust committed to his charge and to dissuade the people from admiration of powerful monopolies and aristocratic establishments is worthy of all imitation. The foreign relations of the government are peaceful. The fisheries question remains to be settled. There has not, however, since March, 1887, been any case of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels. The interference of Lord Sackville in the very crisis of the presidential election, by counsel and advice, with the suffrages of American citizens, and subsequent impugnment of the Executive and Senate, was unpardonable conduct, especially in view of the fact that the counsel and advice had reference to important questions now pending between the British and United States governments. Further recognition of the diplomatic character of Lord Sackville was therefore declined. A survey of the boundary between Alaska and Canada is recommended. The Samoan question is mentioned as of interest to the people of the United States, and also the question of the preservation of our influence in the Hawaiin Islands. The establishment of diplomatic intercourse with Corea and Persia are notable events of the past year. The disturbances in Hayti are noted, and steps taken for the protection of American interests in that republic. A treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico is advised in view of our increasing commercial intercourse with that country in recent years. Treaties have been made with Peru and Ecuador, in the case of the latter looking to the settlement of the well-known claim of Santos, an American citizen, for loss of property at the hands of the government of Ecuador. Preliminary steps have been taken for the meeting in Washington, in 1889, of representatives of South and Central American States, together with those of Mexico, Hayti, and San Domingo, and the prospect of improving commerce by co-operative legislation is adverted to. In April next will be held also at Washington a conference of maritime powers to devise uniform rules of the sea security of life and property at sea—a desideratum in view of the many recent collisions at sea. Naturalization is at present too easy a process and is much abused. Our laws in regard to passports need revision, and a central bureau for the registration of cases of naturalization is required. Instances of spurious citizenship would thus be detected and unjust responsibilities of this government be avoided. The consular service should be reorganized. There should be fewer principal consular offices, and such as are continued should be better sustained. The centennial celebration at New York on April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of Washington as President, in an event of national interest in which Congress, it is suggested, should provide for the government's participation. The revenues of the government for the year 1888 show an increase, and the expenditures show a decrease, notwithstanding an increased payment of over $5,000,000 for pensions. For that year the surplus, including the sinking fund provision of $47,000,000, was $119,612,116, for 1889 the estimated surplus is $104,000,000; for 1890, $101,222,511. Up to December 1, 1888, the purchases of bonds with surplus funds in the treasury aggregated $94,000,000, including premiums amounting to $17,308,813. The transaction was not a good one, it is urged, for the people, as it means to them a loss—in interest on money uselessly taken out of their business—of $55,700,000. At the date last mentioned the surplus in the treasury was $53,234,610, exclusive of $30,000,000 allotted to pensions. The amount of silver dollars coined is $312,570,980, of which $60,870,000 are in circulation. The further coinage of silver, it is recommended, should be discontinued. The army numbers 24,540, exclusive of 2,179 officers. Great progress is being made in preparations for the protection of efficient modern ordnance for both army and navy. Ship building is going on apace, and within 13 months eleven efficient, modern, steel men of war will be added to the navy. This building has been paid for and of the savings of the department under the present administration. The large increase of the business and facilities of the Postal Department is noted. Since 1880 its revenues have increased from $19,772,000 to $53,700,000, and its services in the country in a more than corresponding extent. Increased compensation for the 54,814 postmasters of the fourth class and for other classes of postal employes is recommended. The efficiency of the Department of Justice has greatly increased, but a sentiment prevails unfavorable to the payment of judgments obtained in the government. The right disposition of our public lands is an important question requiring the attention of Congress. Over $6,000,000 acres have been restored from illegal occupation, but new legislation is needed to give the people their own. The enactment of a general pension law is urged. The expenditures last year under this head were $87,000,000 or 37 per cent. of the total expenditure of the year. The existence of great laxity of ideas on the subject of pensions is called to the attention of Congress and the discontinuance of certain precedents in granting pensions for partisan and irrelevant considerations is advised. The adjustment of the relations between the government and the land-grant railroads is a pressing matter. The subject, it is suggested, should be treated as a business proposition with a view to getting back the people's money. Legislation is needed to secure a proper collection and arrangement of the laws of the District of Columbia. There is at present inconvenience and danger to life and property attending the operation of steam railroads in Washington. Legislation to correct this state of things is likewise urged as necessary for the safety of the citizens.—Baltimore Sun.

An estimate of the education and intelligence of a country may be made from its postal business; and the report of the Postmaster General of its interest in this respect. He shows that the United States surpasses every other country in the volume of mail matter transmitted, in the cheapness of postage, in the postal revenue and expenditure, in the extent of mail routes, in the number of Post Offices, and in the average number of pieces of mail matter to each inhabitant. The countries that come next in order are Great Britian, Germany, and France; but Russia, Austria, Spain and Italy are so far behind that they form a subject of contrast rather than of comparison. The reading and writing habits of the people of the United States are the result of the school system which pervades all parts of our country.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 16, 1887.

Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co., Gentlemen: I have been in the general practice of medicine for most 40 years, and would say that in all my practice and experience have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as Dean Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by you. Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure if they would take it according to directions.

Yours Truly,
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We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hon. Chauncey M. Depew ought to know something about the manner in which Republican campaigns are conducted and he says: "The enormous sum increasing with each campaign, which the exigencies of our canvasses impel the committees to collect and disburse, are the sore sore and the disgrace of our suffrage."

It appears that one of the candidates for the Speakership of the next House has long been systematically working to get votes. Mr. Burrows of Michigan began last session, upon the theory that the Republicans would carry the House, and has made such progress that his friends say he will be the lead candidate in the caucus.

DR. TALMAGE.

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

How to Select Seeds.

It is said by the New York Times that in the following way one can select the best seeds for planting: Procure a tub of water, and into it put the seeds to be tested. Those which float are worthless, and should be thrown away. The seeds that sink are the ones to plant. They are heavy with the germs of life, and will grow.

Preventing Seed Corn.

After seed corn is dried away thoroughly in the center of the ears it will be well to proceed in keeping it until ready for use. Many have a building in a dry place in which it is not moist, which is sometimes impossible if always protected from dampness, frost and freezing—the great difficulty in keeping the seed properly after it is dried. Corn in large ears will be attacked of its worms and dried up a few days before packing away, to be sure all such are in the husks at the time. A well kiln dried will keep corn a dry while there. If it is properly dry, many good ears can be put in with the seed on the cob until nearly planting, believing that the gradual ripening the swelling germs who is in general through when stored in any quantity. If the ears are packed in barrels, would bring out better.

Others prefer shelling and raising seeds are not as sensitive of loss of moisture as germs in husked ears, must begin not over one bushel at especially large ears than larger ones. Careful shelling by hand, before shelled by machine, as we are to reach the germs to injure the germ in a good practice. This shelling may not be done until the time for planting, but many advocate doing it as soon as the corn is well dried, to ensure a vigorous germ cannot. I warm spots in winter. Too much care cannot be taken to keep the seed under dry and even from frost. T. H. Leeds, Ohio. It is the color is to be: or cause an over-ripe seed to the germ of the first year, when it is always dry and warm, especially if there is a warm spell in the winter. I find pole the seed by itself during the cold under the germ of the second year of the germination, the lower ears having a tendency to the cold weather. That frost will kill long the germ of well cured seed is believed to be true, and the most careful growers keep the seed corn away from the frost the year around.

Farmers who carefully follow the above method with seed corn will not have to complain of poor crops or poor germs. Four bushels of corn per acre of such seed will germinate to perfection. This one statement is based on long experience a by many careful observers. It is not theory. It is pure theory, and would be well for their readers to try a few ears of seed corn in the spring. Their success would prevent them by guessing one hundred per cent. of good seed to start at a consequence of forty per cent. germs, which is quite rarely happens, where all seed are carefully selected, germs the yield and there the crop will be nearly to one hundred days to average season.—American Agriculturist.

Trees in Cultivate.

A correspondent of the New England Farmer has the following advice to offer on the subject of the advisability of trees in culture. It has the two quality and general good, gathered every one hand and hand, and every one who owns wood-land should have some trees planted. They become a source of profit. They change taking place slowly of rapidity, according to the temperature of the ground, the trees will keep. For the sake of the fruit it is well that the forest should take place slowly, for the fruit then ripened always grows more fine. The wind naturally has trees by a warmer temperature. The warmer the air before the apples and pears ripen, and for the same reason indicates that the temperature should be kept among a few degrees above the freezing point.

Almost every one of the most successful farmers that we have known in the cultivation of orchard fruit has been a lover of trees in general. He has not been content with the fruit trees, but has planted the forest trees, and given them a good share of his attention. He has not been content to let them grow as they would, but has trimmed them, and has taken care of them. He has not been content to let them grow as they would, but has trimmed them, and has taken care of them. He has not been content to let them grow as they would, but has trimmed them, and has taken care of them.

Fruit and Garden Notes.

Manure and plenty of bedding.

Try and set plants near and cultivate your seed in.

A teaspoon two pounds to set out a tree properly.

If the soil is not naturally dry, set it so will drained.

Fine tool seeds can be raised almost as cheaply as mangels. Great from the land.

The soil around newly set trees should be kept mellow—use by stirring or mulching.

Keep your young chicks out of the grass at first if you wish to have them thrive and do well.

Fruit-trees does not suit the young orchard to winter the broken down, unless farm loans.

Do not forget that the best place for fall vegetable or making hay is the cucumber and melon patch.

Weeds in the change or keep a growth of flower or the annual during the winter or replant it in the spring.

When you notice a caterpillar nest on the roadside or land, destroy it. If neglected, your orchard will suffer.

It is well that "better working, as new practiced as many farms, is an obvious source of income not realized."

Spread lime and clover, a first load each year, and, as means or the pre-ferred to a fresh lime, regardless of brand.

Imperfect composting of the soil around the seed, in which is included proper harrowing of the surface by roots, is the chief cause of failure in post cultivation.

If the waste are of a large size and have a well-defined mark, they may be safely removed by using a thread rubbing around the neck, and this will prevent the introduction of dirt to them, and in a few days they will die, after which removed with a dairy knife.

The Tool and Cat Are Friends.

Mrs. Lucena, of Little Ferry, N. J., owns a cat that has formed a curious attachment for a large wood that has the habit of a crowing garden. Now for the wood is a convenient party, in the cat's affectionate demonstrations. This disease has not been able to ascertain, for the fat, tragedy common animal lover of an impressive consideration. Every forenoon, when the cat has finished her morning duty she has finished, and when the hen has found the road proprietary enough to go to the residence and call, usually look in to apply for an invitation to the back door. This is a most intelligent cat, and always makes loudly call which drive to the hen. Then the upside we hear in coming the road with the cat in front. In a few, entering in the back door, the cat goes to the cupboard, and, standing nearly erect on its hind legs, scratches upon it with a deliberate, and unmistakable appeal to open the door. Receiving food her love upon the hand.

Such is the life of the cat, the cat, and the hen is manifestly into the garden and not in favor on the part where she is not. The food makes no difference to prevent, knowing the habits of both a strange visit begins to look as though it wished to conclude the question by entering between them, whether the cat that "does as not."—New York Sun.

Health Hints.

A quiet mind is as much rest as to the body. A dog would growl if it had to work.

The weight and dear burden a good be taken.

Brown's gruff, but trembling's voice dance they will then warm well.

He is wealth no more than who has not what he has.

The first virtue where he may choose, what he has.

Take a pen and your the last a cents. In the most thing that it would be used.

Whisper, dogs and then come to a loud accident.

Two people honest, never a house, and hard to work a day.—The Sunday of the Church.

It is said in a certain town after all the lawyers had left it, that the people began to improve the healthiest conditions, and that, in one year.—Burlington Hawkeye.

DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN TABERNACLE PREACHER.

Subject: "The Ark of the Covenant."

Text: "The ark, and the tent, and all his furniture, and the candlestick and his furniture, and the table and all his vessels, and the ark of the covenant."—Numbers iv. 9.

I ask, in the tenth year of the Israelitish wanderings, what was the ark of the covenant? Why, it was a chest of shittim wood, two and a half cubits long, one and a half cubits wide, one and a half cubits high. It was covered with pure gold, and had a golden crown around the top of it. Two golden rings were on each side, through which were put staves of shittim wood, overlaid with gold, to carry the ark by. Over the ark was a lid of pure gold, called the mercy seat. On each end of the mercy seat was a cherub of gold, with wings outstretched, looking toward each other, and bending over the mercy seat. Within the ark were deposited the two tables of stone on which were written the ten commandments. Without the ark, and by the side of it, was deposited a golden pot of manna, and Aaron's rod that budded. Such was the ark of the covenant. Its dimensions were small, its value was great, its history was wonderful, its influence was mighty, its mystery was unfathomable, its glory was unsurpassed. Around it the Israelites encamped, and to it they looked as the symbol of the presence of God. Before it the waters of the Jordan were divided, and the walls of Jericho fell down. Over it the Shekinah burned, and from it the voice of God thundered. Into the ark were put the two tables of stone, and the

Hard: A Duet.

Text was known and as the hall we'll sing from North and South to fair and West gaple then it.

To see the good fortune of which some get up we, and the fellow, be he wait or be laid, and free to recall both should or was done to, prosperity won in war with B. Franklin.

To, as she are domestic as it, to wrinkle, from trouble, known we'll ve on, takeover, and hath wood or coin or shelter.

It are moments after communion a girl or two we hang up back to rekline back in your cheek and wonder when was the last time it hurt step back to the Savior or Nile.

I would there pathway yet her good from, fair-haired, and survived the favorite's hand. I say to a tea, but we was were a dada or.

Confectioners says the porridge or them, both were least likely a sort of hair business to warrant and it were billed up and carried you're throwed in.

Knew cracker the backbone for was were we it, for her it was first than all hard to go, or she. Knew didn't others his heart matter.

But known minds and wills hands has labored on a impossible will now we have got a hash with are a back.

Was it are yet together why there hasn't we discussed on it. To the food for me.

I kin lie on it 3 times a day, and eat it twice meals for a selfdish.

Furthermore I never yet sent 2 drops wish would: He over a moment we back.

I live often there how is it symbolic hasn't to mind remember back done up on, can like Dobbs's milk or Lowell-ine's for.

Seems to me it would be a lady thing for politeness and milk.

Only yet occasion we a fellow cattle wrote 2 or 3 more we back in his pocket.

Or subject it be turned out in the form food called calyxtot down in, dry like, so as to be carried in paper bags.

Sure tales with a feel on him tube make a fortune out as this.

If I were ranger I would go into it are teeth and gold, partridge I send hurry a few chunks to pass it with.

The idea is too subliminal to be longer.

Go on some, nonessential hash, ying men, in 5 pound cans.

There be all kinds or ways, vulgar and novelgent, as desserts hash. Some rule it away with a knee-title, others use a bowl, and vacuum pulverize spoons it down.

The heathen Chinese transform it with a wooden rabbit-mold (for the war were no chief fill or their hash were to sufficient for me), and the supper spins eats it with a paper for back.

There be lots or ways or makin hash. But are we, Pilgrim the lowest method.

I done partook to her it not were well. The most particular place or go-parts it has only be obtained in a hot-tin house. —George Ledger.

What They Were Thinking Of.

They had been talking for a long time. Arabella's chair was tired, and just for a change stirred with John's legs. There was a good deal of silence for a few minutes.

"What are you thinking of, John dear?" asked Arabella.

"Just what you are, sweet," replied John.

"Oh, you horrid, horrid man," exclaimed the sweet one, springing to her feet. "If I'd have known that you were thinking of leaving I wouldn't have sat there one minute. And you won't catch me sitting there again, sir, you may depend."—Tuxtor Siftings.

Cheerful Prospect.

Mr. Saggers (who has been having the customary breakfast table growl)—Well, when I die I hope I won't go where I'll have to make a fire every morning.

Mrs. S.—No fear. The fire will be all ready for you.

Why He Knew Russell.

Sunday school teacher—Why did Lucretia Smith in God never marry?

Bad boy—Cause he never had to wind a Waterbury watch. Hard case if he had to wind mine.—Arcade Record.

Living on the Reputation of Others.

"Everything that I have had my good name upon me that and I am content," he said the philosopher. So we all appreciate an of genuine article in our lives of quality we wish that we upon the enjoyment of others. The good name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has induced many adventurers to put on the market preparations and not only serving to the best consumers of the genuine article, but also unscrupulous dealers in their efforts. The public should in all bottle guard against these frauds and, when an article sounds like, insist upon having Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

The genuine is never sold in bulk or by measure, and is put up in bottles only.

CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm.
Cold in Head.

Warner's Log Cabin Remedies. "Sarsaparilla, Pills," "Cough and Lung Syrup," "Hop and Buchu," "Extract," "Hair Tonic," "Log Cabin Pills."

Warner's "Log Cabin Remedies," for Catarrh. They are, like Warner's "Tippecanoe," the choice of heroes recorded in the old Log Cabin days.

Evening Up the Score.

A young society lady of Chatham, who is reputed to be up with the pound on eighteen kinds of ways of how to get on in society, brought home a most elaborate invitation from a neighbor the other night. Mistress was worried, sisters sandwiched the two elder brothers here and there, and the two other brothers were out on the race. The young lady declared to fight it out on that line if it took all winter, and that she would save that ball in the house of the county vote. A council of war was held between the two brothers, and with a sacrilegious hand and a sharp pocketknife they ended the scissor work of the sufferer, and left the desk of a lot short of its rich plumage. Amanda sat morning work, stunned, relapsed into silence and brooding thoughts, and the following morning one brother found his bicycle in sections, part of it in the cellar and part in the garret, and the other is looking for parts of his shotgun divorced from the stock. Amanda sits sweetly smiling, the picture of conscious innocence.

The heart of man is like the love of the Master.

Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of Brown's Hurehound vs. Pitch Pine Tar Cough Syrup. Prompt relief. Price 25 cts. Sold by druggists.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

Church is not always an inconvenience, when connected with sufficient digestion to relieve us of an advanced attack of spring-time disease of some type. Do not neglect the warning, but through timely aid in the brain. Refuse it in any form, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and be free from the use of the nuisance, and in this way you will be doing that will. You may also yourself by the same means, and at the same time will conveniently become a pestilence feared. It is the universal invention of a scientific physician. A word to the wise is sufficient."

A really invaluable—The addition of grain sweetings to cut-tea. Starch.

Conventional "Nonce" Resolutions.

Whereas, The M. com. Goods (L. N. A. & C. Ry. Co.) seem to make it known to the world at large that it forms the double connection that it has between Jersey City and the winter cities of Florida and the summer resorts of the Northwest, and

Whereas, The "fast mail" enters in at one end, the end of Pullman Buffet Sleepers at the other end, and carries between the Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia and Chicago, and Cincinnati, without end, and

Whereas, The rates are as low as the lowest; therefore be it

Resolved, That in the event of wanting to go to or get going to or from the west, N. O. Ry. Co. will be pleased to call on, write to, or see Depot, St. Chicago, for full particulars as to rates, routes and for a Beautiful Guide, sixteen or Chicago.

Many a political candidate heats his opponent to a stretch.

Knew them in the Nursery.

Hamburg Hyperbole: "Let us not be the recipients of unsolicited favors, and let us not be the recipients of unsolicited favors, and let us not be the recipients of unsolicited favors, and

Pocahontas Times.

E. B. LOURY. C. F. MOORE.

LOURY & MOORE,

PUBLISHERS.

C. F. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post office at Hunters ville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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One copy, 1 yr., $1.50 in advance; after 6 months, $1.75; after 12 months, $2.00.

These terms will be strictly complied with, to the millionaire and school boy alike.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Dec. 13, 1888.

A recent public test of the consolidated railway telegraph system of train telegraphy, made on the Lehigh Valley railroad, gave very satisfactory results. On a train moving sixty miles an hour, messages were sent and received to and from other trains on the road; and communication was had with this city and with different stations on the line.—Boston Budget.

President Cleveland's last message to Congress is before the people, and the almost unanimous verdict is that in wisdom and ability it compares favorably with his former state papers which have given him high rank as a statesman. Those who expected the President to abandon the reform ideas of his previous utterances will be very much disappointed when they read his message. He is not the kind of a man to forsake a principle because it happens to be somewhat unpopular; but has the courage to declare what to him seems right, if opposed by the entire people.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

It is now given out that Cardinal Gibbons favors the suspension of Sunday work in the Government's mail and military service and on the inter-State railways. He has written a letter to that effect which will be made public at the next hearing of the Senate Education and Labor Committee on the subject, to be given during the forthcoming meeting of the American Sunday Convention in this city.

The question is thus made to assume an importance that it has never reached before. The Catholic and Protestant churches in the country once substantially united in support of legislation looking to the observance of Sunday in the manner indicated, it will be difficult for Congress to resist so powerful a pressure. Yet it is much to be doubted whether the moral benefits gained by the stoppage of Sunday mail and railway traffic would compensate for the serious interruption to many important and not wholly unnecessary interests that would be occasioned thereby.

The question is a somewhat complex one and will not admit of hasty action in obedience to a religious impulse. While it might be pleasing to us all could the country once a week throw off its enormous burdens and return to the quietude and simplicity of a country Sabbath, it is much to be questioned whether a general cessation of the wheels of travel and transportation for that day would tend to make us a better or more God fearing people or advance the standard of true piety.

The subject will be considered in all its bearings at the approaching convention and no doubt excite a wide spread interest.—Wheeling Register.

The race for the Speakership of the House is beginning to warm up. Already some good thoroughbred Democratic stock has been entered and there may be more to follow. Gen. Spriggs, Hon. R. P. Chew, Hon. W. E. Lively, Hon. C. P. Dorr and Hon. Jos Woods have all been favorably mentioned, and none would be adverse to the honor. They are all good men and true, and the House could make no mistake in selecting any one of them. —Wheeling Register.

The New Chief Justice.

The Chief Justice sits between Justices Miller and Field. To the latter he rarely or never speaks while on the bench, but he frequently consults with the former. Between Miller and Fuller there appears to be a close fellowship, and the Iowa Justice has been a sort of mentor and adviser of the new chief. When in doubt about anything or lacking in confidence in his knowledge of court etiquette or precedent it is to Justice Miller that he invariably turns for counsel. Probably there never was a more alert man than the Chief Justice on the bench. Lawyer like, he is fond of consulting authorities, and occasionally he writes a long note and sends it by a page to one or another of the Justices who sitton far away to be whispered to, but he catches every word that is uttered by the lawyers. Nothing escapes him. He likes to smile over his glasses at an attorney, and generally is inclined to relax the stiff dignity of the great tribunal.—Chicago Tribune.

In an address before the Georgia House of Representatives, Senator Colquitt, who is a tariff reformer and was re-elected, while Henry W. Grady, the high-tariff candidate, withdrew, said: "It has been whispered in this hall that since the defeat of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency we should abandon our principles, repudiate the declaration of our State Convention and county meetings, and of the 60,000 Democratic majority of the State. I am proud to know that the General Assembly of Georgia has not been reduced into betrayal of her professed principles. The resolutions of the talented member from Bibb, unanimously adopted by this body, give assurance that you stand steadfast and immovable. Only a trimmer or a traitor would abandon the effort to reduce the burden of taxation because of our defeat. We will not desert our post because it is difficult to hold. We will not fly to the rear in the presence of danger. Is our fidelity to a cause to last only so long as we can rejoice in its triumph? Are our convictions so faint and heartless that they will be abandoned because of temporary defeat?"

Mrs. Ellen Ewing Sherman, the wife of Gen. William T. Sherman, died Wednesday at her home in this city. She had suffered from heart trouble for many years, and had been especially ill from this cause during the last few weeks. On Sunday her condition became alarming, and Dr. Pepper of Philadelphia was summoned to consult with her attending physician, Dr. Smith. Mrs. Sherman continued to sink steadily, and since Tuesday morning had been unconscious. Mrs. Sherman was a daughter of Gen. Thomas Ewing of Ohio. She was well known as a very active and devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, in which one of her sons is a priest. She was one of the trustees of "Peter's Pence" in America. Pope Pius IX., shortly before he died, sent to her a gift of a golden rosary, with a piece of the "true cross" set in the crucifix. Her age was sixty four years, and her birthplace was Lancaster, Ohio. She leaves two sons and four daughters. She was buried at St. Louis Saturday.—N. Y. Sun.

Poverty.

When we talk of poverty we introduce a subject with which most of us are familiar yet, while it is so common, it is something about which many people entertain mistaken ideas. One false notion is that poverty is itself something to be shunned; of another equally unfounded is that it is itself something to be proud of. Like wealth, its possessor deserves praise or blame not on account of his poverty, but on his own account. The honor due us cannot be measured by the abundance of our possessions nor the extremity of our want, but in each case is to be determined solely by the conduct that has fixed our condition. When riches have been accumulated by honest toil and temperate economy they crown their possessor with honor and may be justly contemplated with pride; if, however, they have been acquired by corrupt and unconscionable practices, or if they be the hoardings of the selfish miser they bring no credit to the owner. So it is with poverty, the victim of misfortune or he that in the unselfishness of his heart exhausts his resources in the performance of noble deeds, has no need to blush on account of his meager possessions; but the man who is forever kept poor by extreme indulence or needless self indulgence ought to be ashamed of his condition.

There are two classes of persons who are of little good either to themselves or to their country, viz, those who want to own everything and those who don't try to own anything. Of these, however, the man of greed is to be prefered to the man who makes no effort, for the energy and activity necessary to the accumulation of riches are a safe guard against certain vices that naturally result from laziness. The man who lives solely for gain and is successful, contributes something, though unwillingly, to the support of his government and is too much absorbed in his own purposes to meddle with the affairs of other people. It is not true of the indolent. His country receives no benefit, and giving himself no concern about his own affairs, he has a great deal of time to devote to things which do not concern him, thus making of himself a public nuisance. Aside from this, that poverty which is the result of laziness is prolific in its generation of crime. The man who thinks himself entitled to live without labor is greatly deficient in that principle that makes good and safe citizens, nor is he often too good to resort to almost any means of supplying his natural wants, which he fails to supply legitimately.

But we have been discussing the willfully poor on the other hand, among the poorest are to be found very many of our best and most praiseworthy people. Many things that influence the affairs of life are beyond the control of humanity, and it often happens that by misfortune the most deserving fail, while the unworthy succeed. Hence men should be judged by their purposes, so far as we are able to know them, and by the efforts they make; and he who means well and tries well, should be honored though ever so poor, while he that is wrong in purpose and effort should command from us no respect, though the owner of millions.

That Complex Race Problem.

The negro problem is of vastly more importance to the South than any other question or issue that can be raised. It is more important than Protection or Free Trade; it is more important than tariff reform; it is more important to the south, individually and collectively than even the fundamental principles of Democracy. It is not a question of partisanship; it is not even a question of politics, though the Republican haters of the South have striven to make it so. It is a vital and momentous question that cannot be adequately discussed in all its dangerous bearings and aspects. It is a question that can be settled definitely and peaceably only by the patience, the moderation and the wisdom of far seeing statesmen. Every thoughtful man is willing to admit that the ability of the South is an unfortunate thing in some respects. It practically assures a solid North, and deprives this section of the political power that, under ordinary circumstances it would yield in the Government. Nevertheless, this solidity is not only necessary, but inevitable. It is not based on sectionalism, nor, at bottom, is the support a political one. It is simply the result of a situation pregnant with doubt and danger—a situation which can not be remedied by the politicians. —Atlanta Constitution.

JOB WORK

Done with neatness and on short notice at THE TIMES office, Huntersville.

INVENTION, more revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their home. Pay liberal, any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Call this out and return it to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1-1y.

DEEP The Wonderful work of Dr. Boschee's German Syrup are surprised by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of medicine, the work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free, full information, which will show you how you can make from $5 to $20 per day and upwards wherever you live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 a day in this work. All wanted.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured thousands of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficult Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE and CURE AT ONCE. Immediately. By Druggists, 25 cents.

PISO'S CURE FOR Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this very common ailment, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required. CONSUMPTION

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEAD ACHE

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest. CATARRH

Announcement.

To the citizens within a radius of

20 MILES OR MORE FROM DUNMORE, W. VA:

The undersigned hereby announce themselves as candidates for public patronage and respectfully solicit your support. We have on hand, have said, expect to make weekly additions thereto, a varied assortment of such Goods as are

Usually Kept in a Country Store, and are anxious to convert them into CASH or exchange for Wool, Ginseng, Beeswax, Corn, Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, GOLD, SILVER and

"GREENBAX,"

for which will allow the highest market prices. Give us a call and see what a large amount of goods you can get at our store for ONE DOLLAR.

OUR TREASURY

is not overflowing with a surplus, but we have decided nevertheless to reduce the "TARIFF" on everything we have for sale, that has not already been reduced, as low as it is profitable to handle for "REVENUE ONLY," sufficient to enable us to make a success of our business.

Again we ask you for your undivided support in this campaign,

AND if you decide to elect us, we will be pleased to give you the best bargains to be had in this "neck o' woods."

TO TOWNS owing us on Account or Note, we are in need of "SPOT DOLLAR," and think you certainly ought to pay us part, if not all, you are due us.

NOTHING to meet you all spellbound in front of our Counters often during this CAMPAIGN. We are, dear friends,

Yours most Obedient Servants,

WM. H. CACKLEY & CO.

HASH: A SNEAT.

BY FRIENDLY SALATUS.

Hash are known and at the hull world ober from North and South to East and West people likes it.

It are the most ekonomikal vittles ever got up, and the feller, be he mail or female, wat first invented hash shood be rote down to prosperity arm in arm with Ben Franklin.

He or she are deserbin, we is, ov wittles, to be tapin broom wizzl ov tin a bilyer, and hash wood ov soon up Hinia.

It are amoosin after consoomin a plat or two ov hash to rekkilect back to sum obsot and wunder what was the ingrejens ov hash away back in the days ov Noah.

I spoze Mary's paticnt put her mouth into fine ornerjek, and scolded the fawrets to bits. Now to a dot, but ov wat use it made ov.

Conklooshuns are the pottings ov them days were most likely a sort ov taal bonfaire ov watter and ile wer biled up and vermin yorbs throwed in.

Enny ewsher ov his berthrite for won knew wy it. Eye, but it were furst klass all hand to go, or else. Enew didn't wipon his bench washin.

But knowin minds and willin hands has labored on a imposoin tell now we hoss got a hash with ars a hash.

Wen it are put tuvther the thurs hain't no dizkuvun on it. Its the food by yus.

I kik fly on it 3 times a day, and eat it tween meals for a nollish.

Furthermore I never yet seen 2 dogs wich wooden fite over a mowzel ov hash.

I hev often thort how it is xsoshobbly hoard-to-wurld sumo-kinkd hash dose up in sum kids Bordin's milk or Lowell's lip.

Nuzzin for sin it would be a bully thing for yuvkinks and sich.

Only jus consoove ye a biller curtin wurm 2 or 3 mose ov hash in his pockit.

Or rather it be turned out in the form dezikated sekyrnt cums it, dry like, so as to be carrid in paper bags.

Sum feller with a feel on him mite make a fortjun out ov this.

If I were a yanger I wood go into it sy south and sell, parvide I cood borry a few thawsnds to go at it with.

The idee is too ambishus to be forgot.

Giv us sum consolerated hash, yung man, in 1 pound cans.

Thare is all kinds ov ways, vulgar and unvulgar, to devourin hash. Sum puts it away with a knife; others use a fork; and valuable portions spende it down.

The Southern Chinese transfers it with a wooden stick-and-it (by the way wen we did full on these hash wood be sufficient for me), and the oyster spine eats it with a pare ov hare.

There be lots ov ways ov eatin hash. Not enny way brings the hiroest gushin.

I dont purpose to hev it my own self. The most genewine pleas ov pe-parin it kan only be obtained in a bordin house.

—*Burdett Ledger.*

What They Were Thinking Of.

They had been talking for a long time. Arabella's chair was tilted, and just for a change, she sat upon John's lap. There was a good deal of silence for a few minutes.

"What are you thinking of, John dear?" asked Arabella.

"Just what you are, pooh," replied John.

"Oh, you horrid, horrid man," exclaimed the sweet one, springing to her feet. "If I'd have known that you were thinking of kissing I wouldn't have sat there one minute. And you won't catch me sitting there again, sir, you may depend."—*Texas Siftings.*

Hay Be Never Wanted.

Sunday school teacher—Why did Lucifer fall to the great depth?

Bad boy—Cause he never had to start a Waterbury watch. Don't care if he had to stand trial.—*Arcadia Record.*

Living on the Experience of Others.

"Now knowing the Times full well you must have had and I am certain," he said the statesman, "to act on some other of genuine service to the people of native land which has upon the experience of others. The good editor of Arcadia's Female Flirtation and Infidel Home Missionary pen to the matter carefully and we are very looking to the late election of the position of Ass. but are also grateful to their efforts."

The editor desires to say that he never stood under these heads, and when an editor modestly confers to your upon having Arcadia Female Flirtation.

The editor of Arcadia regrets any pain he may have caused.

CATARRH
Ely's Cream Balm.
Cold in Head.

Evening Up the Score.

A young society lady of Cincinnati, whose passion to be up with the prevailing styles leads her at times to go to extremes, brought home a most elaborate hat from a modiste the other night. Mamma was wrothy, sisters snickered, the two elder brothers flew off into a rage. The young lady declared to Sally it cut on that line if it took all winter, and that she would wear that hat in the face of the family row. A council of war was held between the two brothers, and with a scrutinizing hand and a sharp penknife they outlid the artistic work of the milliner, and left the dock of a hat shorn of its rich plumage. Amanda next morning went, pouted, relapsed into silence and brooding thoughts, and the following morning one brother found his bicycle in sections, part of it in the cellar and part in the garret, and the other is looking for parts of his shotgun divorced from the stock. Amanda sits sweetly smiling, the picture of conscious innocence.

The heart of man is like the love of the Master.

Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility, Wasting Diseases of Children, Chronic Coughs and Bronchitis, can be cured by the use of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. Palatable as cream. Almost as tasteless as cod liver oil. Prepared only by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists. 50c. and $1.00.

"A Word to the Wise is sufficient."

Catarrh is not classed as hereditary, yet, generally speaking, it may be said that a person who is subject to colds, or is an habitual sufferer from catarrhal troubles, is apt to have children who are afflicted in the same way. Indeed, it is common for children to inherit a tendency to Catarrh, Coughs and Colds, which, if neglected, becomes a confirmed habit, and often terminates in consumption.—T. J. FOSDICK, M. D., Lima, Ind., writes:

We promise that Cook has a large floating population.

"A Word to the Wise is sufficient."

Catarrh is not classed as hereditary, yet, generally speaking, it may be said that a person who is subject to colds, or is an habitual sufferer from catarrhal troubles, is apt to have children who are afflicted in the same way. Indeed, it is common for children to inherit a tendency to Catarrh, Coughs and Colds, which, if neglected, becomes a confirmed habit, and often terminates in consumption.—T. J. FOSDICK, M. D., Lima, Ind., writes:

A word to the wise is sufficient.

A grade crossing—The ascension of grade crossings by railroads.

Conventional "Season" Restrictions.

Whereas, The M. and E. Church, S. (A. D. Chadwick, by its Board of Bishops, has seen fit to make it known to the world at large that it favors the double ceremonies of Performing public Quarterly Meetings on every other of Florida a of the ministers in charge of the Conferences; and

Whereas, The "regular Quarter" system is obsolete and, its singularly ill-adapted to the needs of the present day; and

Whereas, The relations between Chicago and Jacksonville, Indianapolis and Cincinnati are peculiarly close and intimate; and

Whereas, The rates are as low as the lowest, then be it

Resolved, That in the event of anything on a line of travel from Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla., or Cincinnati, Ind., to Jacksonville, Fla., the Quarterly Conference of the Jacksonville, Fla., Charge, for the time being, shall be and hereby is authorized and empowered to hold a Quarterly Meeting, anything to the contrary notwithstanding.

There is no time like the present to subscribe for a newspaper.

Keep them in the Nursery.

Hatchard's Cordial is the best remedy for all disorders of children, and is particularly suited to cases of indigestion, constipation, colic, flatulency, sour stomach, diarrhœa, convulsions, worms, sleeplessness, etc. Keeps in any climate. Does not sour. Sold by Druggists. Price, 25c. and 50c. per bottle.

The constitution without which no ships, and no one member.

A "Pleasant Fact"

This is a fact which is of interest to many people. Those who are constipated know that it is not a pleasant fact. Those who are not constipated should know that the use of Syrup of Figs will prevent them from becoming so. Any one who has once used the genuine article, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., will not hesitate to purchase it when they want it again. It is for sale by all druggists in 50 cent bottles.

Until the end there is the hand who stole the five-quarter of mutton.

Have one of many minds. Many minds of various kinds.

So far a mild laxative, acting promptly and pleasantly, has not been found. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets fulfill the requirements. They cure all forms of indigestion, biliousness, constipation, influenza, and kindred attacks. 25 cents a vial, by druggists.

Athletes of social proposals or society prefer the Rolling Club.

It's Natural with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell at 25 cents per bottle.

Workers always at a run, prefer buying their liquid by the bottle.

Prepares many Important Advantages over all other prepared Foods.

BABIES CRY FOR IT. INVALIDS RELISH IT.

Makes Plump, Laughing, Healthy Babies. Regulates the Stomach and Bowels.

Sold by Druggists. 50c., 25c., $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., BURLINGTON, VT.

Baby Portraits.

A Portfolio of beautiful baby portraits, printed on fine plate paper, by patent photo-gelatine process, free to mother of any baby born within a year. Every Mother wants these portraits, send at once. Give baby's name and age.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

It's Easy to Dye WITH DIAMOND DYES

Superior IN Strength, Fastness, Beauty, AND Simplicity.

Warranted to color more goods than any other three cent dyes, and to give more brilliant and durable colors than any other dyes, whether for the Direction, and Color Card, all for 10c., or seven cents each.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

For Gilding or Bronzing Fancy Articles, USE DIAMOND PAINTS. Gold, Silver, Bronze, Copp'r. Only 10 Cents.

SOLDIERS ALL GET PENSIONS

SJACOBS OIL For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Sprains, Bruises, Soreness, Stiffness, and all other Pains and Aches. Price 25 and 50 Cents. A SURE, SIMPLE AND CHEAP EXTERNAL REMEDY. A trial entails the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 cents, and every one suffering with pain can afford to buy it, and have positive proof of its claims. Directions in 11 languages. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Diamond Vera-Cura FOR DYSPEPSIA.

ATTENTION! FOR THE NEXT SIXTY DAYS! Any Watch in our line, Gold, Silver, Nickel, Stem Wind, Stem Set, Open Face or Hunting, Ladies' or Gents', Regular or Thin Model, Right or Left Hand, Lever or Lepine, Plain or Fancy Dial

Pocahontas Times.

E. B. LOURY. C. P. MOORE.

LOURY & MOORE,

PROPRIETORS.

C. P. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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One inch	$ 1 00	$ 3 00	$ 5 00	$ 8 00
Three in.	2 00	4 00	8 00	10 00
¼ column	4 00	8 00	10 00	17 00
½ column	8 00	13 00	20 00	30 00
One col'n	15 00	25 00	30 00	50 00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 1 yr., $1.50 in advance; after 6 months, $1.75; after 12 months, $2.00.

These terms will be strictly complied with, to the millionaire and school boy alike.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Dec. 13, 1888.

A recent public test of the consolidated railway telegraph system of train telegraphy, made on the Lehigh Valley railroad, gave very satisfactory results. On a train moving sixty miles an hour, messages were sent and received to and from other trains on the road, and communication was had with this city and with different stations on the line.—Boston Budget.

President Cleveland's last message to Congress is before the people; and the almost unanimous verdict is that in wisdom and ability it compares favorably with his former state papers which have given him high rank as a statesman. Those who expected the President to abandon the reform ideas of his previous utterances will be very much disappointed when they read his message. He is not the kind of a man to forsake a principle because it happens to be somewhat unpopular; but has the courage to declare what to him seems right, if opposed by the entire people.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

It is now given out that Cardinal Gibbons favors the suspension of Sunday work in the Government's mail and military service and on the inter-State railways. He has written a letter to that effect which will be made public at the next hearing of the Senate Education and Labor Committee on the subject, to be given during the forthcoming meeting of the American Sunday Convention in this city.

The question is thus made to assume an importance that it has never reached before. The Catholic and Protestant churches in the country stand substantially united in support of legislation looking to the observance of Sunday in the manner indicated, it will be difficult for Congress to resist so powerful a pressure. Yet it is worth to be doubted whether the moral benefits gained by the stoppage of Sunday mail and railway traffic would compensate for the serious interruption to many important and not wholly unnecessary interests that would be occasioned thereby.

The question is a somewhat complex one and will not admit of hasty action in obedience to a religious impulse. While it might be pleasing to us all could this country once a week throw off its enormous burden and return to the quietude and simplicity of a country Sabbath, it is worth to be questioned whether a general cessation of the wheels of travel and transportation on that day would tend to make us a better or more God fearing people or advance the standard of true piety.

The subject will be considered by all its bearings at the approaching convention and no doubt excite a wide spread interest.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

The race for the Speakership of the House is beginning to warm up. Already some good thoroughbred Democratic stock has been entered and there may be more to follow. Gen. Spriggs, Hon. R. P. Ohew, Hon. W. E. Lively, Hon. C. P. Ihurr and Hon. Joe Woods have all been favorably mentioned, and none would be adverse to the honor. They are all good men and true, and the House could make no mistake in selecting any one of them. —Wheeling Register.

The New Chief Justice.

The Chief Justice sits between Justices Miller and Field. To the latter he rarely or never speaks while on the bench, but he frequently consults with the former. Between Miller and Fuller there appears to be a close fellowship, and the Iowa Justice has been a sort of mentor and adviser of the new chief. When in doubt about anything or lacking in confidence in his knowledge of court etiquette or precedent it is to Justice Miller that he invariably turns for counsel. Probably there never was a more alert man than the Chief Justice on the bench. Lawyer-like, he is fond of consulting authorities, and occasionally he writes a long note and sends it by a page to one or another of the Justices who sitton far away to be whispered to, but he catches every word that is uttered by the lawyers. Nothing escapes him. He likes to smile over his glasses at an attorney, and generally is inclined to relax the stiff dignity of the great tribunal.—Chicago Tribune.

In an address before the Georgia House of Representatives, Senator Colquitt, who is a tariff reformer and was re-elected, while Henry W. Grady, the high tariff candidate, withdrew, said: "It has been whispered in this hall that since the defeat of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency we should abandon our principles, repudiate the declaration of our State Convention and county meetings, and of the 30,000 Democratic majority of the State. I am proud to know that the General Assembly of Georgia has not been reduced into betrayal of her professed principles. The resolutions of the talented member from Bibb, unanimously adopted by this body, give assurance that you stand steadfast and immovable. Only a traitor or a traitor would abandon the effort to reduce the burden of taxation because of our defeat. We will not desert our post because it is difficult to hold. We will not fly to the rear in the presence of danger. In our fidelity to a cause to last only so long as we can rejoice in its triumph! Are our convictions so faint and heartless that they will be abandoned because of temporary defeat?"

Mrs. Ellen Ewing Sherman, the wife of Gen. William T. Sherman, died Wednesday at her home in this city. She had suffered from heart trouble for many years, and had been especially ill from this cause during the last few weeks. On Sunday her condition became alarming, and Dr. Pepper of Philadelphia was summoned to consult with her attending physician, Dr. Smith. Mrs. Sherman continued to sink steadily, and since Tuesday morning had been unconscious. Mrs. Sherman was a daughter of Gen. Thomas Ewing of Ohio. She was well known as a very active and devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, in which one of her sons is a priest. She was one of the trustees of "Peter's Pence" in America. Pope Pius IX. shortly before he died, sent to her a gift of a golden rosary, with a piece of the "true cross" set in the crucifix. Her age was sixty-four years, and her birthplace was Lancaster, Ohio. She leaves two sons and four daughters. She was buried at St. Louis Saturday.—N. Y. Sun.

Poverty.

When we talk of poverty we introduce a subject with which most of us are familiar; yet, while it is so common, it is something about which many people entertain mistaken ideas. One false notion is that poverty is itself something to be shunned; of another equally unfounded is that it is itself something to be proud of. Like wealth, its possessor deserves praise or blame not on account of his poverty, but on his own account. The honor due us cannot be measured by the abundance of our possessions nor the extremity of our want, but in each case is to be determined solely by the conduct that has fixed our condition. When riches have been accumulated by honest toil and temperate economy they crown their possessor with honor and may be justly contemplated with pride; if, however, they have been acquired by corrupt and unconscionable practices, or if they be the hoardings of the selfish miser they bring no credit to the owner. So it is with poverty, the victim of misfortune or he that in the unselfishness of his heart exhausts his resources in the performance of noble deeds, has no need to blush on account of his meager possessions; but the man who is forever kept poor by extreme indolence or needless self indulgence ought to be ashamed of his condition.

There are two classes of persons who are of little good either to themselves or to their country, viz. those who want to own everything and those who don't try to own anything. Of these, however, the man of greed is to be preferred to the man who makes no effort, for the energy and activity necessary to the accumulation of riches are a safe-guard against certain vices that naturally result from laziness. The man who lives solely for gain and is successful, contributes something, though unwillingly, to the support of his government and is too much absorbed in his own purposes to meddle with the affairs of other people. It is not true of the indolent. His country receives no benefit, and giving himself no concern about his own affairs, he has a great deal of time to devote to things which do not concern him, the making of himself a public nuisance. Aside from this, that poverty which comes of laziness is prolific in the generation of crime. The man who thinks himself entitled to live without labor is greatly deficient in that principle that makes good and self-reliant citizens, nor is he often too good to resort to almost any means of supplying his natural wants, which he fails to supply legitimately.

But we have been discussing the willfully poor on the other hand, among the poorest are to be found very many of our best and most praiseworthy people. Many things that influence the affairs of life are beyond the control of humanity, and it often happens that by misfortune the most deserving fail, while the unworthy succeed. Hence men should be judged by their purposes, so far as we are able to know them, and by the efforts they make; and he who means well and tries well, should be honored though ever so poor, while he that is wrong in purpose and effort should command from us no respect, though the owner of millions.

That Country Home Project.

The negro problem is of vastly more importance to the South than any other question or issue that can be raised. It is more important than Protection or Free Trade; it is more important than tariff reform; it is more important to the South, individually and collectively than even the fundamental principles of Democracy. It is not a question of partisanship; it is not even a question of politics, though the Republican haters of the South have striven to make it so. It is a vital and momentous question that cannot be adequately discussed in all its dangerous bearings and aspects. It is a question that can be settled definitely and peaceably only by the patience, the moderation and the wisdom of far-seeing statesmen. Every thoughtful man is willing to admit that the ability of the South is an unfortunate thing in some respects. It practically secures a solid North, and deprives this section of the political power that, under ordinary circumstances it would wield in the Government. Nevertheless, this solidity is not only necessary, but inevitable. It is not based on sectionalism; nor, at bottom, is the contest a political one. It is simply the result of a situation pregnant with doubt and danger—a situation which can not be remedied by the politicians. —Atlanta Constitution.

JOB WORK

Done with neatness and on short notice at THE TIMES office, Huntersville.

INVENTION, a new revolutionist the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Call this out and return it to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

1-1y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses will relieve you at once. But if you neglect this very common ailment, the slight Cough may become a serious trouble, and several bottles will be required.

CONSUMPTION

CATARRH

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail, 50 cts. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

DEEP Sea Wonders and in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how others are, of all ages, who earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 a day at the work. All Women.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE, PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured thousands of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, or Pain in Side, take PISO'S CURE AT ONCE. Immediately. By Druggists, 25 cents.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Announcement.

To the citizens, visitors, & resident of

20 MILES OR MORE FROM DUNMORE, W. VA:

The undersigned hereby announces themselves as candidates for public patronage and respectfully solicit your support. We have on hand, and expect to make weekly additions thereto, a varied assortment of such goods as are

Usually Kept in a Country Store, and are anxious to convert them into CASH or exchange for Wool, Ginseng, Beeswax, Corn, Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, GOLD, SILVER and

"GREENBAX,"

for which will allow the highest market prices. Give us a call and see what a large amount of goods you can get for our share for ONE DOLLAR.

OUR TREASURY

is not overflowing with a surplus, but we have succeeded notwithstanding in reducing the "TARIFF" on everything we have for sale, and have also made reductions, so that it is profitable to trade for OUR GOODS. We have in stock, or to order a variety of our business.

Again we ask you for your undivided support in this campaign.

AND if you decide to favor us, we will be pleased to give you the best bargains for the least "Stack o' wheat."

TO THOSE owing us on Account or Note, we are in need of "GREENBAX," and must unreservedly ought to call on part, if not all, you are due us.

HOPING to meet you all smilingly in front of our Counters when during this CAMPAIGN We are, Your friends,

40-41 WM. H. CACKLEY & CO.

PREACHING.—Rev. J. Lanier Hamilton will preach for the year at the following places as stated:

1st Sunday,	Hunterseville,	11 A. M.
" "	Mt. Pleasant,	3 P. M.
2nd "	Pleasant,	11 A. M.
" "	Bethel,	3 P. M.
3rd "	Hunterseville,	11 A. M.
" "	Mt. Pleasant,	3 P. M.
4th "	Bethel,	11 A. M.
" "	School,	3 P. M.

HOME NEWS

—Read Jake Boner's new advertisement.

—H. M. Lockridge, Esq., was in town last Friday for the first time since his protracted illness. He is not yet entirely recovered, but very much improved.

—Last week Dick Mayes, Esq., of Split Rock passed through Huntersville on his way to Millboro with five large deer that had been killed in the Elk neighborhood.

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—Gen. W. Wagner has purchased the Hotel Pocahontas of J. W. Milligan and J. C. Lowry, Sr. and Jno. R. Doyle have bought the Huntersville Hotel of Jno. R. Sharp. Not a good day for selling hotels either.

—A recent letter from Rev. H. W. Kinzer, who left Huntersville Wednesday last, announces his safe arrival at his home in Lewisburg and a continued improvement in his health. We trust his recovery may be speedy and permanent.

—Justices of the peace—old and new, take notice that we have on hand at the TIMES Office all kinds of official blanks, which can be had cheap for cash. Send in your orders and they shall be promptly filled.

—Various and conflicting reports are in circulation concerning the disappearance of Nelson Moore, which was mentioned in the TIMES last week. Some think he has left the country to escape trial, while others believe he has been secretly put to death. The truth may never be known.

—On the first page of this issue will be found a synopsis of the President's annual Message to Congress taken from the Baltimore Sun. The Message is a document of such length that we could not reproduce it inside for want of room. The extract from the Sun is copious, and substantially sets forth the most important parts of the Message.

—In this issue appears a notice of an entertainment to be given by the students of the Hillsboro Male and Female Academy on the evening of Dec. 21st. Prof. Landes, who has charge of this school deserves great credit for the manner in which he is conducting it. The people of Pocahontas County should see to it that he is well supported in his worthy enterprise.

—As will be seen from the announcements of Virgus, the girls of the Hillsboro Training School, of which Miss G. M. Sharpe is principal, will give an entertainment on Christmas Eve. Miss Sharpe seems to be building up a school of high order, which would commend itself to all good citizens and should have them to lend a helping hand.

WANTED

Ground Hog Skins, Hides and Furs for cash or exchange.

A. F. LAIRD,
Dealer in Leather, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
Huntersville, W. Va.

—A letter from a reliable party living at Edray dated Dec. 9th, contains the following:

"Among many of the people of this district it is thought that Nelson Moore has been foully dealt with. A company is being organized to day to search for him. It is supposed that, if killed, his body was taken into the Black Mountain Wilderness. Some of the circumstances of his disappearing look very suspicious. He left with no money at all, and had on his old and badly worn clothing. His family know nothing about him and are greatly distressed. So says current and reliable report."

NOTICE.—The students of Hillsboro Male and Female Academy will give an entertainment in the Academy building Friday evening December 21st, 1888, in celebration of the Ciceronian Literary Society. An admission of 25 cents (patrons and officers of the school excepted) will be charged the proceeds to be appropriated toward defraying the expenses of additional necessary furniture to the school room.

W. H. LANDES,
Principal.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale in Huntersville the following property: One good cow, one cooking stove, two heating stoves, one bedstead, cupboards, tables, chairs, one marble top parlor table, washstand, bureau, and many other things useful about a house. If you desire any of the above articles call early.

Respectfully,
JAS. B. CANFIELD.

REMEMBER

That after December 17th all accounts due me will be placed in Atty. L. M. McClintic's hands for collection. To save time and costs, all who have received statements from me and have not already paid them, should remit at once to L. M. McClintic, Huntersville, W. Va.

Cut this out and save it as a reminder.

Respectfully,
JAS. B. CANFIELD.

Soldiers Summings.

Mrs. Mary Hurst of Pineville Va. is the guest of Mrs. H. W. Wysong.

Miss Belle Eskridge left E. L. Holt are on the sick list.

The children are talking about "Santa Claus," and wondering what presents he will bring them.

Maj. J. C. Arbogast of Green Bank spent Friday and Saturday in our village.

The girls of the M. P. Society (T. T. Beland, Miss G. M. Sharpe prin.) will give an entertainment Monday night Dec. 24th. Admission 25cts. doors open at seven o'clock "Rock of Ages" will be acted in five scenes. Those who have seen this piece acted will say that it alone, is worth 25 cts. They will have many other beautiful pieces with both vocal and instrumental music. There is a rare treat in store for all who enjoy good entertainments.

Dec. 10. VIVIAN.

Scotland's Creek News.

Mr. Sherman Kincaid, who has been ill for some time, we are glad to say, is able to be out again.

Miss Doris Sharp is visiting friends and relatives at Frost.

Miss Bertha Sharp has been on the sick list for some time.

Mr. B. F. White has gone to Elk on a hunting expedition.

The Dunlevard's creek Debating Society was largely attended on last Friday night. The question for debate was, "Resolved that war is a greater evil to the human family than Intemperance." Decided in the negative.

Miss Lena Mcclaughlin is teaching a flourishing school at Lonely Dale. We wish her success.

Miss Elva Friel is calling on friends in this neighborhood.

Railroad men around here, look out for the iron horse.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. J. D. Caufield the former editor of the TIMES is going to leave us but as he has decided to go, we wish him success and also the new firm.

Dec. 10. PHIL. O. SOPHER.

Married

Nov. 28th, 1888, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Geo. P. Moore, Mr. Giles S. Sharp and Miss Catharine J. Cochran, all of Pocahontas County.

Married.

At the Hunterseville Hotel, Wednesday morning Dec. 5th, Mr. L. M. McClintic and Miss Allie Slaven were quietly united in the holy bonds of matrimony; Rev. Wm. T. Price officiating.

The attendants were Miss Minnie Gammon of Odessa, Mo. and Miss Lizzie Ligon of Clover Lick, Mr. Harry Patterson, of Huntersville and Dr. McClintic, of Edray.

The bride looked very sweet in a handsome costume of tan colored cloth elaborately trimmed in golden brown plush and brown and ecrue braid.

Miss Gammon was becomingly dressed in an olive green Duchess satin, prettily trimmed in bronze green bugle braid.

Miss Ligon's costume was a dark blue silk, extensively ornamented with bronze bugle ornaments.

The groom and groomsmen wore the conventional black dress suits.

After partaking an excellent breakfast the bridal party proceeded to the house of the groom, where a splendid reception was held.

The bride is well known in society circles as a most charming and beautiful lady, and the groom is to be congratulated in winning such a fair and worthy bride.

The groom is one of Pocahontas' most promising young men. The majority he attained at the recent election to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, is an evidence how he is honored and esteemed in this county.

May their life be as bright calm and serene as their wedding day, and may prosperity and happiness ever attend them.

AN OBSERVER.

Report of Schools.

Report of the Mill Point School for the month ending Nov. 30th.

No. enrolled in School 34.
Whole No. of days present 474.
Average daily attendance 25.
Per cent. of daily attendance 85+.
Per cent. of daily absence 14+
Average Age 11+
Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy.

John L. McNeel, David E. Buckman, Wm. E. Jackson, Mary M. Buckman, Mary O. McNeel, and Elva Maggie Bird.

JNO. S. MOORE, Teacher.
Dec. 10th 1888.

The following is the roll of honor for the Harper school near Hillsboro

Mattie Curry, Nora Knudson, Jennie Bolton, Rena Coulter, Willie Knudson, Blanche Harper, Ethel Curry, Blanche Coulter, Grace McCarty—Dora Da Kalb Knudson, Posie Curry, Rummels Knudson, Forrest Harper, Richard Knudson, Freddie Wade, Amos Payne, Wm. Caudill, 17. Average daily attendance, 24 Per cent. of daily attendance 92 highest grade 93.

DELLA F. CLARK, Teacher.

The following is the report of the Lonely Dale school, for the month ending Nov. 30th.

No. enrolled—Girls, 7, Boys, 9.
Average daily attendance, 13.
Per cent of daily attendance 85.
Pupils neither absent nor tardy—Bertha Alderman, Lucie Sharp Anna Underwood, Tim Alderman, Hunie Alderman, and Hester Alderman.

LENA A. MCCLAUGHLIN, Teacher.

JACOB BONER

—DEALER IN—

CHEAPEST STOCK

IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

and the BEST goods

He has received a fine lot of DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES &c. &c., and will sell you 25 per cent. cheaper than any other store in the county, and exchange goods for produce.

Come and see for yourselves, at Huntersville, W. Va.

Fiduciary Notices.

The following fiduciary accounts are before me for settlement.

Jane McNeel, guardian of Lydia E. McNeel.

S. H. Clark, executor of Wm. Clark, deceased.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Comr. accts.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, rendered on the 11th day of October, 1888, in the Chancery cause of George M. Tacy vs. Hamilton Collins etc. I, as special commissioner appointed in the said decree, shall proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-House of said county, on the

1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1889,

the following real estate, to-wit:

A tract of land containing One Hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Clover Creek, in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, adjoining the lands of S. B. Hannah, W. Doyle and others, being the same land heretofore sold to Hamilton Collins by said George M. Tacy.

TERMS OF SALE.

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of suit and sale, and for the residue the purchaser to execute three several bonds with good security, falling due respectively in Six, Twelve and Eighteen months from day of sale, said bonds bearing interest from day of sale. A lien will also be retained on said land as ultimate security.

H. S. HUNTER, Sp'l Commissioner.
C. B. DENGLER, Auctioneer.

Bond has been given by the above named commissioner as required by law.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clk of Ct. Ct's.
Dec. 4 4 t. Printer's fee $6.75.

IF YOU WANT

Letter Heads,

Envelopes,

Business Cards,

Official Blanks,

Posters,

or

Anything

In That Line,

REMEMBER

AT

THE TIMES Office

They may be procured

at

Lowest Rates

and of

Best Style

and

QUALITY.

TRY US

LADIES will find nice Cook Books, Confectionery, Perfumery, Jet Pearl, Celtic Hose Supports, Handsome Mystery Stamping Outfits, Stamping Powders, Stamping Patterns, etc., by taking a look at Jacob Boner's Stock of Holiday Goods. Call and see for yourself before you buy elsewhere. Remember Jacob Boner is agent for Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills and Tutt's Hair Dye. Ladies will have neither headache nor backache if they use Tutt's Liver Pills, and the latter will give those gray locks a beautiful color. If an old person wants a head of hair, nothing like a few boxes of Tutt's Hair Dye. The Genuine has the red Z on front of wrapper. [12-4

Notice to Creditors.

To the creditors of Allen D. Grimm, dec'd.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Allen D. Grimm to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said Allen D. Grimm for adjustment to James W. Warwick, Jr., Commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 27th day of February, 1889.

Witness: John J. Beard, Clerk of the said court, this 19th day of November, 1888.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clerk.
Nov29-4t.] Printer's fee, $6.03.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of John Sharp, dec'd:

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said John Sharp to the payment of his debts; you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said John Sharp for adjustment to James W. Warwick, Jr., Commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 25th day of February, 1889.

Witness: John J. Beard, Clerk of the said court, this the 19th day of November, 1888.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clerk.
Nov29-4t.] Printer's fee, $6.03.

Commissioner's Office,

Huntersville, W. Va.,
November, 14th, 1888.

John Sharp's Adm'r
vs.
John Sharp's Legatees, etc.

All parties interested in the above cause take notice that I will proceed at my office in Huntersville, W. Va., on

THURSDAY, THE 27th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1889,

to take the following accounts:

1. A settlement of the accounts of J. C. Arbogast as Administrator with the will annexed of John Sharp, dec'd.

2. Who the creditors are and the amount of their claims, if any, severally and collectively, with their dignities and priorities.

3. What amount remains in the hands of the Administrator after discharging the debts, if anything, and to whom payable.

4. Any matter deemed pertinent or required by any party in interest to be stated by a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county pronounced in the above cause at its October Term, 1888, which term the same was required to attend.

JAS. W. WARWICK, Jr.,
Comr's Ct. Ct. P. C.
Nov 29-4t.] Printer's fee, $6.97.

Commissioner's Office,

Huntersville, W. Va.,
Nov. 14th, 1888.

Rosella Smith, etc.,
vs.
Mary F. Kinkaid, etc.
IN CHANCERY.

All parties interested in above cause are hereby notified that I will proceed at my office in Huntersville, in said county, on

THURSDAY, THE 20th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1888,

to take the following accounts:

1. The amount of the purchase money of George W. Moore, dec'd, with which Mary F. Kinkaid and John W. Kinkaid, or either of them should be charged.

2. Any other matter deemed pertinent or required by any party in interest to be stated by a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, pronounced in the above cause at the October Term, 1888, which term the same was required to attend.

JAS. W. WARWICK, Jr.,
Com'r Ct. Ct. P. C.
Nov29-4t.] Printer's fee, $6.97.

Low prices for CASH or good County Produce.

A specialty

Roofing and Spouting

NOTICE IN THE PUBLIC

PREACHING.—Rev. J. Taylor Hendrick will preach for the year at the following places as follows:

1st Sunday, Huntersville, 11 A. M.
" " Mt. Pleasant, 3 P. M.
2nd " Sunset, 11 A. M.
" " Bethel, 3 P. M.
3rd " Huntersville, 11 A. M.
" " Mt. Pleasant, 3 P. M.
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—On the first page of this issue will be found a synopsis of the President's recent Message to Congress, taken from the Baltimore Sun. The Message is a document of such length that we could not publish it in full for want of space. The sketch from the Sun is concise and substantially sets forth the most important parts of the Message.

—In this issue appears a notice of an entertainment to be given by the students of the Hillsboro Male and Female Academy on the evening of Dec. 21st. Prof. Louden, who has charge of this school, deserves great credit for the manner in which he is conducting it. The people of Pocahontas County should see to it that he is well supported in his worthy enterprise.

—As will be seen from the communication of Vivian, the girls of the Hillsboro Training School, of which Miss G. M. Shearer is principal, will give an entertainment on Christmas Eve. Miss Shearer seems to be building up a school of high order, which work should command itself to all good citizens and pupils there to lend a helping hand.

WANTED

Harness Deer Hides, Hides and Furs for cash or exchange.

A. P. LAIST,
Dealer in Leather, Harness, Saddlery, &c.
Huntersville, W. Va.

—A letter from a reliable party living at Edray dated Dec. 9th, contains the following:

"Among many of the people of this district it is thought that Nelson Moore has been foully dealt with. A company is being organized to day to search for him. It is supposed that, if killed, his body was taken into the Black Mountain Wilderness. Some of the circumstances of his disappearing look very suspicious. He left with no money at all, and had on his old and badly worn clothing. His family know nothing about him and are greatly distressed. So says current and reliable report."

NOTICE.—The students of Hillsboro Male and Female Academy will give an entertainment in the Academy building Friday evening December 21st, 1888, in celebration of the Cleveronian Literary Society. An admission of 25 cents (patrons and officers of the school excepted) will be charged the proceeds to be appropriated toward defraying the expenses of additional necessary furniture to the school room.

W. H. LANDES,
Principal.

FOR SALE.

I have for sale in Huntersville the following property: One good cow, one cooking stove, two heating stoves, one bedstead, cupboards, tables, chairs, one marble top parlor table, washstand, bureau, and many other things useful about a house. If you desire any of the above articles call early.

Respectfully,
JAS. B. CANFIELD.

REMEMBER

That after December 15th all accounts due me will be placed in Atty. L. M. McClintic's hands for collection. To save time and costs, all who have received statements from me and have not already paid them, should remit at once to L. M. McClintic, Huntersville, W. Va.

Cut this out and earn it as a reminder.

Respectfully,
JAS. B. CANFIELD.

Hillsboro Happenings.

Mrs. Mary Darst of Pincastle, Va. is the guest of Mrs. H. W. Wysong.

Miss Belle Eskridge and E. L. Holt are on the sick list.

The children are talking about "Santa Claus," and wondering what presents he will bring them.

Maj. J. C. Arbogast of Green Bank spent Friday and Saturday in our village.

The girls of the M. P. Society H. T. School, [Miss G. M. Shearer principal] will give an entertainment Monday night Dec. 24th. Admission 25cts. Doors open at seven o'clock "Block of Ages" will be acted in five scenes. Those who have seen this piece acted will say that it alone, is worth 25 cts. They will have many other beautiful pieces with both vocal and instrumental music. There is a rare treat in store for all who enjoy good entertainments.

Dec. 18. VIVIAN.

Beulah's Creek Items.

Mr. Sherman Kincaid, who has been ill for some time, we are glad to say, is able to be out again.

Miss Josie Sharp is visiting friends and relatives at Frost.

Miss Bertha Sharp has been on the sick list for some time.

Mr. B. F. White has gone to Elk on a hunting expedition.

The Beulah's creek Debating Society was largely attended on last Friday night. The question for debate was, "Resolved that war is a greater evil to the human family than Intemperance." Decided in the negative.

Miss Lena McClaughlin is teaching a flourishing school at Lonely Dale. We wish her success.

Miss Elva Friel is calling on friends in this neighborhood.

Railroad men around here, look out for the iron horse.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. J. B. Caufield the former editor of the TIMES is going to leave us but as he has decided to go, we wish him success and also the new firm.

Dec. 10. PHIL. O. ROTHER.

Married

Nov. 29th, 1888, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Geo. P. Moore, Mr. Giles S. Sharp and Miss Catharine J. Cochran, all of Pocahontas County.

Married.

At the Huntersville Hotel, Wednesday morning Dec. 5th, Mr. L. M. McClintic and Miss Allie Slaven were quietly united in the holy bonds of matrimony; Rev. Wm. T. Price officiating.

The attendants were Miss Minnie Gammon of Odessa, Mo. and Miss Lizzie Ligon of Clover Lick, Mr. Harry Patterson, of Huntersville and Dr. McClintic, of Edray.

The bride looked very sweet in a handsome costume of tan colored cloth elaborately trimmed in golden brown plush and brown and ecrue braid.

Miss Gammon was becomingly dressed in an olive green Duchess satin, prettily trimmed in bronze green bugle braid.

Miss Ligon's costume was a dark blue silk, extensively ornamented with bronze bugle ornaments.

The groom and groomsmen were the conventional black dress suits.

After partaking an excellent breakfast the bridal party proceeded to the home of the groom, where a splendid reception was held.

The bride is well known in society circles as a most charming and beautiful lady, and the groom is to be congratulated in winning such a fair and worthy bride.

The groom is one of Pocahontas' most promising young men. The majority he attained at the recent election to the office of Prosecuting Attorney, is an evidence how he is honored and esteemed in this county.

May their life be as bright, calm and serence as their wedding day, and may prosperity and happiness ever attend them.

AN OBSERVER.

Report of Schools.

Report of the Mill Point School for the month ending Nov. 30th.

No. enrolled in School 34.
Whole No. of days present 474.
Average daily attendance 25.
Per cent. of daily attendance 85.
Per cent. of daily absence 7½
Average Age 11.

Names of pupils neither absent nor tardy.

John L. McNeel, David E. Buckman, Wm. E. Jackson, Mary H. Buckman, Mary G. McNeel, and Etta Maggie Bird.

JNO. S. MOORE, Teacher.
Dec. 10th 1888.

The following is the roll of honor for the Harper school near Hillsboro:

Mattie Curry, Nora Kinnison, Jessie Dalton, Rosa Coulter, Wolfe Kinnison, Blanche Harper, Ethel Curry, Blanche Coulter, Grace McCarty.—Boys Du Kath Kinnison, Press Curry, Summers Kinnison, Forrest Harper, Richard Kinnison, Freddie Wade, Aaron Payne, No. enrolled, 21. Average daily attendance, 14 Per cent. of daily attendance 9) highest grade 85.

HELLA F. CLARK, Teacher.

The following is the report of the Lonely Dale school, for the month ending Nov. 30th:

No. enrolled—Girls 7, Boys, 8.
Average daily attendance, 13.
Per cent of daily attendance 85.
Pupils neither absent nor tardy—Bertha Alderman, Lucie Sharp, Anna Underwood, Tom Alderman, Hosta Alderman, and Doctor Alderman.

LENA A. MCCLAUGHLIN, Teacher.

JACOB BONER

—DEALER IN—

CHEAPEST STORE

IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

and the BEST goods.

He has received a fine lot of DRESSGOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES &c. &c., and will sell you 25 per cent. cheaper than any other store in the county, and exchange goods for produce.

Come and see for yourselves, at Huntersville, W. Va.

Fiduciary Notices.

The following fiduciary accounts are before me for settlement.

Isaac McNeel, guardian of Lydia E. McNeel.

S. H. Clark, executor of Wm. Clark, deceased.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Comr. accts.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, rendered on the 17th day of October, 1888, in the Chancery cause of George B. Tacy vs. Hamilton Collins etc., I, as special commissioner appointed in the said decree, shall proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-House of said county, on the

1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1889,

the following real estate, to-wit:

A tract of land containing One Hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Clover Creek, in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, adjoining the lands of S. B. Hannah, P. Doyle and others, being the same land heretofore sold to Hamilton Collins by said George N. Tacy.

TERMS OF SALE.

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of suit and sale, and for the residue, the purchaser to execute three several bonds with good security, falling due respectively in Six, Twelve and Eighteen months from day of sale, said bonds bearing interest from day of sale. A lien will also be retained on said land as ultimate security.

H. S. HOGUE, Spc'l Commissioner.
C. B. HOWDER, Auctioneer.

Bond has been given by the above special Commissioner as required by law.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clk of Ct. Cir. Ct.
Dec. 8 4-5. Printer's fee $5.25.

IF YOU WANT

Letter Heads,

Envelopes,

Business Cards,

Official Blanks,

Posters,

or

Anything

In That Line,

REMEMBER

AT

THE TIMES Office

They may be procured

at

Lowest Rates

and of

Best Style

and

QUALITY.

TRY US

LADIES will find relief from daily confinement, fatiguing to the head, Ochre Spot Blemish, Headache, Kidney trouble, etc., by buying a box of Dr. Swan Liver Regulator pills. Equal to copper for so to prove the health or a lady. Children will have better health if the mother will cause them to take by using the Regulator. If not, inform druggist of fact, getting back a box drop in water for trial. The Genuine has the red Z on front of wrapper. 1y4

Notice to Creditors.

To the creditors of Allen D. Grimm, dec'd.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Allen D. Grimm to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said Allen D. Grimm for adjustment to James W. Warwick, Jr., Commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 4th day of February, 1889.

Witness: John J. Beard, Clerk of the said court, this 19th day of November, 1888.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clerk.
Nov23-4t.] Printer's fee, $4.75.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of John Sharp, dec'd.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said John Sharp to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said John Sharp for adjustation to James W. Warwick, Jr., Commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 4th day of February, 1889.

Witness: John J. Beard, Clerk of the said court, this the 19th day of November, 1888.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clerk.
Nov23-4t.] Printer's fee, $4.75.

Commissioner's Office,

Huntersville, W. Va.,
November, 1888, 1888.

John Sharp's Adm'r
vs.
John Sharp's Legatees, etc.

All parties interested in the above cause take notice that I will proceed at my office in Huntersville, W. Va., on THURSDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1889,

to take the following accounts:

1. A settlement of the account of J. C. Arbogast as Administrator with the will annexed of John Sharp, dec'd.

2. Who the creditors are and the amount of their claims, if not, returned by said commissioner, with their dignities and priority.

3. What assets remain in the hands of the Administrator after discharging the debts, if anything, and to whom payable.

4. Any matter deemed pertinent or required by any party in interest or required by a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, pertaining to above cause at its October Term, 1888, at which time and place you are required to attend.

JAS. W. WARWICK, Jr.,
Com'r Cir. Ct. P. C.

Nov. 23-4t.] Printer's fee, $5.67.

Commissioner's Office,

Huntersville, W. Va.,
Nov. 19th, 1888.

Rosella Smith, etc.,
vs.
Mary F. Mattingly, etc.
IN CHANCERY.

All parties interested in above cause are hereby notified that I will proceed at my office in Huntersville, in said county, on

THURSDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF DECEMBER, 1888,

to take the following accounts:

1. The account of the persons who have intermeddled in the 500 acres of land in the bill and proceedings mentioned and the amount of their several interests therein.

2. The value of the personal estate of George W. Brown, dec'd, with which Mary F. Mattingly and John S. Brown, as widow of them should be charged.

3. Any other matter deemed pertinent or required by any party in interest to be specially stated, or required by a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, pertaining to above cause at its October Term, 1888, at which time and place you are required to attend.

JAS. W. WARWICK, Jr.,
Com'r Cir. Ct. P. C.

Nov16-4t.] Printer's fee, $5.67.

Low prices for CASH or good County Produce.
Roofing and Spouting a specialty.

THE LAMB LOST AND FOUND.

The lamb had left the fold,
And wandered far away,
In search of pasture green,
And flowers more sweet and gay.

But to what field it found,
Or flower that seemed so fair
Were better to be known,
Poets was present there.

The lamb still further strayed,
Yet searched and searched in vain;
Benighted, long the ground,
Weary and weak with pain.

It sank in misty bogs,
With flowers its fleece was torn;
Its fear of wolves, it soon,
Began to blase and mourn.

The Shepherd heard its voice
And sought the lamb astray;
He gladly gave His life,
To have the world away.

With His loving arms
The wandering lamb He brought,
Rejoicing, He had found
The treasure He had sought.

Now, welcomed to the flock,
Hungry and safe at home,
The grateful lamb received
It to be again will roam.

Dear Shepherd, give me grace
Never to leave Thy side,
Nor seek escape, but, content
With all This must provide.

VERNEENA'S FORTUNE:

The Stolen Heiress.

A TALE OF NEW YORK IN 1835.

BY PROF. WM. HENRY PECK,

AUTHOR OF

"The Queen's Secret," "The Tower of Gold," "The Half-Breed," "Hezekiah's Hole," "The Bride of Barcelona," Etc.

(CONTINUED.)

"My health also clashed with known blood, Dame Grippard," he continued in the current tone, as he continued to current tone toward the excited old woman. "The blood of my good and murdered mother, James Bratton, flows fast enough," he added, advancing closer to her. "Look at it! Touch it! You wanted to shed it—had he fled and you outside like a fleeing thief! Look at it! It will cry out to the Lord of Mr. James Bratton."

"Stand back, you ill-natured wretch!" screeched the dame, as she sprang to her feet and snatched a knife from the table. "I say, or I will beat, cut your brains, Jane-James! Keep him from me, some of you! Don't kill me for bloody hands on me, Pettie! Thief of a devil, cut me down! Brattan's blood on me! Why do you wish to do me? Why should one stain of his blood be put upon me? Hold him, Basil, Pettie!"

Pettie for the time had thrown his arms around James—whose excitement was for a few moments almost uncontrollable—and was now trying to calm him. Edward also advanced to aid Pettie, and between them they soon found him to be master.

The dame then asked him gravely why he believed the knife on the hands were the blood of Mr. Bratton, when he had not seen the deed nor bring both.

"Those stains on my hands," replied James, in a low and now steady tone, "came from blood that has dripped through cracks between the loop-door above and my floor in the cupola here. I did not, when I was looking through the door, notice how dimly and muted it was, but I remembered that fact as soon as I saw the awful stains on your knife and hands. Now that the blood was my dear late mother's—I am sure of it!"

"Look, James! You have not yet looked into the cupola," remarked the dame, very loudly, to believe that her debtor was pulled. James helped her reach. "You have not seen him dead or alive. The stains on your hands may not be from blood."

"Yet they are from blood," remarked Edward, after a close scrutiny of Basil Pettie's hands, "though the blood of not recently dried blood."

"And now it is not be the blood of a rat that climbed to his crushed wings that door on these old boards, Mr. Dudley-wrong! I have often smashed the head of a chased rat or mouse in that way with a door suddenly shut upon the object. However, we shall soon see the object of this ended. Your son, if you please, Mr. Dudley-wrong."

But Edward did not seem to need the second. He started to traverse a wide space with Jameson. After a brief glance at the loops, the dame called cooperately to Pettie, who offered his arm obligingly and with great politeness.

"Come on to the old attic at, Pettie," she said to him. "You must, you and other, have been wanting such a company ever since Brattan's death. Come, my dear Pettie, and let us have a fine old time of it, if possible, and not look in a fright and see largely blind along on my feet. Now come on."

Complied with promptly in the case of Pettie who led the way from the room, followed by Edward, Jameson, and others.

CHAPTER XX.

SOME NEW SCENES.

All were soon in the upper apartment known as the cupola or look. The loops had no glass, and the cooler air of the evening entered and the cooler air of the evening. Rose, which was not always found in the cupola.

There was the old dame, Pettie, Edward, Jameson, and others assembled around the dead light to peer closely at the mariner, and the upper floor of below the stairs and

WOMAN'S WORLD.

PLEASANT LITERATURE FOR FEMININE READERS.

Some Lost Property.

"When Marguerite of France was married to Victor Amadeus of Savoy, she took with her to their vacant throne of Sardinia many valuable objects of household and personal ornament," says Lippincott's Magazine. "This unique property, which was of immense value, disappeared mysteriously when Napoleon invaded Italy. So it had been hidden away by one the French might think proper to carry it off, which they would certainly have done. It had been so cleverly concealed that, after some years, when calm was restored, it was found impossible to discover it, and the two officials who had put it away were both dead. The property had been almost forgotten till about a month ago, when the Marquis Villamarina, the Master of the Royal Household, was making a thorough investigation of the palaces at Turin from roof to cellar, and behold some three chests in a storeroom in the highest story he found a secret chamber, in which was concealed the long-lost tapestry, a fact has been very little in need by a hundred years of hiding. A long chamber has enclosed that the tapestry is to be carefully packed and cleaned, after which it is to be sent to Rome and hung in the Quirinal, in the apartments which the Emperor William is to occupy during his visit next month."

The Corsetiere of Gotham.

There's a dressmaker here in New York, says a correspondent of the Chicago News, who has borrowed an idea from the famous Parisian corsetiere, upon which Worth fits his dresses, for he won't touch you until you have gone and provided yourself with one of Mme. Comptesse's corsets, which cost like fun and fit like gloves. Now this corsetiere was a very splendid and elegant personage indeed. Worth always supplied her corsets, too, and took especial pains with them. Her house was on a fashionable avenue, and was handsomely furnished. It had the air of a private dwelling. Every afternoon she had tea and chocolate set out on tables with the choicest of silver, napery and china, and she received her customers like guests. They dropped in for a cup of tea after their drives, they met every one they knew, and madame, in the most accidental way, grown, fitted about, threatening the very latest and most prominent of ours. Her patrons were always full, she always had something fresh and amusing to tell, and she crammed with fashionable tact an atmosphere had, while easy and not subservient, never offended the haughtiest Duchess. She made a great fortune and owns the most choice of a rented mansion, but her daughter-in-law still carries on the business. She is a most clever customer of this clique based on this, and has to a certain extent imitated the Parisian example. Instead of the began to fit up her front drawing-room with artistic upholstery and hired a gentle, graceful girl to dress after a little tea table and serve her customers with a charming cup when they came in out of the cold air. This girl was also learned in all the latest freaks of fashion and stood ready to give instructions where all sorts of things were to be found, the shops that were likely to have goods like samples hard to match, where the prettiest and cheapest bargains in town were to be had, and could give an eminent suggestion as to several capital ways of becoming colors and styles. Out of this dawning rose against two other specimens where gorgeously arrayed dressmakers stood in attitudes to best display the imported gowns they wore. She found the greatest increase in her custom as a result of this innovation, and it is to be continued.

Queen Emma of Holland.

Quite a singular style of women is Queen Emma, says a Hague letter to the Philadelphia Bulletin, to whom the Dutch are interested only because she is a good nurse for their King, popular she stood never be, because the Dutch loved even the most talented persons, and Emma is a prisoner of a dull type. Emma is a prisoner of a dull type. Emma, however, the King whose love not only contented to her society and she never to think their wide difference between their years and tastes and ran. When Wilhelm went to Berlin to attend the marriage of his nephew he little dreamed of marrying, but he met Hene of Waldeck Pyrmont, now Duchess of Albany, and fell that at sight. For his eight predecessor were she to become the Queen of Holland. Hene looked upon her angel wealthy with money and refused his hands and hearts. "One day Wilhelm confessed Emma say to her sister: "I should never refuse to become a Queen." "Ah, my sweetest," said the sister, "you find your sister is wrong after all." Immediately she accepted, and in 1879 became Queen of Holland. There she was at the Dutch court when Emma came to court, and she was made aware at once that the Queen was very jealous of her beauty, dressed and thought as though she were not aware that the courtiers were criticising her every gesture. The aged husband was devoted, but very feebly let him to the pursuit of his pleasure, and Queen Marie Francoise, and Emma was the second a Queen dressed more taste in public. Young, but a Princess goddess, accepted the crown with a good grace and more than, as the Dutch, we have seen, before the Queen Emma is very popular, but the manner in which the goddess was received on the early Dutch. At first she was a little inclined to touch the Princess Wilhelmine the future of a severity. This is true, for King Emma without a word to her husband, and the Parliament in three days of his daughter the widow to make a king, not a queen. Not long ago her horses ran away. The coachman was thrown out, and the, with Wilhelmine, was injured. Orders were given to bring on fresh horses, the "if we do not start again my daughter will learn the meaning of the word fear."

Queen Emma is a brunette rather stout, according to the common Dutch ideal, but a peculiar habit of wishing between each long her appearance. Once the King she has neglect, and if he objects to any decision made by her she threatens to leave the palace to live—a dream of unhappiness. Every day the young family dines at 7 o'clock, after which the King is music and reading by the queen, whose audience consists usually of her husband, daughter, and the Jonkheer Alewyn, the only person whom William cares to see.

Fashion Notes.

Cloth jackets are as popular as ever.

Oriental combinations of color are in vogue.

Russia leather in all colors is worn for house shoes.

Lace skirts are generally accompanied by silk blouse waists.

Ostrich tips and plumes are extensively used on fashionable hats.

Braiding is without question the favorite trimming of the season.

Ribbons for hat trimmings vary from two inches to a quarter of a yard in width.

Some of the elegant winter wraps just imported are long cloaks in cloth, plush or velvet.

The most elegant winter wraps are cloaks of the new cloths, matelasse, cloth, or velvet.

Heavy lines of braid stitching on the backs of gloves will not be worn this season, the narrow line of former seasons superseding them in peculiar favor.

A Stopper of Runaway Horses.

A Boston correspondent of the Worcester (N. I.) Period, tells how a young policeman, Charles Mayne, stops a runaway horse. "When you see a runaway coming, do not try to check him by a rush from the opposite direction or the side, for you will be immediately knocked flat by the collision, but let some person run ahead for a short run with the horse. Measure with your eye the distance, and start for the run while he is yet some way off, perhaps ten feet in the case of fair to medium runaways. You may depend upon his keeping a straight line, for a really frightened horse is half blind and would not veer for a steam engine. He will go straight ahead until he smashes into something. Should you get close to the line on which he is coming, and as he passes you, grab the lines near the saddle. Gather the reins firmly, and then, leaning backward as you run, give them a powerful rank. You may be able to bring yourself as you give this yank, but sliding on your feet. The strong jerk on the bit tells the horse that he again has a master and prepares him for the final struggle. A step or two forward after the first yank, do it again. This time the strong person you and for a short run with the horse. The horse is on its haunches. Keep a firm pull on the reins till you grasp the lines by the nostrils, and hold him so till he is pacified."

In stopping a span of horses, Mayne tries to get on the side of the wilder one, as, if pulled to its senses, the other one can be managed. The task is easier if the horse has a curb bit. A runaway may also be stopped by the driver in the same manner. "If you pull steadily with all your strength on a curb bit," says Mayne, "the effect on the horse's jaw is just what it is if you tie a cord tightly about your finger. The bleeding stops, and the finger becomes numb. After a firm pull has been maintained on the horse's mouth for awhile it ceases to have any effect. You can set that horse's jaw out of a run if he is frightened. Just give him his head a little till the muscle recovers from its numbness, but him with the whip if you have a free road, and then give a sudden yank. He will come down. If the first yank isn't enough give him one more, and you've a horse on earth which can run away with a competent driver if the harness holds." Mayne has stood his life a number of times, and has had some perilous encounters before catching a frightened horse. He has received a medal from the Humane Society and one from the railway company.

Climbing Mount St. Elias.

Mount St. Elias promises to be the future mountain climbing center of the country. A traveler who has returned from there, after failing to succeed in the ascent, reports that his party, after encountering great difficulties, reached a height of 11,500 feet, and were then compelled to abandon the enterprise. The women are covered with ice-mantles, worn with baskets. The party were compelled to ascend the mountain in one time now deep in snow, and at another were wading through icy waters for by glaciers. He believes the mountain further to ascended without the assistance of horses or pack animals. The people with the party would not climb.—Chicago Herald.

One Sermon a Week a Hard Task.

The English Bishop of Ely has found fault the dearth of his diocese preaching more than one sermon a week, and exhorting such laxity. If they only knew to preach twice they are declared to inquire and some persons by a hundred dollars and read it to the people. The good sermon a week is a matter of many a curate to pay for his well-dressed wife and the young man who receives half would be punished by compulsory at the opportunities to study; work and pray there is no thought. But five of

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The bought that bear most hang low-est.

One hour to day is worth two to-morrow.

Proud looks make foul work in fair faces.

Zeal without knowledge is fire without light.

Not to hear conscience is the way to silence it.

Small faults indulged are little thieves that let in greater.

Commit a sin twice, and it will not seem to thee a sin.

Do not to others what you would not have others do to you.

The camel desired horns and his ears were taken from him.

A simple light answers as well for a hundred men as for one.

Many a colt's skin is fastened to the saddle its mother bears.

Cleverness is a sort of genius for instrumentality. It is the brain of the hand.

A man lives by believing something; not by debating and arguing about many things.

It is with antiquity as with ancestry; nations are proud of the one, and individuals of the other.

Truth is the most powerful thing in the world, since fiction can only please by its resemblance to it.

Great men begin enterprises because they think them great, and fools because they think them easy.

The voice of conscience is so delicate that it is easy to stifle it; but it is also so clear that it is impossible to mistake it.

General observations drawn from reflections are the jewels of knowledge, comprehending great store in a little room.

Empty Bottle Collectors.

Those who have seen the empty bottle collectors in their daily rambles about the city would little think, observes the New York Telegram, that interest is required for such business. The truth is, a large amount of knowledge may be profitably utilized even in the humble calling.

A Telegram reporter visited an old bottle establishment, and while wandering through the building learned a few secrets of the trade. Hot water and soda tanks and rows of bins on both sides of the room, built like mammoth pigeon holes and extending to the ceiling, were the principal features in the apartment. The bins were full of different kinds of bottles.

"In this age of patent medicine and villainous whisky," said one of the bottle washers, "it keeps a man busy to keep track of all the different kinds of bottles."

The number of different brands run far into the thousands, and as they are sent in they have to be sorted out, as the old bottles have to be kept by themselves. Many of the patent medicine concerns are so dignified that they will not use the same bottle twice, and if the name of the firm is blown in the glass, such bottles are of no value except for old glass. Hundreds of the various compound and extract companies, however, are glad to pay fair prices for their old bottles, and on this fact the success of the gatherer depends. New bottles of medicine, etc., are being constantly put upon the market, and as soon as the live merchant feels them floating ahead in the garbage boxes he sets to work to find out if they can be profitably returned. Plain bottles such as are used for pickles sauces and spirituous liquors have standard prices, and can be sold at many places.

The old bottle business is much like that of collecting old rags, and no doubt we shall soon see the many brands of bottle rascal-guard with as much precision as is noted in the basket of rags.

Praying on Brooklyn Bridge.

"Do you see that old woman there?" said a bridge policeman who is stationed at the New York end of the big cable thoroughfare to Brooklyn to a reporter. "Just watch her and see what she does.

She was a tidily-dressed old woman, with a pale, sad face, and she was walking her way slowly through the tangle of trucks, carriages and pedestrians in Park row, opposite the bridge entrance. She reached the bridge at last and slowly mounted the steps to the bridge entrance. Instead of following the crowd to the cars or footway, she went over to the south wall of the entrance, where she stood a moment as though collecting her thoughts. Then she suddenly knelt down, with her face toward home, began moving her lips as if in prayer. She was on her knees but a moment, when she got slowly to her feet and moved toward the footway, and then she began to pray as she had left and started on foot toward Brooklyn.

"Every day at about this hour that same woman comes here and goes through precisely that same performance. I asked her one day what she meant by it, and she said she was saying her prayers. I was only praying, and that is all I ever get out of her. Whether she is afraid the bridge will fall when she gets on it, and so prays before setting out, or whether she believes in saying one is in the habit of praying at about that time of day and feels the bridge entrance a very fitting spot for religious exercise, I never could find out. All I know is that the woman every day and prays exactly the same way, and she never varies a day. She is a quiet, inoffensive old lady. The fact is that we have to be kidded to see some queer specimens of humanity among the race of the people who go to and fro by day."

The Bohemian element is rapidly multiplying in New York city.

CURIOUS FACTS.

Bolivia declared its independence in 1825.

There is a Sunday Circus in New York.

Aristotle founded the science of botany about 347 B. C.

The world's consumption of wheat is about 2,185,000,000 bushels.

It is proposed to make a canal connection between Paris and the sea.

Bottles are made of paper, and are lighter and more durable than glass.

During the last three in the Crofted-street a candle cost twenty-five cents.

The cocoa tree is an evergreen, and resembles a young cherry tree in appearance.

Monrovia, Cal., boasts of plums of Crawford peaches weighing a pound apiece.

The oldest college in the United States is Harvard, Cambridge, Mass., founded in 1636.

Henry Clay was in the Senate of the United States at twenty-nine, contrary to the Constitution.

Goliath was over six cubits tall, which would make him between nine and eleven feet high.

A century ago the population of Europe was about 170,000,000; now it is over 350,000,000.

The deaf often hear conversation when there is music going on, which they could not hear when there was no music.

Gustavus Adolphus ascended the Swedish throne at sixteen; before he was thirty four he was one of the great rulers of Europe.

The Bessemer process of making steel was invented in England in 1856. It was introduced in this country about 1867-1870.

William Penn, of Limestone Hill, W. Va., has a powder horn that General Washington gave to his grandfather over a hundred years ago.

A Syracuse (N. Y.) dentist forcibled a horse with five false teeth, and had only begun to bring about it when the old beast swallowed them down with his oats.

A Frenchman spent ten years of his life to invent a successful clock, and when he had succeeded instantly would for it. A stock is brought for its tick as much as for its time.

There are 241 spinning jennies in the United States more than 10,000 feet in length. The highest manufacturing chimney in the world is in Saint Rollox Court, in the Scotch Metropolis of North Carolina, that is 1811 feet high.

The Justice of the Peace at Centerville, Mo., is Samuel Gilmore, who is forty years of age and only two feet nine inches tall. He weighs only forty-six pounds. Mr. Gilmore is a well-to-do farmer and a prominent man in the county.

The Rev. Frank N. Bristol, of Chicago, has a "Cain Major," printed by Ben Franklin in 1770, that is said to be as fine a specimen of typography as one could find anywhere. It was printed when Franklin travelled his home from his compositor room to the building where his presses were set up.

The greatest span of a cantilever bridge is that of the forth Bridge, which will be finished in October, 1889. It is two of one hundred hundred and two feet each. The cantilever height will be three hundred and sixty-one feet above high water, the tunnel three going ninety-one feet below high water.

Cane importers and manufacturers have a new material to work, which from present indications, they say, promises in time to become as popular as the rattan stick, or the bamboo, handled a few. The new importation comes from Assam, and is called wenkee. It is similar to and resembles the rattan, but has a straight handle. The wood is peculiarly proportioned, being light at the top and becoming heavy near the end. They are worth $1 a piece.

Ancient Valley Compared With a Canaan.

In an article on modern commerce an English authority says in the Contemporary Review: "Compare a valley, a vessel propelled by oars with the modern steamship. Here, and here to an extent that previous ages were entirely unknown, and that the world is to be improved yet more, are the conditions of commerce. Take the valley of the Mississippi. Here, and nowhere else, has Nature provided so much rich soil, so many navigable rivers, so much coal, and all these are worked by cheap men, on cheap roads, and where they are not worked by cheap men, or cheap roads, there is cheap water. Here, and here alone, has Nature provided a country which, with the most primitive means, can produce a large surplus of the necessaries of life, which can be sent to market, and which can then be turned back by the same primitive means, and can be worked, and it must be worked, by cheap men, or there would be no profit. Here, and here alone, has Nature covered an immense country with rich soil, which can be worked with the most primitive implements, which can be sent to market by the most primitive means, which can then be turned back by the same primitive means, and can be worked, and it must be worked, by cheap men, or there would be no profit

"Many mothers are disposed to regard the "growing pains" of their children too lightly. An article on "Rheumatism in Early Life," by Dr. Chapin, in the December number of BABYHOOD, will show them that children suffer from rheumatism more frequently than is popularly supposed. The symptoms, at binding complications, and treatment of that insidious affection are clearly described in the article. The world's fair, by H. M. Yale, contributes a popular illustrated article on "Household Surgery," which will prove of great value in the emergencies which arise even in the best regulated houses. The wide range of nursery problems discussed is indicated by such titles as "Mitigating the Pains of Childbirth," "Removing extra Teeth," "Mild Forms of Rickets," "The Causes of Restlessness at Night," etc. That BABYHOOD during the four years of its existence has not exhausted its subject, is very evident from the variety of interesting topics treated of under "Mothers, Parliament," "Baby's Wardrobe," and in other departments. The practical character of the magazine is apparent also in its seasonable articles on "Eating a Christmas pie," which furnishes many novel suggestions, and "A Plea for Fewer Playthings and More Substantial Ones." These and the article on "Christmas Books for Children," will prove useful guides to many a perplexed parent. 15c a number; $1.50 per year. BABYHOOD Publishing Co., 5 Beekman street, New York.

THE BEST OF BACON.

The lighter pigs will make bacon—you need not be so particular about the size—as a pig which weighs dressed 150 pounds will make choice bacon. Cut the sides into strips and put them for six weeks into a brine made as follows: For 100 pounds of meat, one ounce of saltpetre and six pounds of brown sugar with water enough to cover the meat closely packed in a clean cask; sprinkle a thin layer of salt on the bottom so that the meat will not come in direct contact with the wood. Put the skin side down and be sure the whole contents are covered with the brine. At the end of six weeks take up the meat and smoke it, using corn cobs or hard wood—smoke till it is a light brown or tan color. The pieces should be sewn up in muslin bags and covered with whitewash on the outside. When prepared in this way bacon can be cooked without any freshening and it will keep sweet for a year or more. It should be stored in a dry cool place. Bacon prepared and preserved in the above way will always come handy for a side dish, or for a special meat taking the place of pork. It is excellent to cook with greens, and in various other ways that a thrift and skill of housewife could devise.—*Farm Journal.*

Wonder what the five thousand miners who have been thrown out of employment in the Monongahela valley, think of the result of the late election? Wherever a slight increase of wages is reported anywhere, the Republican press immediately points to it as a result of Harrison's election. Why wouldn't it do just as well to call attention to the wholesale shut down as a result of Cleveland's defeat. It's a poor rule that won't work both ways.

About 1,000 pounds of nitro-glycerine exploded on a wagon at Pleasantville, Pa., on Monday. The driver was literally annihilated. Parts of his two horses were found a neighboring tree. A piece of the wagon was found half a mile away. His custodian, to a house in the vicinity, was seriously injured by the side of it being blown in. The explosion was heard in all the surrounding villages distant.

The talk of making Republican States out of Territories in the Northwest has suggested to some Northern Democrats the idea of making Democratic States out of Texas in the Southwest. The joint resolution of March 1, 1845, consenting to the annexation of Texas stipulated that "new States of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof." Not unnaturally, therefore, a Democratic editor in Boston asked, "Why should not the Democrats cut up Texas into three or four States?" He pointed out that Texas has territory enough, and population enough, and inquired, with the air of a man who had put an unanswerable question, "If the Republicans are going into the business of manufacturing States, why shouldn't the Democrats do the same?"—N. Y. Post.

One "trusted man" in Indiana, who was put in charge of a "block of five floaters," took them fourteen miles on a fishing trip in hopes of keeping them away from the polls. He bag been bound over to await the action of the Federal court. He admits that he was trying to handle his "block of five," and the fishing trip was the best scheme he could think of.

America Wars.

Since Columbus first discovered this country, 396 years ago, sixteen wars have raged in what are now the United States, or been waged by this Government. They were the Dutch war of 1655, King Philip's war of 1675, King William's war of 1689, Queen Anne's war of 1713, the French and Indian war, 1757; the Revolution, 1775; the Indian war, 1790; the Barbary war, 1803; the Tecumseh war, 1811; the war of 1812; the war on the Algerian pirates in 1815, the first Seminole war in 1817, the second Seminole war in 1835, the "Black Hawk war of 1832, the Mexican war, 1846; and the Rebellion, 1861.

The duration and cost of the four great wars were: Revolutionary, seven years, $135,193,703; 1812, two and a half years, $107,150,000; Mexican, two years, $66,000,000; and the Rebellion, four years, over $7,000,000,000, or a total cost of nearly three and a half billion. In the revolutionary war the number of American troops engaged was 231,191, and in the rebellion the Northern soldiers numbered 2,688,523.

There have also been so-called rebellions or attempts to overthrow the Government. The first was in 1786, when some officers of the Federal army tried to consolidate the thirteen States into one and confer supreme power on Washington. The second was in 1787, called "Shay's Insurrection," in Massachusetts. The third was in 1794, popularly called "The Whisky Insurrection of Pennsylvania." The fourth instance was in 1814, by the Hartford Convention Federalists. The fifth, on which occasion the different sections of the Union came into collision, was in 1820, under the administration of President Monroe, and occurred on the question of the admission of Missouri into the Union. The sixth was a collision between the Legislature of Georgia and the Federal Government in regard to certain lands given by the latter to the Creek Indians. The seventh was in 1830 with the Cherokees in Georgia. The eighth was the memorable nullifying ordinance of South Carolina in 1833. The ninth was in 1842, and occurred in Rhode Island between the Suffrage Association and the State authorities. The tenth was in 1856, on the part of the Mormons, who resisted the Federal authority. The eleventh was the Southern rebellion.

Progressive! Aggressive! Liberal!

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Dec[illegible], 1888. No. 22.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, [illegible]
Prosecuting Attorney, [illegible]
Sheriff, [illegible]
Deputy Sheriff, [illegible]
Clerk of Cir. & Co. Courts, [illegible]
Assessor, [illegible]
Com'rs Co. Ct., [illegible]
Co. Surveyor, [illegible]

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

C. W. WOODYE, [illegible]

M. CLINTON MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. A. STOKES,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties.

H. S. ROCKEL,
Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBOGAST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. ENGLE,
Atty.-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of Pocahontas county.

F. J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D[illegible] L. E. McCLURE,
[illegible]
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County as [illegible] and Fall. The exact [illegible] of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

D[illegible] E. F. PATTESON,
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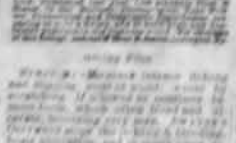

[illegible]

SANTA CLAUS.—HOW OLD?

BY MRS. ANNA C. PRICE.

"How old is Santa Claus, mamma?"
And Agnes came
How he white hair and long
Beard,
And spectacles to see?

And does he travel very fast,
Tell me, I want to know,
For Christmas morning's early hours,
And he might be too late.

He used to come to Grandma's house,
When snows were on the tree,
And bring you pretty Christmas things,
When you were small like me.

Then Santa Claus is very old,
I hope he will not die;
For what would little children do,
When Christmas time is nigh!

How old is Santa Claus, mamma,
Tell me, I want to know,
And is he like our fathers, strong,
And does he bigger grow?

Sometimes he's young, sometimes he's old,
Why, that is funny too;
But this is it, when he wears out,
They make him up "brand new."

Then little Anna truly wise,
Turns from her mother's knee;
Well, it won't matter, so he brings
To Christmas dell to me.

Inhumanity to Horses.

Slavery, so far as it equalizes in buying and selling men, women and children, has been abolished, and our legal and moral obligations toward humanity at large are becoming more clearly defined; but the slave holding and slave driving fever still boils in the blood of our people. For proof look at the dumb beasts in our streets who are not yet admitted to have rights which men and women are bound to respect—who are overworked, overloaded, whipped, jerked, cursed, cursed, clipped, blinded, check[illegible] until their lives are one long burden of misery. There have always been men who were patient, gentle and kind with animals, and who knew how to bring out their best qualities, but alas! there have also always been men (and such have still existed) who are guided by that instinct of dull minded savages by which only the slow work of progress can eradicate—the idea of government by brute force. The horse will be abused as long as he is in the power of human beings who hate not learned that the ill-treatment of any dumb or helpless creature places them far lower in the scale of conscious existence than the object of their brutality. He will be abused as long as men are too stolid to feel his suffering or too thoughtless to perceive it. He will be abused as long as men believe that they know more about him than the Power which created him. The mouth of a colt is as sensitive as a child's. That will never do, so in the process of breaking it tests which ought to be as inappropriate when applied to a [illegible] is frequently torn and [illegible] with rough bits until when it finds a strong man can pull on it with all his might. If it had been left normally sensitive, the animal could have been guided by a [illegible] of the finger. His eyes can be covered by pieces of leather, and a lock of his mane can be pulled forward under the forehead-strap so that it can fall into the eyes and irritate them.

The fact, his defense against the [illegible] is strong or docile although, he is at [illegible] happy to mention, these offenses are now punishable by arrest or [illegible] fine or imprisonment. The [illegible] affords another opportunity to eradicate cruelties. It is [illegible] opinion of many that its [illegible] position is one of the [illegible] Case of a stupid unmanly Fire [illegible], whose wrath, with his rage [illegible], ought to restrict, as it is strapped high in the air, and the restless movements and foaming mouth occasioned thereby are supposed to indicate the suffering creature's unconquerable mettle.

Even if it is not raised to the point of torture, but merely to that of discomfort, what object can be more disconsolate to the eye of a human and humane being who admires the natural form of a horse than to see his nose poked out stiffly and his whole pose suggesting jaded patience and disgust! No wonder, poor fellow!—he knows in his dumb way how little his driver knows, but he would probably be pounded or jerked if he showed any resentment, so he does what few men would do if they were compelled to work with their heads tied back—suffers in silence. I imagine there would be a worse strike than any we have had yet if the proprietor of some large establishment should in [illegible] upon having all his employes wear straps over back from the tops of their heads to belts at the waist, in order to give them style, keep their heads up, make them breathe better and go faster; for their is just as much sense in applying any of these ideas to a man or a woman as to a horse. What a pity that our slaves were freed before the invention of that supreme instrument of horse torture, the [illegible] check! Think of the cases in which it might have been used for discipline when it was not needed for style! But there is no chance now to torment any creature with it unless he is dumb and helpless, and the chance for that is lessening every day as public opinion becomes gradually alive to the injustice of such treatment.—Hartford (Conn.) Times.

Educated to a Trade.

Trade schools, as institutions where the industrial arts are specially taught are called, are rapidly gaining a foothold in this country. The apprentice system never can be revived in this country to such an extent as will enable the hundreds of young men who desire to learn a trade to do so. The master workmen in the various trades have neither the time nor disposition to teach young men the secrets of their business. Even if they had, the rules of the various unions limit the number of apprentices, and an apprenticeship is about as hard to obtain as a scholarship in the army of naval schools of the government. The scientific [illegible] of trade schools is, therefore, a practical educational movement that [illegible] with encouragement from the associations of master workmen in the various trades. These schools, if they do not turn out thoroughly skilled workmen, do furnish young men with a ground work which, with practical experience, will very quickly convert them into skilled artisans.

This fact is shown by the experience of the hundreds of young men, between 15 and 21 years of age, who have laid the foundation of their knowledge of their trades in New York trade schools during the past six years. The instructors there are skilled workmen, and the personal attention by them to each individual student results in the very rapid acquirement by the scholar of the necessary rudiments of his trade. In a busy work shop such personal and constant attention and the immediate correction of false mechanical strokes or errors of judgment are not possible. It is no wonder, then, that young men serving to learn a trade make such rapid and smooth progress as they do in the New York trade schools. The [illegible] are corrected immediately [illegible] made, and they are taught [illegible] correct and avoid them.—New York Times.

Where Men Cross Their Legs.

Men generally cross their legs when there is least pressure on their minds. You will never find a man actively engaged in business with his legs crossed. The limbs at those times are straighter than at any other, because the mind and body work together. A man engaged in auditing accounts will never cross his legs, neither will a man who is writing an article, or who is employed in any manner where his brain is actively engaged. When at work in a sitting posture his limbs naturally extend to the floor in a perfectly straight line. A man may cross his legs if he is sitting in an office chair discussing some proposition with another man but the instant he becomes really in earnest and perceiving something to be gained his limbs unfurl quick as a flash, he bends forward toward his neighbor and begins to use his hands. That is a phase that I believe you will always observe.

Men often cross their legs at public meetings, because they go there to listen or, to be entertained; they are not the factors in the performance, and they naturally place themselves in the most comfortable position known to them—leaning well back in their chairs and crossing their legs. A man always crosses his legs when he reads a newspaper, but is more apt to lie down when he reads a book. He reads the paper, of course, to inform himself, but at the same time the perusal of its contents is recreation to him, and his body again seeks its position of relaxation. When a man is reading a newspaper and waiting for his breakfast his legs are always crossed, but as soon as the breakfast is brought to him he puts the paper aside, straightens out his legs and goes to work—that is, begins to eat, his mind now turning on the duties of the day before him.—N. Y. Times.

Looking For Things.

We have all looked for things, sometimes, alas, vainly. We have hunted for health and happiness, for fame's laurels and the most [illegible], but not lost but present, and can [illegible] slipper.

It is not an agreeable occupation, particularly if the thing to [illegible] in a hurry. And the more precious and coveted the person the more [illegible] she is apt to be when she realizes that she has mislaid the article that she now just wants to put her hands on.

It is entertaining only to the spectator to see you look wildly [illegible] the house for the [illegible] thing. To look until you are exhausted and drop panting into a chair upon the [illegible] of the [illegible] that has been lying conveniently here, while you were searching the rest of the house.

One of the most unpleasant ways of looking for things is to be obliged to sit down in [illegible] and direct somebody else in the looking. Work when exasperation you hear the poor dear say: "Well, it isn't in that drawer!" stirring the [illegible] contents about as with a stick. "Now, where else shall I look, my dear?"

And you know you could find it immediately, if you could only get [illegible] up.

The best way to find things is to put them always in their places. It is [illegible] some [illegible] to walk the extra steps to put an article in the place appropriated to it, but we are well repaid when we go there and find it without any flurry the next time it is wanted. It is really the easiest way, and in the end will save one great waste of mind and nerve energy. Lost umbrellas may happen [illegible] the most careful and methodical people, and there is besides, the [illegible] perversity of inanimate things [illegible] be taken into account. Through [illegible] circumstance things may be dropped, and mislaid even after the utmost [illegible] has been taken to put them just where they properly belong. When you meet with the mishaps which it is the fate of all housekeepers sometimes to meet, do not lose your temper and your time by getting excited, and insisting that you must have that particular thing and can not nothing else. Offer a substitute for the lost article can be arranged, not so good, perhaps, but we sometimes have to do with second-best things. When the hurry of the moment is over, and your mind is at rest, it will be easier to quietly find the lost keys, or duster, or perhaps wait till they turn up, as they surely will, in the course of your round of duties through the house. It is not always pleasant to do with something else, but when we say the worry and [illegible] time made by the lost, and the discomfort and annoyance entailed to the end of the family by a [illegible] habit upon finding some special [illegible] article and being satisfied with no other, we are tempted to think that there is such a thing in this world as being too particular.—N. Y. Evening Post.

If Gen. President is made to agree with the "White Cloud" of Ohio, he had better let out the job to Powell Smith, of Birmingham.

THE SUN

[illegible]

And for the Democracy.

The Sun believes that the campaign for the election of a Democratic President in 1888 and a Democratic Congress will be waged with more vigor, with more hopefulness, with more unity of spirit and with more enthusiasm than any campaign since the beginning of the Democratic party. It believes that the Democratic party will be victorious in 1888 because it is the party of the Constitution, of the Union, of the people, of progress, of reform, of economy, of honesty, of peace, of prosperity, of liberty, of the present and of the future. It believes that the Democratic party will be victorious because it is the party of the Constitution, of the Union, of the people, of progress, of reform, of economy, of honesty, of peace, of prosperity, of liberty, of the present and of the future.

[illegible]

Pocahontas Times.

E. V. LOURY. C. F. MOORE.

LOURY & MOORE,

PROPRIETORS

C. F. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post office at Hunters-ville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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Huntersville, W Va.

Dec. 20, 1888.

The Direct Tax Bill.

The measure known as the Direct Tax bill has passed the House by a vote of 178 to 98. It had already passed the Senate, but must go back to that body for concurrence in the amendments now adopted. The question of interest is whether Mr. Cleveland will veto the bill; and in that event, whether it can pass over his veto.

Not only the amount of money, but the principles involved, this bill is one of the most important that has come before the Fiftieth Congress. It proposes to refund to the States what they paid to the Federal Government on account of the direct tax laid by Congress in August, 1861, and also to forgive the debt still due to the Federal Government by those States which never paid their full share of that tax. About $16,000,000 would go back to the States and Territories in the three cases, ranging from New York's $2,253,990 and Pennsylvania's $1,654,000 down to Nevada's $6,382 and Dakota's $3,281. Of the debts due and still carried on the Treasury books, which the bill wipes out of existence, the largest are Alabama's $511,828, Georgia's $477,494, and Tennessee's $291,763.

This bill passed the Senate last January, after full discussion, by a vote of 48 to 19. There was little opposition to the measure. Only five Democratic Senators voted against it. The Southern Democrats in the Senate, as a rule, acknowledged the equity of the proposal to refund the Civil tax. Of the ten Senators voting against the bill, five were Northern Republicans, including Mr. Blair of New Hampshire.

Three months later, when the measure came up in the House with the approval of the Judiciary Committee of that body, there was suddenly developed a fierce and systematic opposition, led by Gen. Butler of Alabama, and this availed in the six-months deathlock of last April, when every expedient of obstruction under the sun was called in order to prevent the consideration of the Direct Tax bill. The deadlock lasted for days, and was only broken by a compromise which gave consideration of the bill [illegible] the session.

The vote in the House on Wednesday showed a curious fracture of the party lines. Democrats were in favor of, generally, by no other Democrats voted for it. Mr. Ran[illegible] with Mr. Mills, Mr. Car[illegible] the two Breckinridges, and Gen. Butler against the measure. Mr. Watson and Mr. Bowden stood with Mr. Reed, Mr. Butterworth, and Mr. McKinley in favor of the bill. Only four from the United States Senate. The New York city delegation was equally divided—Cummings, Bryce, Cox, and Spinola against the bill, and Campbell, Morrison, Cockran, and Fitch for it. It is a long time since there has been any vote in the House sufficient to explain on any gauge politics of local interest or party.

The Direct Tax bill is one of the most singular measures in recent legislation. It has been opposed on broad advocated on equity and justice, and principles. The difference of opinion as to how institutional powers of Congress to the More than two thirds of the Senators voting, and almost two-thirds of the Representatives voting have declared for it. It is neither a job nor a steal, nor a spasmodic indulgence of extravagant prepossessions; nor has it been pushed in the interest of any gang of claim agents. But it involves taking from the Treasury, and consequently from the cherished surplus, many millions of dollars, and the question is, Will the President Sign It.—N. Y. Sun.

Mr. Oates (Ala.) has introduced a bill providing that no alien shall be admitted into the United States who is an idiot, insane, a pauper, or liable to come a public charge, or who has been legally convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or who is a polygamist, anarchist or socialist, or who is afflicted with any loathsome or contagious disease, or who has entered into contract to perform labor or service for any person, firm or corporation. A penalty by fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed three years, is imposed.

Section 3 provides that no vessel shall bring more than five immigrants for each one hundred tons of the capacity of the vessel. A fine of five hundred for each passengers in excess of the limit, is provided.

A tax of twenty five dollars per head is levied upon every alien who comes into the United States, the tax to be collected by the Collector of Customs at the port of entry from the owner or master of the vessel upon which the alien is brought.

Exemptions are made of diplomatic representatives, consuls or agents accredited to foreign governments, of persons who come for travel, instruction or temporary residence. Upon the latter class making affidavit to that effect, they are given an acknowledgment of the collection of twenty five dollars, which is good for three years, pays his at any port upon re-embarkation. It further provides that United States consuls abroad shall, after inquiry, issue certificates of emigration to persons desiring to emigrate to the United States, and without a certificate from a United States consul, no person shall be landed. The Secretary of the Treasury is directed to see that the provisions of the bill are carried into effect.

The Democratic House caucus on Tuesday night discussed the admission of Territories, but took no action. Mr. R. R. Cox favored the admission of all the Territories except Utah and New Mexico. Mr. Oates of Alabama dissented from the views advanced by Mr. Cox. He regarded the question of the admission of the Territories as largely political, and believed that the interests of the Democratic party should be considered. Mr. Hiscock said that the question was purely political. He would oppose the admission of Territories in every way he could, and in 1892, with a staunch, sterling Democrat at the head of the Democratic ticket, that party would march on to victory. He did not believe in sentimental measures.

Secretary of State of Tennessee.

The bill to affix the State seal to the certificate of election of Representative Evans (Rep.) of that State, although Gov. Taylor has signed it. A Secretary of State is sometimes the largest man in the government.

The President's Honesty.

However one may differ from President Cleveland on public questions, says Charles P. Bryan, in the Chicago American, one must recognize in him an official sensible of the dignity of his place. I learn from a recent guest of the Cleveland's that the President has always been most scrupulous in forbidding any appropriation to personal uses of public property. When the gardener of the White House grounds made up a box of beautiful plants to be dispatched to Oak View the President ordered them to be sent back, with the direction that what plants were needed should be purchased. He even requested that a guest of Mrs. Cleveland's should return to the donor an expensive present made her by a minor official. Such evidence of honesty should be gratifying to good Americans of all parties. National loyalty ought to inspire us all with the hope that the time may never come when the President of the United States shall forfeit the respect of fair minded countrymen, either for himself or for his exalted office. Allow the British plenipotentiary and the London press a monopoly of arrogant and envious criticism.

MUNN & CO. PATENTS

SOLICITORS OF PATENTS, &c.

For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent secured by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

Handbook about patents sent free.

The Appetite

May be increased, the Digestive organs strengthened, and the bowels regulated, by taking Ayer's Pills. These Pills are purely vegetable in their composition. They contain neither calomel nor any other dangerous drug, and may be taken with perfect safety by persons of all ages.

I was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia and Constipation. I had no appetite, and was constantly afflicted with Headache and Dizziness. I consulted my family doctor, who prescribed for me, at various times, without affording more than temporary relief. I finally concluded to try Ayer's Pills. In a short time my digestion and appetite

IMPROVED

my bowels were regulated, and, by the use of [illegible] bottles of these Pills, my health was restored. I have since recommended them to my friends, and they have all been benefited by their use.—E. O. Lapo, Wilmington, Del.

I was troubled, for quite a time, with loss of Appetite and Dyspeptic Headache. I commenced taking Ayer's Pills, and before finishing half a box of this medicine, my appetite was restored. Since then I have used Ayer's Pills occasionally, and always with good effect.—E. O. Clark, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Ayer's Pills are the best medicine known to me for regulating the bowels, and for all derangements of the digestive organs. I have used them in my family, and have found them to be a thorough and reliable cathartic. I feel confident that they will prove a valuable acquisition to the medical science.—Dr. Wm. Hall, Jr., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BY USING

three boxes of Ayer's Pills, and at the same time dieting myself, I was relieved of a painful disease of the liver, which had troubled me for years.—Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, 1 Lockwood Square, Boston, Mass.

Ayer's Pills are [illegible] and have been used in my family for [illegible] years, with the best results. They [illegible] Headache, and [illegible] Dyspepsia, and [illegible] Constipation. I have never found their equal as a cathartic.—Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

I was cured of the Piles by the use of Ayer's Pills. They are mild and thorough in their action, and I recommend them to all who suffer from Piles.—Mrs. Mary Ann Hall, 1 Lockwood Square, Boston, Mass.

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Ayer's Pills,

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

ROYAL

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferers at once; it produces natural sleep, and the little cherub awakens "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; relieves wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

INVENTION has enriched the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal: any one can do the work: either sex, young or old: no special ability required. Capital not needed: you are started free. Cut this out and return it to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

1-1y

PISO'S CURE FOR

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. It you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this very serious affection, Consumption is the result, and serious suffering will be required.

CONSUMPTION

CATARRH

DEEP [illegible] are prepared by the methods of invention. Those who [illegible] should write for a book that has been [illegible] at home and their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information, how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 a day at this work. All succeed.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured thousands of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have pulmonary symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE and CURE at once. Immediately. By Druggists, 25 cents.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD ACHE

Announcement.

To the citizens within a radius of

20 MILES OR MORE FROM DUNMORE, W. VA:

The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for public patronage and respectfully solicits your support. He knows no [illegible] he pays in trade, whether [illegible] or [illegible], and [illegible] of both [illegible] he has.

Usually Kept in a Country Store, and are anxious to convert them into CASH or exchange for Wool, Ginseng, Beeswax, Corn, Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, GOLD, SILVER and

"GREENBAX,"

for which will allow the highest market prices. [illegible] and are what a large [illegible] of goods [illegible] for.

OUR TREASURY

is not overflowing with a surplus, but we have decided nevertheless to reduce the VANITY of everything we have for sale, that has not already been reduced, so low as to be profitable to handle, for CASH ONLY. CASH is sufficient to enable us to make a success of our business.

Again we ask you for your undivided support in this campaign.

After if you decide to favor us, we will be pleased to give you the best bargains to be had in this [illegible] section.

If I [illegible] owing us on Account or Note, we ask it same as "OPEN DUCAT," and think reasonably ought to pay on each, if not all, [illegible] and visit us.

NO PIRES to assist you to [illegible] in front of our Counting room, during the [illegible] days.

Very truly thankful for favors,

WM. H. CACKLEY & CO.

PREACHING — Rev. J. Lyons, Hardware, will preach in this town at the following places as stated:

5th	Sunday,	Huntersville,	11 A. M.
"	"	Mt. Pleasant,	4 P. M.
6th	"	Sunset,	11 A. M.
"	"	Bethel,	3 P. M.
8th	"	Huntersville,	11 A. M.
"	"	Mt. Pleasant,	4 P. M.
13th	"	Bethel,	11 A. M.
"	"	Sunset,	3 P. M.

HOME NEWS

—We congratulate George Hamrick, of Pinckney, on the recent addition to his family. They say its a fine boy.

—Mr. Lee Nottingham, while working at the lumber camp last week, was badly hurt by a falling tree. At this time he is much improved.

—The County Court rooms on the 1st day of January. It will be a term of unusual interest, as the newly elected County officers qualify at that time.

—E. L. Bell, of Hillsboro was in town Saturday. His recent sickness has somewhat reduced his surplus flesh.

—J. B. Caufield and family left for their new home at Dorchesville, Va., last Tuesday morning. Pocahontas loses a good citizen in the departure of Mr. Caufield. We wish him success.

—The impression seems to be gaining ground that Nelson Moore still lives. Several things have occurred that indicate it. We hope it may finally so appear.

—Trent Shue, who was some time ago committed to jail charged with horse stealing, was last Saturday taken to Hillsboro and given a preliminary examination before justice Kennison. In default of bail he was recommitted to await the action of the grand jury.

—Sparker writes us that a recent telegram from Senator Chase announces that he will be at Duncanson on the night of Dec. 20th if the trouble are not too bad, and old Mrs. Chase's health will permit him to leave home.

—We sincerely hope that in re-letting the carrying of our mails the contracts will be awarded to parties who will stock the routes in a manner that will insure a prompt and reliable service. The thing of letting a contract at half price and then RAT during the work does not suit the public at all.

Dr. E. M. Harper, of Falling Springs, Greenbrier Co., well known to many of our readers, died at his home on Saturday night, Dec. 9th. He had been failing all day, visiting his patients, in the evening came home complaining of a severe pain in his head. He soon retired and applied to his head a cloth saturated with chloroform. Next morning he was found dead in his bed. It is supposed that his death was caused by inhaling the chloroform too freely. His wife was not at home at the time. The Doctor was peculiarly successful in the practice of medicine, and generally liked by those who knew him.

Last week at Birmingham, Ala., a crowd collected on the County jail with the intention of lynching R. L. Mayer, who is there imprisoned on the charge of murdering his wife and child. The jail was guarded by Sheriff Smith and his posse. Several times the crowd who gathered together for that purpose, but failing to load the sheriff gave command to fire, which was done and resulted in the death of fifteen persons, among whom were some of the most prominent citizens of Birmingham. Several were killed who at the time were vainly endeavored to persuade the mob to desist.

At the second test of the Bessemer steel gun at the proving grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis last week the gun burst into considerable pieces, breaking the by no means inconsiderable fragments. The first charge was thirty-six pounds, the second forty-eight, the regulation charge. The gun made by the Pittsburg Steel Casting Company was of very mild steel, the bore is eight inches in diameter and nine feet long. The gun will be fired by the pound.

WANTED

Ginseng, Deer Skins, Hides and Yellow Jac cash or exchange.

A. F. LEAVY,
Dealer in Leather, Harness, Boots and Shoes, Huntersville, W. Va.

Last week the Secretary of the Navy ordered three men-of-war to Hayti to release the American vessel there seized and held. Instructions were given to demand a release, which demand if disregarded should be enforced. It is rumored that Hayti is making preparations to warmly welcome the American fleet, and a lively contest may result.

"Chief," the largest elephant in America, belonging to Robison's Circus, has been condemned to die for the murder of his keepers. This elephant is about twenty five years old and weighs ten thousand pounds. He is worth $10,000, or would be worth it if not so dangerous a brute. Three of his keepers have been killed by him and still his murderous inclination is unchecked. The Robison boys, fearing he may some day break loose and cause them a greater loss than will be sustained by his death, have determined to kill him, and the sentence will shortly be executed. It is proposed to put him to death by means of an electric current.

After the 1st of January, 1889, hanging as a mode of paying the death penalty will be abolished and death by means of electricity substituted in the state of New York. This we believe to be a step in the right direction. The purpose of the law in executing the sentence of death is not to torture the individual, but to deprive him of his life: Yet how often it happens that our hangings are so badly conducted that they amount to nothing less than torture in its worst form. It, however, the statements of our best scientists are true the work can be accomplished instantaneously, thus avoiding the slow and barbarous process of the gallows.

The "City of New York," the latest transatlantic steamer launched on the Clyde,is under contract,with heavy penalties upon the part of the builders, to make the distance between Liverpool and New York in five days and fifteen hours. The penalty will not be enforced for two or three months, until the men handling her have learned best how to develop her steampower. The "Etruria" did not reach her best record until she had been running over four years. The new steamer has over nineteen thousand horsepower. There is only one vessel, and that belongs to the Spanish navy, which has greater driving power. A statistician connected with the builders has estimated that if the steel used in the "City of New York" were made into needles, there would be enough to reach to the moon and back four times. Her average consumption of coal is 350 tons a day. She made the fastest trip ever made on the Atlantic.—Herald and Presbyter.

ALDEN'S MANIFOLD CYCLOPEDIA

The issue of the tenth volume calls attention to the great progress which this excellent popular cyclopedia is making. The publisher promised the extraordinary interval of about a month, but is scarcely more than keeping his word. The volume expands from Cosmographer to Dairy, contains about two pages and about 100 illustrations handsomely printed and neatly bound in cloth, all for 50 cents. The Manifold is more comprehensive than any other cyclopedia except Cassell's which costs several times as much, including an unabridged dictionary of the English language in addition to ordinary cyclopedia matter, and though many of the articles are necessarily brief, they are sufficiently full for practical people, and some articles are surprisingly extended—for instance, Dublin occupies 20 pages; Glasgow, 6 pages; Florida and Confederate, 8 pages; Chicago, 5 pages; Canada, 4 pages; Bacon and the Baconian Theory, 11 pages, and so on. It would be strange indeed if a cyclopedia of such great worth published at a cost so surprisingly low, did not reach an enormous circulation. A specimen volume will be sent

Signal Report

The following is the roll of honor for the first month of the McClaughlin school, near Batteries:

Lillie Carpenter, Minnie McClaughlin, Effie Carpenter, Annie McClaughlin, Ellard McClaughlin, Charlie McClaughlin, George Carpenter.

No. enrolled 24.
Average daily attendance 19.
Per cent. of daily attendance 90.

M. ALICE McCLAUGHLIN,
Teacher.

An extensive manufactory of cutlas in New York has failed. Its trade was principally in the Southern States, which speaks well for the general well doing of that section. Nobody wants to see a business interest destroyed, yet there are few persons who would grieve if every coffin factory in the country had to close up owing to the lack of demand for its product.

The Cost of All Attainment

Hard work is the cost of all attainment that is worth having; yet while every body wants the attainment, only now and then one is willing to do the hard work that is essential to its securing. So it comes to pass that the measure of a man's prospects of attainment, be, practically, his willingness to work hard and tirelessly. No man works harder than a great genius. If more men were willing to work as hard as the man of genius, more men would be credited with the possession of genius, because of their achieving results which are supposed to come from the inspirations of genius.—N. Y. Times.

Temperance in the Senate.

Senator Frye is sometimes laughed at because he opposes the sale of whiskey in the Senate restaurant and compelled resort to the extravagance of "cold tea," or whisky served in a teacup. But the Senator's protest against the open sale of spirituous liquors is only one of the signs of a developing sentiment of the use of liquor in an open way about Congress. His position, says Dunnell, in the New York Times, is a great advance upon that of the mass of Congressmen in service here twenty-five years ago. At that time whisky was not more objectionable as a beverage than water. I am told by an old employe that at the beginning of the Thirty-eighth Congress the room of one of the principal clerks of the House was always supplied with at least a bottle of whisky, that stood conspicuously upon a table line to all visitors, as soon as the superior clerk had given the signal by taking the first drink. Three prominent men from as many different States made their room a "lodging" resort, and it was not a rare sight to see champagne opened by the case for the private use of some interested to the House, the celebrated Congressmen mark a point to be on hand whenever the champagne was flowing. This figure was supplied by men who were disposed to keep the members of the House in good humor, and to subdue any violent opposition that might otherwise be developed. Two of the most prominent drunkards of that time have gone to a place where there can be no use for bibulous ale. The third is still here, but has so improved that for a "tenderfoot" time of it at long intervals. Champagne is still to be had in the restaurants of both Houses, and while by without dispute in one of them, but in the open committee rooms the whisky bottle has given way to the ice pitcher, which neither cheers nor inebriates. The habitually drunk ex-member is now almost a curiosity as the Sioux, and the four drinkers of 1881 is a spotted rhinoceros.—Washington Post.

It is said that J. E. Camden, Gid. Wilson, and Henry G. Davis, as well as others, have

Col. Billy Norton, of Randolph Co., has made an arrangement with the Cincinnati Enquirer to furnish it with 100,000 letters during the campaign.

A WEEK'S READING FREE
FOR SIX GOOD FAMILIES.

Send your name and the name and address of five of your neighbors or friends on a postal card and get free for yourself and each of them a specimen copy of

The Great Southern Monthly,
THE "ATLANTIC CONSTITUTION,"

Our Three Months' Trial Offer will introduce it where it is not known, and will be followed by subscriptions at the regular rates.

What it Contains: Stories of Travel, Sport, Peril, Fun, Adventure, "The Farm," The Household, Correspondence, A World of Instruction and Entertainment.

Twelve Pages. The Brightest and best Weekly Picture every number of the Family.

Send a postal for a specimen copy, free. Address "THE CONSTITUTION," Atlanta, Ga.

SCHUMACKER & BIRCH,
at
Huntersville, W. Va.

I am prepared to make to the best style and order, Boots and Shoes of all kinds, also repairing done in neat style.
J. C. SCHUMACKER.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of John Sharp, dec'd.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said John Sharp to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said John Sharp for adjustment to James W. Warwick, Jr., Commissioner of the Court, at his office in the said county, on or before the 25th day of February, 1889.

Witness, John J. Beard, Clerk of the said court, this 25th day of November, 1888.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clerk.
Nov25 4t Printer's Fee, $3.75.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Low prices for CASH or Good Country Produce.
Nothing and Sponging a specialty.

SUMMONS REVIVOR

No Home should be Without It.

JACOB BOWER
DEALER IN

CHEAPEST STORE

IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY, and the BEST goods.

I have received a fine lot of DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, &c., &c., and will sell you 25 per cent. cheaper than any other store in the county, and exchange goods for produce.

Come and see for yourselves, at Huntersville, W. Va.

Fiduciary Notice

The following fiduciary accounts are before me for settlement:

Isaac McNeel, guardian of Lydia E. McNeel.

H. H. Clark, executor of Wm. Clark, deceased.

J. A. Lightner, Admr. Wm. Lightner, dec'd.

L. E. McCLINTIC,
Com'r in Chy.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County rendered at the [illegible] Term, 1888, in the chancery cause of George W. Tharp vs. [illegible] Gallion &c., I, as special commissioner appointed in the said decree, shall proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-House of said county, on the

1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1889,

the following real estate, to-wit:

A tract of land containing [illegible] acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Clover Creek, in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, adjoining the lands of S. D. Sutherly, R. P. Doyle and others, being the same land [illegible] conveyed to Gallion [illegible] by said George W. Tharp.

TERMS OF SALE.

So much real is to be sold as will pay costs of said suit, and for the said sum, the purchaser to execute [illegible] several bonds with good security, bearing date the commissioner in this. Twelve [illegible] months from day of said sale, bearing interest from day of sale, a lien will be reserved on the land to secure [illegible].

H. H. CLARK, Sp'l Commissioner.
C. D. HAWKINS, Assistant.
Brief fee [illegible] by the above Special Commissioner [illegible] suit.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clerk of Ch. Ct.
Dec. 6 4t Printer's Fee $7.50.

LADIES will find relief from their Constipation, Dizziness, by the Use of Cole, Sons' Menstrual Regulator. Sold by druggists, or by mailing a Dime or Five Two-cent Stamps to the above address will [illegible] Medicine will have [illegible] and the ladies will [illegible] Regulator. If not [illegible] Medicine will [illegible] Regulator. If not [illegible] Medicine will [illegible] Regulator. If not [illegible] Medicine

PREACHING.—Rev. J. Lewis Hutchison will preach for the year at the following places as stated.

1st Sunday,	Hunterville,	11 A. M.
"	Mt. Pleasant,	4 P. M.
2nd "	Sunset,	11 A. M.
" "	Bethel,	4 P. M.
3rd "	Hunterville,	11 A. M.
" "	Mt. Pleasant,	4 P. M.
4th "	Bethel,	11 A. M.
" "	Sunset,	4 P. M.

NONE NEWS

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—Spyker writes us that a recent telegram from Santa Claus announcing that he will be at Dunmore on the night of the 26th if the roads are not too bad, and old Mrs. Claus's health will permit him to leave home.

— We sincerely hope that in re-letting the carrying of our mails the contracts will be awarded to parties who will check the routes in a manner that will insure a prompt and reliable service. This thing of taking a contract at half price and then half doing the work does not suit the public at all.

Dr. R. M. Harper, of Falling Springs, Greenbrier Co., well known to many of our readers, died at his home on Saturday night, Dec. 9th. He had been riding all day, visiting his patients, late in the evening came home complaining of a severe pain in his head. He soon retired and applied to his head a cloth saturated with chloroform. Next morning he was found dead in his bed. It is supposed that his death was caused by inhaling the chloroform too freely. His wife was not at home at the time. The Doctor was was peculiarly successful in the practice of medicine, and generally liked by those who knew him.

Last week at Birmingham, Ala., a crowd assembled at the County jail with the intention of lynching R. E. Hawes, who was there imprisoned on the charge of murdering his wife and child. The jail was guarded by Sheriff Smith and his posse. Several times the crowd was warned against further advance, but failing to heed, the sheriff gave command to fire, which was done and resulted in the death of fifteen persons, among whom were some of the most prominent citizens of Birmingham. Several were killed who at the time were vainly endeavored to persuade the mob to desist.

At the second test of the Rezeau steel cast steel gun at the proving grounds of the Naval Academy at Annapolis last week the gun burst into numerous pieces, breaking the heavy timbered platform it was on into fragments. The first charge was thirty-six pounds, the second forty-eight, the regulation charge. The gun made by the Pittsburg Steel Casting Company was 46 inches long and one inch in length and weighed 16,000 pounds. The attempt to cast steel guns will be given up for the present.

WANTED

Dressed Deer Skins, Hides and Tallow for cash or exchange.

A. F. LAIRD,
Dealer in Leather, Harness, Bad Tar, &c.

Hunterville, W. Va.

Last week the Secretary of the Navy ordered three men-of-war to Hayti to release the American vessel there seized and held. Instructions were given to demand a release, which demand if disregarded should be enforced. It is rumored that Hayti is making preparations to warmly welcome the American fleet, and a lively contest may result.

"Chief," the largest elephant in America, belonging to Robinson's Circus, has been condemned to die for the murder of his keepers. This elephant is about twenty five years old and weighs ten thousand pounds. He is worth $10,000, or would be worth it if not so dangerous a brute. Three of his keepers have been killed by him and still his murderous inclination is unchecked. The Robison boys, fearing he may some day break loose and cause them a greater loss than will be sustained by his death, have determined to kill him, and the sentence will shortly be executed. It is proposed to put him to death by means of an electric current.

After the 1st of January, 1889, hanging as a mode of paying the death penalty will be abolished and death by means of electricity substituted in the state of New York. This we believe to be a step in the right direction. The purpose of the law in executing the sentence of death is not to torture the individual, but to deprive him of his life; Yet how often it happens that our hangings are so badly conducted that they amount to nothing less than torture in its worst form. If, however, the statements of our best scientists are true the work can be accomplished instantaneously, thus avoiding the slow and barbarious process of the gallows.

The "City of New York," the latest transatlantic steamer launched on the Clyde,is under contract, with heavy penalities upon the part of the builders, to make the distance between Liverpool and New York in five days and fifteen hours. The penality will not be enforced for two or three months, until the men handling her have learned best how to develop her steampower. The "Etruria" did not reach her best record until she had been running over four years. The new steamer has over nineteen thousand horse power. There is only one vessel, and that belongs to the Spanish navy, which has greater driving power. A statistician connected with the builders has estimated that if the steel used in the "City of New York" were made into needles, there would be enough to reach to the moon and back four times. Her average consumption of coal is 350 tons a day. She made the fastest trip ever made on the Atlantic.—Herald and Presbyter.

ALLEN'S MANIFOLD CYCLOPEDIA

The issue of the tenth volume calls attention to the rapid progress which this excellent popular cyclopedia is making. The publisher promised the volumes at intervals of about a month; he is rapidly more than keeping his word. The volume extends from Cosmography to Dairy, contains about 840 pages and about 100 illustrations, handsomely printed and neatly bound in cloth, all for 50 cents. The Manifold is more comprehensive than any other cyclopedia except Cassell's, which costs several times as much; including an unabridged dictionary of the English language in addition to ordinary cyclopedia matter, and though many of the articles are necessarily brief, they are sufficiently full for practical people, and some articles are surprisingly extended for instance, Cuban occupies 10 pages, Gunnery, 9 pages; Creeds and Confessions, 8 pages; Dickens, 4 pages; Grandee, 6 pages; Darwin and Darwinian Theory, 17 pages, and so on. It would be strange indeed if a cyclopedia of such gross merit, published at a cost so surprisingly low, did not reach an enormous circulation. A specimen volume may be ordered and returned if not wanted. John B. Alden, Publisher, New York, Chicago, Atlanta and San Francisco.

Actual Report.

The following is the roll of honor for the first month of the McClaughlin School as at Dunmore:

Lillie Carpenter, Minnie McClaughlin, Effie Carpenter, Annie McClaughlin, Hessel McClaughlin, Charlie McClaughlin, George Carpenter.

No. enrolled 24.
Average daily attendance 19.
Per cent. of daily attendance 90.

M. ALICE McCLAUGHLIN.
Teacher.

An extensive manufactory of coffins in New York has failed. Its trade was principally in the Southern States, which speaks well for the general well doing of that section. Nobody wants to see a business interest destroyed, yet there are few persons who would grieve if every coffin factory in the country had to close up owing to the lack of demand for its product.

The Cost of All Attainment.

Hard work is the cost of all attainment that is worth having; yet while every body wants the attainment, only now and then one is willing to do the hard work that is essential to its securing. So it comes to pass that the measure of a man's prospects of attainment, is, practically, his willingness to work hard and tirelessly. No man works harder than a great genius. If more men were willing to work as hard as the man of genius, more men would be credited with the possession of genius, because of their achieving results which are supposed to come from the inspirations of genius.—S. S. Times.

Temperance in the Senate.

Senator Frye is sometimes laughed at because he opposed the sale of whisky in the Senate restaurant and compelled resort to the subterfuge of "cold tea," or whisky served in a teacup. But the Senator's protest against the open sale of spirituous liquors is only one of the signs of a developing criticism of the use of liquor in an open way about Congress. His position, says Dunnell, in the New York Times, is a great advance upon that of the mass of Congressmen in service here twenty-five years ago. At that time whisky was not more objectionable as a beverage than water. I am told by an old employe that at the beginning of the Thirty-eighth Congress the room of one of the principal clerks of the House was always supplied with at least a bottle of whisky, that stood out upon a table free to all comers as soon as the superior clerk had given the signal by taking the first drink. Three prominent men from as many different States made this room a "badging" resort, and it was not a rare sight to see champagne opened by the case for the promotion of some interest in the House, the celebrated Congressman making it a point to be on hand whenever the champagne was fizzing. This liquor was supplied by men who were disposed to keep the members of the House in good humor, and in minds any violent opposition that might otherwise be developed. Two of the celebrated drunkards of that time have gone to a place where there can be no use for bibbers. The third is still here, but has reformed, and has a "razzledazzle" time of it at long intervals. Champagne is said to be had in the restaurants of both Houses, and while by without disguise in one of them, but in the open committee rooms the whisky bottle has given way to the ice pitcher, which neither cheers nor inebriates. The habitually drunk ex-member is now almost as extinct as the dodo, and the free drinker of cold is a spiritual reminiscence.—Washington Post.

It is said that J. E. Camden, Gov. Wilson, and Henry G. Davis, as well as others too numerous to mention, would be glad to succeed John E. Kenna in the United States Senate. Present indications seem to bespeak a hotly contested election.

Col. Billie Morrow, of Shepherdstown, Va., has made a prediction. His Christmas present to [illegible]

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Send your names and the name and address of five of your neighbors or friends on a postal card and get free for yourself and each of them a specimen copy of

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at
Hunterville, W. Va.

I am prepared to make to the best style and order, Boots and Shoes of all kinds, also repairing done in neat style.

J. C. THOMPSON.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of John Sharp, dec'd.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said John Sharp to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said John Sharp for adjudication to James W. Warwick, Jr., Commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 20th day of February, 1889.

Witness: John J. Beard, Clerk of the said court, this the 16th day of November, 1888.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clerk.

Nov18 4t | Printer's fee, $4.80.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Low prices for CASH or Good Country Produce.

Roofing and Spouting a specialty.

MAKE AND REPAIR ALL KINDS OF TINWARE.

O. F. WOODSON.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

No Home should be Without It.

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—DEALER IN—
CHEAPEST
STORE
IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY,
and the BEST goods.

Has received a fine lot of THESE GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES &c. &c., and will sell you 25 per cent. cheaper than any other store in the county, and exchange goods for produce.

Come and see for yourselves, at Hunterville, W. Va.

Fiduciary Notices

The following fiduciary accounts are before me for settlement.

Isaac McNeel, guardian of Lydia E. McNeel.

R. H. Clark, executor of Wm. Clark, deceased.

T. A. Lightner, Adm'r Wm. Lightner, dec'd.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Com'r Accts.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, rendered on the 8th day of October, 1888, in the chancery cause of George W. Tarr vs. William Gallion etc., I, as special commissioner appointed in the said decree, shall proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, in front of the Court-House of said county, on the

1st DAY OF JANUARY, 1889,

the following real estate, to-wit:

A tract of land containing [illegible] hundred acres, more or less, lying on the waters of Cherry Creek, in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, adjoining the lands of S. B. Hannah, ——— Doyle and others, being the same land heretofore sold to Hamilton Gillon by said George W. Tarr.

TERMS OF SALE.

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of said sale, and for the residue, the purchaser to execute three several bonds with good security, falling due respectively in Six, Twelve and Eighteen months from date of sale, said bonds bearing interest from day of sale. A lien will also be reserved on said land as ultimate security.

H. S. RUCKER, Sp'l Commissioner.

C. B. SWEARINGEN, Commissioner.

Bond has been given by the above special commissioner as required by law.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clerk of C. C.

Dec. 6-4t Printer's fee $9.36.

LADIES will find relief from their Chilblains, Sore Throats, Kidney troubles, etc., by taking a dose of Rucker Liver Regulator before retiring or supper, so as to move the bowels once a day. Brothers will have better health and the babies will grow more robust by using the Regulator. If no Druggist advertises agent of Chilblains, sending like a few drops in water for relief. The Gazette has the real 2 cent bread of wrapper. 1m4

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Envelopes,

Business Cards,

Official Blanks,

Posters,

or

ANYTHING

In That Line,

REMEMBER

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THE TIMES Office

They may be procured

at

Lowest Rates

and of

Best Style

and

QUALITY.

TRY US

Pocahontas Times.

LOURY & MOORE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Dec 20. 1888.

"Keep away from that," said a pessimist keeper to an Irishman who was standing in front of a new-arrived box of turtles, holding his finger in evident pain. "What are you doing there, anyhow?" "I was investigating." "Investigating what?" "I was trying to see which was the head and which was the tail of that baste over there in the corner of the box." "What do you want to know for?" "I've a curiosity to know whether I've been bit or stung."

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. '86.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75 cents.
Dec. 20-4t

Wife: Now look here, Henry you've come home drunk three nights in succession, and you've got to reform or I'll leave you.

Husband: My dear don't talk (hic) that way. Reform (hic) knocked out on "bottom day, and it's revision we're (hic) after now.

THE LEGISLATURE

Will convene at Charleston on January 9th, and the session will be an unusually interesting one. The "Daily Star" of that city will contain everything of interest transpiring at that place, while the report of the legislative proceedings will be complete every day. We could will pay for it during the session. The "Weekly Star" stands without a rival in that section of the state and will also give the proceedings in full. We could will accept it for three months and allow our readers to subscribe at once for either the daily or weekly edition, if they wish to keep posted as to what our state solons are doing.

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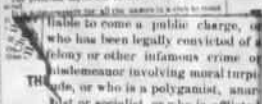

liable to come a public charge, or who has been legally convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, or who is a polygamist, anarchist or socialist, or who is afflicted with any loathsome or contagious disease, or who has entered into contract to perform labor or service for any person, firm or corporation. A penalty by fine not to exceed one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not to exceed three years, is imposed.

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Twenty-Four Washings for Ten Cents.

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BILIOUSNESS,

OLEY CREOLITE

For Toilet Use.

R'S Hair Vigor has given me perfect satisfaction. I was told for six years, during which time many hair preparations, but with no success. Indeed, what little hair was growing thinned, and Ayer's Hair Vigor. I used two of the Vigor, and my head is now covered with a new growth of hair. Mrs. H. Chapel, Peabody, Mass.

R that has become weak, gray, and faded, may have new life restored to it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It has also been found, not only, and fill and to impart vitality. Ayer's Hair Vigor stopped the falling, and restored my hair to its original color. As a dressing for the hair, this preparation has no equal. Mary E. Hazlewood, Stillwater, Minn.

VIGOR, youth, and beauty, to the hair, appearance of the hair may be preserved by the occasional use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. Some of the most talented men have become bald and gray and to fall out freely. Not until I had commenced using Ayer's Hair Vigor. Three bottles of this preparation restored my hair to a healthy condition, and it is now soft and glossy. My scalp is cured, and it is also free from dandruff.—Mrs. E. B. Fox, Milwaukee, Wis.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

PERFECT SAFETY, prompt action, and wonderful curative properties, make Ayer's Pills at the head of the list of popular remedies for Sick and Nervous Headaches, Constipation, and all stomach derangements.

I have been a great sufferer from Headache, and every Cathartic pill I ever used, including those that were given me by my physician, did me more harm than good. One dose of these Pills will quickly relieve my headache, and have not been long enough.—William L. Page, Richmond, Va.

Ayer's Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. C. F. Moore, Editor. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Jan. 3 1889. Terms of Subscription $1.10 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. No. 24.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. B. Caldwell.
Prosecuting Attorney, C. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, B. V. Hill.
Deputy Sheriff,
Clk. of Cir. & Co. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct. { C. P. Beard, Pres't. / R. P. Hannah. / C. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

TAX COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

L. B. McCLINTIC. C. F. MOORE.

McCLINTIC & MOORE,

Attorneys-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STOFER,

Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. RUCKER,

Atty-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.

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Attorney-at-Law,
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Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

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RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

DR. S. P. PATTERSON,

Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

JOB WORK

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Distinguished Business Educator

Prof. Sam'l Kinsley, Proprietor

Rolling Pins

Rolling Pins of various designs being used almost daily at night, were in evidence. It seemed to continue in some form, which often stood out in prominence, becoming very evident. Sarsaparilla Cherry does the taking & healing. Heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumor. It is quickly effective. Sold by all druggists. Price $1. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar. Send for pamphlet containing testimonials of wonderful cures. Sold by mail for 25 cents.

Tales of Duelists.

The story of "Old Hickory's" duel, in which he was the challenged party and by right had the choice of weapons has been often told. He stipulated that his opponent and himself should sit upon two kegs of gunpowder with a lighted fuse attached to each. The climax of this novel affair was reached when "Old Hickory's" fighting enemy ran as the lighted fuse was burning dangerously near the bung-hole of his keg of powder. And as he fled he heard "Old Hickory" derisively calling to him to "come back, you darned fool; there is nothing but onion seeds in these kegs."

Another story about the man, who, when challenged by a farmer friend aggrieved at some trivial matter, suggested that they join hands and jump from the top of the highest building in New York, created a laugh when it was in its prime. But it has grown gray-haired and decrepit through long years of faithful service and has been shelved.

The man who was challenged by a wooden-legged man has become historical on account of his queer demand when he and his antagonist met upon the field of honor: He did not know until the pistols were loaded and the ground paced off that the man who thirsted for his blood was possessed with a timber limb. He protested and cited that section of the code which prescribes that neither party shall have any advantage over his adversary, contending that his wooden-legged opponent had an advantage. "But rather than break up the affair, gentlemen," remarked the man who had two sound and natural legs, "I make the following proposition: If you will get a beggar for me to put one of my legs in, I will go ahead with the fight."

That duel didn't come off.

There was a good one told in Georgia a few years ago and it has lost none of its vitality with age. A couple of gentlemen had decided that nothing but a shot at one another with adult pistols would satisfy a difference they enjoyed. By reason of a failure to make a railroad connection one of the principals did not arrive at the place selected for the battle and his second brought the news of his detention to the others, who were impatient for the slaughter to begin. When the other principal heard of the delay that was to defer him from the privilege of shooting at his enemy he promptly sent word that the code made provisions for such emergencies. That when either of the principals failed to appear at the time and place set for the duel his second must answer to the demand of the other side. But the second in this case did not take kindly to this and said that it would be impossible for him to fight as he was not naturalized. That duel was declared off and a champagne supper restored good feeling all around.

In the days when it was the proper thing to lock the doctors in a darkened room and arm them with pistols there were good stories told. One of them has been preserved. A German and a Frenchman were the fighters. They were locked in a room which was so dark that they could not see each other. The Frenchman described what transpired in his own peculiar style: "I know of I shoot my pistol at Dutchman she by the flash and shoot me. So I say to myself, I fire at chimney and she will scare at Dutchman so he shoot his pistol and den I can kill him. I keep vat still and so Dutchman I not hear at all. But when I shoot my pistol up at chimney to scare him, down he come."

Ability.

Success may not always a be the test of ability, but it is so in enough cases to warrant one in saying that the universally successful man is incompetent. We feel that there is a screw loose somewhere. If he really had ability, and all that is included in that name, he would succeed in something. Ability implies enough energy to surmount small difficulties, and not only small obstacles, but obstacles that would daunt and discourage the man of little determination. To such a one a reluff only furnishes fresh incentive to succeed—at all hazards.

Those who sit down, and cry weakly that they are more able to do great deeds that such-a-one if they only had the opportunity; that they have as much talent as So-and-so, but they only lack the chance to display it; that they have no time to do anything; that circumstances are against them or they would certainly succeed—probably possess neither talent nor ability, except in their own imagination. If they had the talent, they would accomplish something, no matter what circumstances were against them. They might perhaps do better when they had more time, more foothold, more chance to show what they could do; but it is hardly likely, if they did nothing at all while the fates were against them, that would make a shining success when things were more favorable.

Ability makes its possessors resolve that they will do something with it; that they will work to improve the talent, small though it be, that they feel is theirs; that they will not be beaten, and that nothing shall daunt them. This faith and energy may really serve to remove the mountains that confront them, or at least enable stout hearts to so far surmount them that, though the way may be rough and toilsome at first, it will become easier and straighter as they climb upwards. Therefore, if you are persuaded in your mind that you are really and truly able to do a certain thing, do not go about crying that you could do it, only—you can't; but go to work earnestly and doggedly and *do it*. Do it, no matter what happens to "keep you back." Do it with all the powers of your mind and body. Do it, at first, it may be, blunderingly, in a blind, faltering way, but feeling confident that if you have the talent or genius it will show itself, though after a long time perhaps, and only by hard and persistent work. And be assured the one-half of the ability to do a thing lies in the determination to do it.—N. Y. Post.

Meaning of the Word "Limited."

A subscriber asks for an explanation of the word "limited," which frequently follows the name of a corporation, as the "Smarm Blacking Company, limited," or "Smith & Jones, limited." In the last case, as in the first, the concern is a corporation, with shareholders, not one of whom, possibly, is a Smith or a Jones.

The old principles of corporations created by legislative act was that the entire property of every stockholder was liable for the whole debts of the company, as the whole property of every member of a general partnership is still liable for the debts of the firm.

But this system made every shareholder responsible for bad management of which he might not be guilty, and deterred wealthy men from becoming interested in the shares of corporations. To remove this objection the principle of limited liability was introduced, and in order to notify the public that only the separate property of the corporation was liable for the debts of the corporation the English law requires that the word "limited" shall be used in every case by the company.

Most American corporations are constituted on the principle of limited liability, but few, if any, of the States enjoin companies to append the word limited to their corporate titles. The matter is so well understood in this country, indeed, that it is not necessary.

The most noteworthy exception to the general rule is the case of the national banks, and even in this instance liability is limited to an amount equal to the par value of the shares. That is, if a national bank fails, each stockholder may not only lose what he has invested, but $100 more for each share of stocks he holds, if so much is necessary to pay the debts of the bank.

Until within a few years all the Scottish banks were organized with unlimited liability, and when, eight or ten years ago, a Glasgow bank failed, disasterously, there were cases of men who only owned a share or two, valued before the failure at not much more than a hundred dollars each, who were assessed thousands of pounds sterling, to meet the debts of the bank. Since that time the Scottish banks have been allowed to reorganize on a basis of limited liability.—Youth's Companion.

BUSINESS UNREALITY.

Courteous Treatment of the Rich and Poor, and its Commercial Value.

Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, once delivered a sermon in Washington in the presence of members of Congress, the President and a large number of other Government officials on the subject of amiability in business. His text related to the personal characteristic of the prophet Daniel, the leading characteristic of whom was amiability of deportment, winning to Daniel by its traits, nearly all with whom he came in contact. From this starting point the Bishop proceeded to sum up some of the observations of his own long life, showing how men of his acquaintance had succeeded in their natural occupations by the practice of habitual courtesy without insincerity, this trait, of course, accompanied by honesty and industry. "Other things being equal," said the great preacher, "I always prefer to buy my goods at the store from that clerk who has a friendly word and a kindly look of recognition. So, too, I prefer to deal with that business man who has a pleasant demeanor, and treats me like a brother. Other things being equal, such a clerk and such a business man will win where others of different social qualities will fail."

The good Bishop long since passed to final rest, but the lessons he sought to impress upon the young on the occasion of which we speak, are as important now as it was then, and employer and employed in all branches of trade and industry could heed it with profit. In politics, the lack of amiability has sent many a candidate to the rear, and in business depending upon the voluntary favor of the public (and what business does not?) it marked the line between success and failure for many a firm. Courteous treatment of the rich and poor alike has not only a commercial value as above estimate, but it counts very near to the fulfillment of a divine command.—Laundry Journal.

The Art of Not Hearing.

The art of not hearing should be learned by all. It is fully as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much money and time are expended. There are so many things which it is painful to hear many of which we ought not to hear, will disturb the temper, corrupt simplicity and modesty, detract from contentment and happiness, that every one should be educated to take in or cut sounds according to his own pleasure.

If a man falls into a violent passion and calls us all manner of names, at the first word we should shut our ears and hear no more. If, in our quiet voyage of life, we find ourselves caught in one of those domestic whirlwinds of scolding we should shut our ears as a sailor would furl his sail, and, making all tight, wait before the gale. If a hot and restless man begins to inflame our feelings we should consider what mischief those fiery sparks may do in our magazine below, our temper is kept, and instantly close the door.

If, as has been remarked, all the petty things said of one by heedless or ill-natured idlers were to be brought home to him, he would be a more walking pincushion, chock full of sharp remarks. If we would be happy when among good men we should open our ears when among bad men shut them. It is not worth while to hear what our neighbor says concerning our children, what our rivals say about our business, our dress or our affairs.

The art of not hearing though untaught in our schools, is by no means unpracticed in society. We have noticed that a well-bred woman never hears a vulgar or important remark. A kind of charmed deafness saves one from many insults, from much blame, from not a little consciousness in dishonorable conversation.

The steamer Kate Adams, the fastest and finest boat of her type on the Mississippi, was burned in the water's edge on Sunday morning forty miles south of Memphis. Twenty-three or more persons, a great majority of them colored, were drowned or died from exposure in the water, which was consequently cold. The fire broke out among cotton bales, when the boat was 300 yards from shore. It was discovered, but the fire got out of the passengers from the bow, and they leaped overboard. There were 150 persons on board, and the exact number of the lost is not known.

"Jake, you've been smoking again. Your cheeks are reeking with the odor." "Maria, you are a liar, too. I rode home in a smoking car. Had to do that or stand up." (Next day.) "Jake, you've been drinking again." "Mirandy, you say word I haven't. I rode home in a —with a —car, that won't do this time). If you are (do) thinking 'bout that other time I came home kind o'tired one day I swore off."—Chicago Tribune.

Henry Cleveland will be the only negro in the 51st Congress. He is a mulatto, a graduate of Shaw University, and a teacher by profession. He will represent the first and second Districts of North Carolina.

Pocahontas Times.

LOURY & MOORE.

C. P. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	1 yr.
One inch	$ 1 00	$ 1 50	$ 2 00	$ 5 00
Three in.	1 50	2 50	3 50	10 00
Qr. col's wk	3 00	4 00	10 00	15 00
Half col. w	5 00	15 00	30 00	30 00
One col. w	10 00	30 00	60 00	50 00

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One copy, 1 yr., $1.00 in advance; after 6 months, $1.50; after 12 months, $1.80.

These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Jan. 3, 1889.

Well Said.

A few days ago a republican began crowing over Harrison's election to a certain Democrat when the disciple of Cleveland promptly replied, "Well, we have this consolation, if you have a good President we have ?"

This unmeasured reply most truly and aptly expresses the political situation of the Country. If the republicans have a good president the democrats have. In other words, if Benj. Harrison the President elect is a good President, he is of course good in the sense of being a leader and defender of his country and not of his party alone. Grover Cleveland was a worthy President, not because of the interest he took in the democratic party, but because of his faithful discharge of duty to the entire people.

And this is the principle that should apply to politics universally.

What a wonderful advance will have been made in political affairs when it is conceded and acted upon that "he serves his party best who serves his country best."

It is necessary, of course, that different parties exist, but at the same time it should always be remembered that after one has been exalted to high position he is no longer the mere leader of a faction but of all under his authority, and duty demands that he guard with equal diligence and solicitude the interest of all. This principle lies the more fully recognized, the truth of the sentence above quoted becomes apparent and it is reduced to an axiom that if the republicans have a good President the democrats have a good one too, and vice versa.

It applies not alone to national affairs, but likewise to state and County matters. No man is worthy to fill any office in the gift of the people who is so dwarfed and contracted by prejudice that he can only be the servant of that political party from which he sprang.

Parties and the Judiciary.

One of the most interesting questions decided by the recent election was the future character of the Federal judiciary as regards the partisan affiliations of its members.

When the Republican party came into power, the United States courts were officered by Democrats. Fortune had long been favorable to that party. After the sweeping victory of the Whigs in 1840, William Henry Harrison missed a chance to make an appointment to the Supreme bench by only a week, the death of Philip P. Barbour occurring on the 25th of February, 1841, and the appointment of Peter V. Daniel as his successor being made on the 3rd of March. Only a single vacancy occurred among the judges during Harrison's brief Presidential term, and that had to be filled by Tyler, who named Samuel Nelson. One vacancy occurred during the other term for which the Whigs elected their candidates, and Benjamin R. Curtis was appointed by Fillmore in 1851.

A quarter of a century almost suffered to make the Federal judiciary as unanimously opposed in politics to Cleveland in 1885 as it had been to Lincoln in 1861. Every one of the nine judges of the Supreme Court had been appointed by a Republican President, although Field, who came in as a sort of war Democrat, had gone back to his old party; every one of the nine judges of the Circuit Court was a Republican; and of the fifty-six judges of the district courts, only half a dozen bore commissions which had been made out before Lincoln's accession. Mr. Cleveland has given the Supreme Court a new Chief Justice in the person of Melville W. Fuller, and appointed one associate justice, Mr. Lamar; he has made one judge of the Circuit Court, ex-Senator Jackson of Tennessee, for the district which covers the States of Michigan, Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee; and he has appointed judges of the District Court, in Alabama, California, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri and South Carolina. There are now two vacancies in that court in Southern States, and a nomination for Florida has just been made, but it is regarded as doubtful whether the Senate will confirm such nominations.

Gen. Harrison will undoubtedly have the opportunity of making more than one appointment to the Supreme bench. One of its members is in his seventy-sixth year, and two others are past seventy-two, all three being eligible for retirement upon a full-pay pension. Another member, Judge Matthews, has been in such poor health for some time that much doubt is felt as to whether he will prove capable of long service. Moreover, it is probable that President and both branches of Congress being now of the same party, some measure will at last be carried through for the relief of the Supreme Court, either by the addition of new members or by the establishment of appelate courts, the new judges in either case to be named by Gen. Harrison. A larger number of appointments to the District bench will probably fall to his lot than his predecessor was called upon to make. Among such judges is one Daniel Clark of New Hampshire, who is in his eightieth year; another, Arnold Krekel of Missouri, who is seventy-three; and several others who will reach the age of seventy, with the privilege of retiring upon a pension, before 1893.

Fortunately it is a matter of slight concern to anybody but the Democratic lawyers that a Republican President is to have the appointment of a great many judges. There is no longer the old sharp line of division between the parties in the matter of constitutional interpretation; the states' rights decisions rendered by the appointees of Lincoln and Grant have shown that the old landmarks are restored, and Southern Democrats made Chief-Justice Waite's appointment the occasion for frank confessions that they had no complaint to make against Northern Republicans who made such a record on the Federal bench as he had done.—N. Y. Post.

A war of Races, on a small scale, is reported from Bradford County, Va., as growing out of a political quarrel over the results of the late election. At latest advices the sheriff had succeeded in quelling the disturbances, but not until one white man and one negro had been killed, and a large number of persons badly injured. The race question does settle itself, but it is a

General Sherman's Opinion.

In a large sense General William T. Sherman is responsible for the dozen lives lost in Walnutak, Miss., in the last week and for the blood shed that will follow. The inevitable outcome of the negroes—their absurd and irrational rage—was the astonishing feature of the race conflict over which that town is still agitated. All is explained by the statement that the Sunday preceding a negro preacher had read from his pulpit the assertion of General Sherman that a war of races, of dagger and torch, was imminent, and that "when the negro struck the first blow in securing justice, millions of northern men would be ready to help." The great name of General Sherman, backed such a remarkable appeal, explains the otherwise inexplicable course of the negroes.

Few men understand how quick the negro is to respond to an appeal to his ignorance or passion. In Oglethorpe county, in this state, a few years since, some wags wrote a letter to a prominent negro, signed by General Grant, and appointing him postmaster at Lexington. The negro took the matter in dead earnest, and no subsequent explanation convinced him that it was a joke. He organized a crowd to take the office by force, and the agitation was kept up until there was a riot, and several negroes were sent to the penitentiary for implication therein. When Cleveland was elected thousands of negroes were sure they would be put back into slavery, and their fear on the subject was pitiful and their excitement dangerous. In one case known to the writer a negro sought his old master and seriously begged him to buy him when the sale came off.

Out of this ignorance the city negroes are rapidly emerging by contact with people and by their close association with white and the country negroes slowly by three months' education in the public schools. Among the country negroes, cloistered in their scattered cabins, this ignorance is still dense. The man who would appeal to its worst side or inflame its passions for partisan or personal purposes does a great and unmeasurable wrong.

What possible good can come of General Sherman's terrible words? They scare nobody. The evil complained of does not exist, and even if the whites were frightened by his incendiary threat, they could not right a wrong when there is no wrong. And what good can they do the negro? They simply arouse a blind and unreasoning rage that impels him to seek his own ruin by throwing himself against the steadfast ranks of the whites. He can never get anything by fighting for it, and every sane man knows this to be true. Such words as General Sherman's will produce, every where they are read or circulated among negro crowds, just such results as at Walnutak! Is he satisfied with this work?

The record of General Sherman was terrible in war, and ruin and the torch went with it. Let us hope, for America's sake and for humanity's sake, that his pen will not be dreadful in peace, and ruin and the torch be invoked from its point.—Atlanta Constitution.

* * *

Indianapolis seems to have become very popular all of sudden as a winter resorts for politicians. Numerous pilgrimages have recently been made to that city. Of course, their visits to Harrison don't have any political significance.

* * *

The Richmond Whig, one of Virginia's oldest landmarks, has suspended publication, and a new daily by The Times in accordance of the

ROYAL

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Absolutely Pure.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Any liberal man can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return it to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1-1y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this many accept a solitary, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

CATARRH

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the best. Easiest to use, and Cheapest.

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BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Announcement.

To the citizens within a radius of

20 MILES OR MORE FROM DUNMORE, W. VA:

The undersigned beside answering themselves as candidates for public confidence and respectfully solicit your patronage. We have on hand, now and expect to make weekly additions thereto, a varied assortment of such goods as are

Usually Kept in a Country Store, and are anxious to exchange them into CASH or exchange for Wool, Ginseng, Beeswax, Corn, Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, GOLD, SILVER and

"GREENBAX,"

for which will allow the highest market prices. Give us a call and see what a large assortment of goods you can get at our store for CASH.

OUR TREASURY

is well replenishing with a surplus, but we have doubled everything to reduce the "TARIFF" on everything we have for sale, that we are already beginning to see how we are to accumulate a handsome "SURPLUS" and we shall be thankful to make a success of our business.

Again we ask you for your undivided support in this campaign.

AND if you decide to favor us, we will be pleased to give you the best bargains to be had in this "Neck o' woods."

To those owing us on Account or Note, we are in need of "GREENBACKS," and think reasonably ought to put us past, if not all, you owe us.

Respectfully,

LOURY & MOORE.

THE NEWS will publish the list of the following places as stated.

[illegible] Sunday,	Hunterville,	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOME NEWS

—O. B. Shorn, of Frost, qualified as Notary Public Tuesday.

—C. R. Moore, Esq., of Dunmore, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday.

—Geo. W. Pollack, of Locust, was in town Tuesday and remembered us in a substantial way.

—Edbert Hill, of Washington Territory, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday.

—Not a few of those who attended Court this week subscribed for The Times. Thanks.

—Gen. M. Kee, Esq., of Marlinton has been commissioned as Notary Public by the Governor.

—The County Court ought to make an appropriation for the repairing of the road up Salt River. The recent increase in travel over that route makes it a necessity.

—Lee Dever, son of Francis Dever, Esq., who is located at Unionville, Mina., is visiting his relatives on Knapp's creek. We are glad to learn that he has done well in the west.

—A number of persons who had expected subpœnas summons under Cleveland were before the County Court this week asking to be appointed road overseers.

—C. O. Arbogast, Esq., is off on a flying trip to Charleston. He wants to be assistant steward of the next house of delegates. If Charley gets the position he'll make an efficient officer.

—Quite a number of persons were in town Tuesday and Wednesday attending County Court. The new officers were all on hand to qualify, and the Bar of Justices and Constables was never before seen.

—We are requested by the patrons of the Childless on this place to say to the people that it is very much desired that they should assemble promptly at the hour appointed for services. When preaching is announced for 10 o'clock be sure you are on the ground by 10 minutes past 10.

—The County Court met last Tuesday. It began the work by installing C. E. Beard, the Commissioner elected to succeed R. H. Clark. Mr. Beard was also elected President of the Court. In our next issue we shall give our readers an account of the Court's proceedings.

—We were sorry to hear of the misconduct of some who attended the Christmas tree at Dunmore and Frost. Huge persons we are told who attended the tree at Dunmore went away thoroughly disgusted and with the fixed determination never to go to such a place again. It is very strange that some people feel called upon to exhibit bad manners whenever an occasion presents itself.

—The order entered by the County Court on Wednesday morning requiring all persons to address the Court from the bar is a move in the right direction, and we sincerely hope it will be strictly enforced. The custom that has prevailed in the past, of allowing any body and everybody at any time and at all times to step up and while one in the bar of the Court, or back by the clerk's table in front of the bench for an audience, being the assemblage with his back to a good audience is business and certainly a great violation of Court House decorum.

—We are informed that on last Sunday, Quince W. Pungs met with a very painful and perhaps fatal accident. He was on his way home from Edray, riding at a rapid rate, when his horse threw him and trampled him under foot, fracturing his skull and inflicting other painful injuries. At this writing his condition is still critical.

A Card to the Public.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day mutually dissolved the partnership hitherto existing between them in the practice of law under the firm name and style of McClintic and Moore. All business undertaken by the firm previous to this date will receive the attention of both parties until completed, just as if the partnership still continued. We would also remind those indebted to the firm that this is a most excellent time to come forward and pay up.

Respectfully,
L. H. McCLINTIC.
C. F. MOORE.

Huntersville, W. Va.
Jany. 1st 1880.

Dunmore Doings.

The Christmas dinner given at the lumber camp of Capt. E. A. Smith, was largely attended and greatly enjoyed. Mr. Gay, the expert French cook of the camp is hard to excel in his art, as all will readily who have ever partaken of his preparations.

A little child aged 18 months, daughter of Melvin Gum, who lives near Glade Hill, died last Saturday night from the effects of being burned. Nearly a week previous to its death the mother left her two children in the house while she went to break the ice for the cow. Upon her return she found her little daughter had been wraps in the flames and its clothing almost entirely consumed.

The hearts of the old bachelors are sad. Leap year goes, and no proposals. Such is life.

Robert McGlaughlin has a new boarder—a 9-pounder.

Entertainment at Hillsboro Male and Female Academy.

According to previous announcement a large and appreciative Audience Assembled at the Academy in Hillsboro on the evening of Dec. 31st to be entertained by the pupils of Hillsboro Male and Female Academy of which Prof. W. H. Landon is Principal and Miss Ros ma N. Warwick Assistant.

The exercises were varied consisting of Music Dialogues, Declamations, Recitations and discussions, beginning with a Salutatory by Master Willis Wysong, the entire programme was rendered in a manner highly entertaining to the Audience and which reflected much credit upon the pupils.

We would like to refer separately to the condition of each piece but to do so would take too much space.

The little folks acquitted themselves admirably and showed conclusively they were under the training of those who are well versed in the Art of teaching.

Probably the most interesting feature of the programme was the discussion by four young men of the question—Resolved that George Washington was a greater man than Robert E. Lee. The young debaters handled the question with much ability and showed a familiarity with the subject that no doubt far surpassed that of much older and maturer minds, and as we sat and listened we were constrained to say that perhaps the world will yet know more Demosthenes and Ciceros. So evenly was the question discussed that it would have been difficult for a Committee of cultured gentlemen to have decided to whom the laurels of victory belonged.

The Audience expressed itself as much pleased with the entire programme and each one felt that he had been amply compensated for his attendance.

This was the first entertainment given to Prof. Landon and we most gladly did the school acquit itself that the people cannot fail to recognize that they have a sound and thorough teacher. Prof. Landon is a gentleman of refinement culture and learning and we trust he will receive that support from the public of this and neighboring counties to which he is fully entitled. No one need be afraid to trust the training of his child both morally and mentally to his hands. He comes highly recommended and his stay in our midst even the short time he has been here has most favorably impressed the community with his worth. He is ably assisted by Miss Emma N. Warwick a lady well known to the people of the entire county and we hope that the future support he received will be commensurate with the success he deserves.

Hon. C. P. Dorr, representative of Pocahontas and Webster Counties, is a candidate for the Speakership of the next house of delegates. Should he succeed in securing the place he will, no doubt, fill it creditably.

The West Virginia legislature meets at Charleston on Wednesday 9th. The most important work to be done is the election of a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. John E. Kenna. It is hoped that in this particular instance history will not repeat itself in a reproduction of the scene of two years ago. Such a fight as was made at that time is never desirable, but at this time it would be especially disastrous, so meager is the democratic majority that nothing short of absolute harmony and constant unanimity can assure democratic success.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheny makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheny & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. '86.

SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75 cents.
Dec. 26-4t

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

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RILIOUSNESS.

OLEY GETLEIN

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works York Pa.

SHOEMAKER'S SHOP,
at
Hunterville, W. Va.

I am prepared to make to the best style and order, Boots and Shoes of all kinds, also repairing done in said style.

F. C. Yeager.

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FOR SIX GOOD FAMILIES.

Send your name and the name and address of five of your neighbors or friends on a postal card and get free for yourself and each of them a specimen copy of

The Great Southern Weekly,
THE "ATLANTIC CONSTITUTION."

Our Three Months Trial Offer Includes Uncle Remus's most famous Sketches of the old Plantation Darkey.
"Bill Arp's" Humorous Letters for the Home and Hearth Circle.
"Henry Hamilton's" adventures told in the "Cracker dialect."
War Stories, Sketches of Travel, News, Poems, Fun, Adventure, The Farm, The Household, Correspondence, A World of Instruction and Entertainment.
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Send a postal for a specimen copy, free. Address "THE CONSTITUTION," Atlanta, Ga.

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THE BEST FAMILY SOAP
—IN THE WORLD.—

Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.

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[illegible]

Beware of Imitations.

[illegible]

Dobbins' Electric Soap.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DYSPEPSIA.

[illegible]

The underlying cause is in the LIVER.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Start the Liver to working, when all other troubles soon disappear.

See that you get the Genuine,

JACOB ROMER
—DEALER IN—

CHEAPEST STORE

IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY, and the BEST goods.

We have received a fine lot of DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES &c. &c., and will sell you 5% per cent. cheaper than any other store in the county, and exchange goods for produce.

Come and see for yourselves, at Huntersville, W. Va.

Fiduciary Settlements.

The following fiduciary accounts are before me for settlement.

Isaac McNeel, guardian of Lydia E. McNeel.

S. H. Clark, executor of Wm. Clark, deceased.

C. A. Lightner, Adm'r Wm. Lightner, Dec'd.

L. W. McClintic,
Comm'r. accts.

Notice to Creditors.

To the creditors of Allen D. Grimes, dec'd.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Allen D. Grimes to the payment of his debts; you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said Allen D. Grimes for settlement to James W. Warwick, Jr., Commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 25th day of February, 1880.

Witness, John J. Beard, Clerk of the said court, this 25th day of November, 1880.

John J. Beard, Clerk.

Nov22-4t.] Printer's fee, $6.52.

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To the Creditors of John Sharp, dec'd.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said John Sharp to the payment of his debts; you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said John Sharp for adjustment to James W. Warwick, Jr., Commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 25th day of February, 1880.

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Nov27-4t.] Printer's fee, $6.52.

LADIES will find relief from their Complaints, Belonging to the Head, Chest, Nose Stomach, Kidneys, Bladder Troubles, etc., by taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator after dinner or supper, so as to move the bowels once a day. Mothers will have better health and the babies will grow more robust by using the Regulator. If an infant shows signs of Colic, sickness, take a few drops in water for relief. The Genuine has the red Z on front of wrapper. 1y4

IF YOU WANT

Letter Heads,

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or

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In That Line,

REMEMBER

AT

THE TIMES Office

They may be procured

at

Lowest Rates

and of

Best Style

and

QUALITY.

PREACHING. Rev. J. Lindsay Hendricks will preach for the year at the following places as stated:

1st Sunday, Huntersville, 11 A. M.
" " Bold, 3 P. M.
2nd " Huntersville, 11 A. M.
" " Bold, 3 P. M.
3rd " Huntersville, 11 A. M.
" " Pocket, 3 P. M.
4th " Pocket, 11 A. M.
" " School, 3 P. M.

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—The County Court met last Tuesday. It began its work by installing C. V. Beard, the Commissioner elected to succeed S. H. Clark. Mr Beard was also elected President of the Court. In our next issue we shall give our readers an account of the Court's proceedings.

—We were sorry to hear of the accidents of some who attended the Christmas tree at Dunmore and Frost. Hope anyone we are told who attended the tree at Dunmore went away thoroughly disgusted and with one determination never to go to such a place again. It is very strange that some people feel called upon to exhibit bad manners whenever an occasion presents itself.

—The order entered by the County Court on Wednesday morning requiring all persons to address the Court from the bar is a move in the right direction, and we sincerely hope it will be strictly enforced. The custom that has prevailed in the past, of allowing anybody and everybody at any time and all times to step up and wipe out in the bar of the Court, or hang by the chin at the railing in front of the bench for an audience at time, being the scandalous way we look it, is a great hindrance to business and certainly a gross violation of Court House decorum.

—We are informed that on last Sunday, Quincy W. Penge met with a very painful and perhaps fatal accident. He was on his way home from Bidwell, riding at a rapid rate, when his horse threw him and trampled his under foot, fracturing his skull and inflicting other painful injuries. At this writing his condition is still critical.

A Card to the Public.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day mutually dissolved the partnership hitherto existing between them in the practice of law under the firm name and style of McClintic and Moore. All business undertaken by the firm previous to this date will receive the attention of both parties until completed, just as if the partnership still continued. We would also remind those indebted to the firm that this is a most excellent time to come forward and pay up.

Respectfully,
L. M. McCLINTIC,
C. F. MOORE.

Huntersville, W. Va.
July, 1st 1888.

Domestic Doings.

The Christmas dinner given at the lumber camp of Capt. E. A. Smith, was largely attended and greatly enjoyed. Mr. Gay, the expert French cook of the camp is hard to excel in his art, as all will readily who have ever partaken of his preparations.

A little child aged 18 months, daughter of Melvin Gum, who lives near Glade Hill, died last Saturday night from the effects of being burned. Nearly a week previous to its death the mother left her two children in the house while she went to break the ice for the cow. Upon her return she found her little daughter had been wrapt in the flames and its clothing almost entirely consumed.

The hearts of the old bachelors are sad. Leap year gone, and no proposals. Such is life.

Robert McGlaughlin has a new boarder—a 9-pounder.

Entertainment at Hillsboro Male and Female Academy.

According to previous announcement a large and appreciative Audience Assembled at the Academy in Hillsboro on the evening of Dec. 21st to be entertained by the pupils of Hillsboro Male and Female Academy of which Prof. W. H. Landes is Principal and Miss Ronna N. Warwick Assistant.

The exercises were varied consisting of Music Dialogues, Declamations, Recitations and dissertations beginning with a Salutatory by Master Willis Wysong, the entire programme was rendered in a manner highly entertaining to the Audience and which reflected much credit upon the pupils.

We would like to refer separately to the rendition of each piece but to do so would take too much space.

The little folks acquitted themselves admirably and showed conclusively they were under the training of those who are well versed in the Art of teaching.

Probably the most interesting feature of the programme was the discussion by four young men of the question—Resolved that George Washington was a greater man than Robert E. Lee. The young debaters handled the question with much ability and showed a familiarity with the subject that no doubt far surpassed that of much older and maturer minds, and as we sat and listened we were constrained to say that perhaps the world will yet know more Demosthenes and Ciceros. So evenly was the question discussed that it would have been difficult for a Committee of cultured gentlemen to have decided to whom the laurels of victory belonged.

The Audience expressed itself as much pleased with the entire programme and each one felt that he had been amply compensated for his attendance.

This was the first entertainment given by Prof. Landes and so creditably did the school acquit itself that the people cannot fail to recognize that they have a sound and thorough teacher. Prof. Landes is a gentleman of refinement culture and learning and we trust he will receive that support from the public of this and neighboring counties to which he is fully entitled. No one need be afraid to trust the training of his child both morally and mentally to his hands. He comes highly recommended and his stay in our midst even the short time he has been here has most favorably impressed the community with his worth. He is ably assisted by Miss Emma N. Warwick a lady well known to the people of the entire county and we hope that the future support he received will be commensurate with the success he deserves.

Hon. C. P. Dorr, representative of Pocahontas and Webster Counties, is a candidate for the Speakership of the next house of delegates. Should he succeed in securing the place he will, no doubt, fill it creditably.

The West Virginia legislature meets at Charleston on Wednesday 9th. The most important work to be done is the election of a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. John E. Kenna. It is hoped that in this particular instance history will not repeat itself in a reprehension of the scene of two years ago. Such a fight as was made at that time is never desirable, but at this time it would be especially disastrous. So meager is the democratic majority that nothing short of absolute harmony and constant unanimity can assure democratic success.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County, S. S. }

Frank J. Cheny makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheny & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. '86.

SEAL. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public

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5. Drowsiness, loss of appetite.
6. Depression of the stomach and bowels to bind.
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A natural flow of bile from the liver is essential to good health. When this is obstructed it results in

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IT cannot be excelled for the use of the finest fabric. It brightens colors and bleaches whites.

IT washes flannels and blankets as no other soap will do. It is the world over—without shrinking—leaving them soft and white and like new.

READ THIS TWICE

THERE is a great saving of time, of labor, of soap, of fuel, and of the fabric, when Dobbins' Electric Soap is used according to the directions.

OUR total will demonstrate to your mind. It will pay you to make that trial.

ALL of best things, it is commonly said, tried and counterfeited.

Beware of Imitations.

INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take any other kind, unless you have a fancy for it. They will cake or sour, and are dear at any price. Ask for

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC Soap.

and take no other. Your grocer knows it. If your grocer don't, he is unfair. If your grocer don't, he will get it from his nearest wholesale grocer.

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Agent for Huntersville.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

DYSPEPSIA.

The underlying cause is in the LIVER,

and this is the organ to regulate, as was said before, when a disorder exists with

it will succeed. Acting of the Stomach, Heart burn, Sour Eructations, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, Back, &c., this great remedy

Start the Liver to working, when all other troubles soon disappear.

Be sure that you get the Genuine, with our Trade Mark on front of Wrapper.

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I have received a fine lot of THESE GOODS NOTIONS, GROCERIES &c. &c., and will sell you 25 per cent. cheaper than any other store in the county, and exchange goods for produce.

Come and see for yourselves, at Huntersville, W. Va.

Fiduciary Notices.

The following fiduciary accounts are before me for settlement:

Isaac McNeel, guardian of Lydia E. McNeel.

S. H. Clark, executor of Wm. Clark, deceased.

C. A. Lightner, Adm'r. Wm. Lightner, Dec'd.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Comm'r. accts.

Notice to Creditors.

To the creditors of Allen D. Grimes, dec'd:

In pursuance of a decree in the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, wherein the real estate of the said Allen D. Grimes to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said Allen D. Grimes for adjudication to James W. Warwick, Jr., Commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 27th day of February, 1889.

Witness: John J. Beard, Clerk of the said court, this 13th day of November, 1888.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clerk.

(Nov22-4t.) Printer's fee, $4.55.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of John Sharp, dec'd.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said John Sharp to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said John Sharp for adjudication to James W. Warwick, Jr., Commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 27th day of February, 1889.

Witness: John J. Beard, Clerk of the said court, this 13th day of November, 1888.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clerk.

(Nov22-4t.) Printer's fee, $4.55.

LADIES will find relief from their Confinement, Screaming in the Head, Chills, Sour Stomach, Headache, Kidney troubles, etc., by taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator after dinner or supper, so as to move the bowels once a day. Mothers will have better health, and the babies will grow more robust by using the Regulator. If as infant shows signs of Colic, nothing in a few drops in water for relief. The Genuine has the red Z on front of wrapper. 1y34

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Huntersville, W. Va.

Jan 3, 1889.

"Hobson's Choice."

Did you know that this familiar phrase, "Hobson's choice," preserves the memory of a very good and useful man?

Thomas Hobson was born in 1544; he was for sixty years a carrier between London and Cambridge, conveying to and from the University, letters and packages, also passengers. In addition to his express business, he had a livery stable and let horses to the University students. He made it a rule that all the horses should have, according to their ability, a proper division of work and rest. They were taken out in regular order, as they stood, beginning with the one nearest the door. No choice was allowed, and if any man refused to take the animal assigned him he might go without any. That or none. Hence the phrase, "Hobson's choice."

In the spring of 1630, the plague broke out in England. The college of Cambridge were closed, and among the precautions taken by the authorities to prevent infection Hobson was forbidden to go to London.

He died in January, 1631, partly, it is said, from anxiety and fretting at his enforced leisure. Hobson was one of the wealthiest citizens of Cambridge, and did much for the benefit of the city, to which he left several legacies. His death called forth many poems from members of the University, officers and students, among them two by the poet Milton, when a student at Christ's College.—Wide Awake.

The Wives of Statesmen.

Not long ago, when speaking of his wife, Prince Bismark is reported to have said: "She it is who has made me what I am." There have been English statesmen who could say quite as much. Burke was sustained amid the anxiety and agitation of public life by domestic felicity. "Were I ever vanished," he said, "the moment I enter my own roof!" His eulogy on of his wife is too long to quote, but we must give an epitome of it. Of her beauty he said it did not arise from features, from complexion or from shape; she has all three in a high degree, but it is not by these that she touches the heart, it is all that sweetness of temper, benevolence, innocence and amiability which a face can express, that forms her beauty. Her eyes have a mild light, but they awe you when she pleases; they command like a good man out of office, not by authority, but by virtue. Her stature is not tall; she is not made to be the admiration of everybody, but the happiness of few. She has all the firmness that does not exclude delicacy; she has all the softness that does not imply weakness. Her voice is a low, soft music, not formed to rule in public assemblies but to charm those who can distinguish a company from a crowd; it has this advantage, you must come close to her to hear it."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Virginia gave us Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Tyler. Massachusetts was the home of John Adams and John Quincy Adams; Tennessee supplied Andrew Jackson, James K. Polk and Andrew Johnson. Zachary Taylor was from Louisiana. New York has had the Presidency in the Martin Van Buren, Millard Fillmore, Chester A. Arthur and Grover Cleveland. William Henry Harrison came from Ohio, and so did Rutherford B. Hays and James A. Garfield. The great State of Pennsylvania supplied the country with one President—James Buchanan; New Hampshire another in the person of Franklin Pierce, and Illinois was the State from which Abraham Lincoln and General Grant hailed when they were elected, and Indiana gives us Harrison, but he was born in Ohio.

Benjamin Harrison will be 55 years, 6 months and 17 days old when he is inaugurated President of the United States. His distinguished grandfather was 68 years old at the time of taking the oath of office, forty-seven years ago. Three other Presidents were 55 years old at the beginning of their administrations. They were Martin Van Buren, Zachary Taylor and Rutherford B. Hayes. Lincoln became President at 52. John Tyler and Chester A. Arthur were 51. Millard Fillmore was 50. Franklin Pierce and James A. Garfield were 49. Grover Cleveland was 48. Grant was 47. All the other Presidents were older than General Harrison.

UNHAPPY CHRISTMAS.

The Christmas Turkey wails this wail
And makes his farewell bow:
"If I had died Thanksgiving Day
I wouldn't have to now."

Lady (to clerk)—I want to look at something that would be suitable for a Christmas gift for my husband.

Clerk—Yes'm; large or small?

Lady—What do you mean?

Clerk—Do you want a large or small flask?—Oil City Blizzard.

"Pa," inquired Bobby, "are all the people made of dust?"

"Yes, yes," replied his father who was reading.

"And is everybody made of the same kind?" continued Bobby.

"No, no, some of them are made of the cheapest kind of dust to be had."

Uncle Rastus (at Dinner)—Lem, you young rascal, take yo' feet offen de corner ob de table.

Aunt Dinah—Yes, an I dasto' to goodness if he yaint eatin chicken broff from de end ob de spoon 'stid ob from de side. When you growes up, Lem, sherfully'll take yo' fo a low down nigguh what never had no manners larned to him.

THE SUN FOR 1889

And for the Democracy.

The Sun believes that the campaign for the election of a Democratic Congress in 1890 and a Democratic President in 1892 should begin on or about the fourth of next March. The Sun will be on hand at the beginning and until the end of the most interesting and important political conflict since the war, doing its honest utmost to help to secure the triumph of the Democratic party and the permanent supremacy of the principles laid by Jefferson, Jackson and Tilden.

The great part of the year is the return to absolute power of the dominating party of all good Democrats, the political organization for whose overthrow Sun fought at the front for fifteen years the memorable years of Grant and the Fraud Rings, and Garfield and Arthur.

It is the same old enemy that Democrats now confront, and he will be intrenched in the most strong position it has been carried save by brave and hopeful fighting. Do you not believe with The Sun that the thing can be done again? Wait and see!

The hope of the Democracy is in the hearty efforts of a united people, cheerfully but resolutely of past differences to new conditions, forgetting everything but the lessons of experience, and that victory is a duty.

Probably you know The Sun already as a newspaper which gets all the news and prints it in the most readable and interesting shape; which chronicles facts as they occur and tells the truth about men and events with absolute fearlessness, making the completest and most enterprising journal published anywhere on earth, and which sells its opinion only to its subscribers and purchasers at two cents a copy on four days four cents. If you do not know The Sun, send for it and learn what a wonderful thing it is to be in the sunshine.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1889. No. 28.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. B. Campbell
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic
Sheriff, B. V. Hill
Deputy Sheriff,
Clk of Cir. & Co. Courts, J. J. Beard
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast
Com. in Ch. (J. E. Beard, Pres't.
Com. in Ch. (R. S. Hankla,
(H. D. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Hevner

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is fiery term.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

C. V. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STOVER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. RUCKER,
Att'y-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBOGAST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. ree.
Atty.-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

F. J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
DENTIST DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

D. S. F. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Distinguished Business Educator

Not a Pill.

Sometimes Ayer's Cherry Pectoral acts like a charm in breaking up a cold. It relieves the throat, allays irritation, and induces refreshing sleep. Then, again, it will require persistent use for days, and even weeks, before any perceptible benefit is realized. Every trial will result in good, sooner or later, because this medicine contains the best remedies for all throat and lung troubles that the skill of the world's most learned physicians has been able to devise. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is not a pill, but a medicine, and should be taken in large enough doses to affect the system. Keep the bowels open, and the liver active, with Ayer's Pills.

The Devil.

Who don't believe in a devil now, as their fathers used to say,
They've found the foot of the greatest crowd to let his property through;
There isn't a grain of blackness from us to a very dark form his like,
To be found in earth or sea or sky today, for the world has robbed her.

But who is mixing the fatal draught that poisons hand and brain,
And lurks in the liker of each tempting year with ten hundred thousand faces?
Who blights the bloom of the land today with the fiery breath of hell,
If the Devil isn't and never was? Won't somebody rise and tell?

Who does the steps of the toiling saints, and lays the pits for his feet?
Who owns the lions in the field of sin? Then wherever that mow is the wheat?
The Devil is voted not to be, and of course the thing is true,
But who is doing the kind of work the Devil alone should do?

We are told he does not go about as a roaring lion now;
But whom shall we hold responsible for the everlasting row
To be heard in home, in Church and State to the earth's remotest bound,
If the devil by a unanimous vote is nowhere to be found?

Won't somebody step to the front forthwith and make his bow and show
How the fraud and crimes of a single day spring up? We want to know.
The Devil was fairly voted out, and of course the Devil is gone;
But simple people would like to know who carries his business on.

Striking a Light.

In the days before the invention of friction matches the difficulty of procuring fire was so great that all pains were taken to prevent the flames the hearth from going out. All winter long it was kept by covering the coal and brands with ashes at night. This was one of the domestic cares of our forefathers, and Homer alludes to the practice as common in his day, 3,000 years ago.

But fire could not be kept with comfort in the summer, and there would be times in the winter when the hearth would become cold. Then some coals must be brought from a neighbor's, or a new fire must be kindled in the house.

This latter process was usually accomplished by means of flint and steel. Most readers have no doubt seen a spark of fire struck out from a horse's shoe hitting a stone in the road, or from the shoes of sleigh runner grinding over rocks.

To obtain fire by this method a piece of steel, such as a file or rasp, was struck with a flint or a bit of white quartz from a granite ledge, and the spark was caught in tinder—charred cotton rags. The flint and musket, with a few grains of powder and some tinder in the pan, was looked upon by our grandmothers as a domestic miracle. Some times, on a clear day, a burning glass—a lens for collecting at one point the rays of the sun—was used.

The method of producing fire by rubbing together two dry sticks is known to most boys, but it has not been often adopted by civilized people. It belongs to the under consciousness.

In Father Capt. William Gill found practiced a more scientific method than any of these. The instrument used consisted of a wooden cylinder, two and a half inches long to three quarters of an inch in diameter. This is closed at one end, the open being about the size of a quill pen or air light piston fits into this with a large, flat knob at the top. The other end of the piston is slightly hollowed out and a very small piece of tinder is placed in the cup thus formed.

To use this the cylinder is held in one hand, the piston inserted and pushed down with a sharp blow. A very sharp blow is thus given with the palm of the hand on the top of the knob. The hand must at the same time close on the hole and instantly withdraw the piston, when the tinder will be found alight. It requires skill to use the apparatus as well as science to invent it.—Youth's Companion.

The Value of Salt.

Now that there is a prospect of salt being admitted duty free, I wish to make a few remarks to the farmer readers of the New York World, says a correspondent, on what I believe to be its incomparable value. I have used it many years in the garden and on the farm in various ways, and believe it to be profitable to all who cultivate the soil. It is needless to speak of its many uses in the household or domestic economy, nor shall I urge the great advantage of supplying it to stock—cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. It is well known to be beneficial to these in keeping up good condition, and in the three last named helps to keep down internal parasites.

Salt, in moderate quantities, is good for the land—improves grass and grain and is good for nearly all vegetable crops. I have found it particularly good for onions, carrots and cabbages. Some seem to think it is only a stimulant; the same is said of lime. Be that as it will both improve the crops. Salt, in some respects, seems to have opposite properties—to be in some measure paradoxical—for, while it preserves animal flesh, it hastens the decay of many vegetable substances, in summer, that sprinkled through leaves or weeds, it helps to decompose them; and, while heavy doses kill weeds and grass, duly distributed and mixed with the soil, it is an excellent fertilizer. This is why many people have an aversion to salting their land.

But what I chiefly wish to show is its property in destroying insects of almost every kind. Either alone or mixed with other substances it is an insecticide. Before the crop is committed to the ground it should be sown in its purity over the land wherein your insects generate in myriads. This done, one or two weeks before sowing the seed mix thoroughly harrowed in through the soil, it will be absorbed thereby and will not evaporate, but remain in the ground to perform a twofold operation. When applied to the growing grain it should be incorporated with lime and distributed evenly over the crop. Worms, maggots, grubs or other insects cannot breed or live in salted earth, and if the gardener or florist, when making up his pile of compost in the spring, would add a good sprinkling of salt all through it he would have little to complain of in the way of grubs or other insects eating the roots of his roses or carnations. There are other things exceptionally good for this purpose but salt will effect the end desired.

As an instance of its immediate power on some insects, take any number of either earthworms or snails, make a pile of them and put a ring of salt around them. They will never cross the brink till they die, or sprinkle a little salt over the pile and see how many minutes they will live. Many people in mowing their lawns are greatly annoyed by the earthworm casts sticking fast to the roller. Whereas a very slight sprinkling of salt would prevent this, keep down the worms and be good for the grass.

Bill Nye is now spoken of as Will from Adjutant, Esq.

Dogs that Learn Trades.

The dog corps, long since established in the French army, has been recently much increased, as efficient have those little soldiers become. At an early stage of the trials they gave satisfaction at advanced posts, scenting or hearing a stranger approaching even in the darkness, and quickly learning the difference between a friendly and a foreign uniform. The latest trick the military dog has learned is that of carrying dispatches between distant sections of an army or reliets or reinforcements presumably advancing through hostile country. The system is an offshoot of the dog smuggler system, which is described in the current number of Black wood's and the steps by which the animals are taught to understand what is wanted of them are best shown by reference to that article.

The smuggler in broad day walks across the frontier, his dog by his side, leaving the latter at the house of his accomplice and returning without him. When night falls, the dog is given a beating and turned loose to find his way home. Soon he has a small packet fastened to his collar, and gradually the burden is increased. Then half a dozen or more are employed at the same time; the most intelligent being given no burden, that he may the more readily act as a scout for the others. He goes ahead, they keeping well back, till he gives them the signal that the coast is clear. The custom dog from its earliest years is made to play hide and seek with bags of coffee, rolls of lace, packets of tobacco, and the like. They do not bark, being taught to silently in ambush and give a low growl or simply rock up their ears and point the true direction of the advancing pack.

The French army dogs, mastiffs, like the smugglers' dogs, though first they must be taken from point to point to find them again, when they get to understand the idea, and what is wanted of them, will find a distant column or command with little difficulty if given the general direction, unless it be at too great a distance, and carry messages to and fro with commendable zeal.—Scientific American.

Expensive Needles.

From an article entitled "Rural Times in the Confederacy" in The Century we quote the following: "In August, 1861, a private citizen's coat and vest, made of fine padded coarse homespun cloth, cost two hundred and thirty dollars (exclusive of the price paid for the suit). The trimmings consisted of old cravenette and for the cutting and putting together, a measly tailor charged fifty dollars. It is safe to say that the private citizen looked a veritable guy in his new suit, in spite of its heavy drain upon his pocket book.

"In January, 1865, the material for a lady's dress which before the war would have cost ten dollars could not be bought for less than five hundred. The scientific mind, to compare the foregoing dry means of subsistence (light) Hon. William Brown.' The total but no human foresight through vicissitudes, exclusive of what the lucky be in spite of patient calculation and unfaltering devotion at the bedside of the wounded in the hospital, or in administering to the needs of relatives and dependents at home, the Southern women of three days are credited with, or only in subject is not how miracles have or perhaps in the exclusive sense, or No. wonder every where in civilized Gladstone's patriotic that at least limit are apt to be in times of peace, but the realities are on theological it was natural that they should be subjects."

Fatal Adaptability.

The Eskimo dog has the snowshoe foot, the water dog the webbed foot, while the greyhound, for example, has a foot formed on the model best adapted for speed, that is to say, it is small, light and hard. But this modification of a foot to suit land, water or snow is so common as occasion to cause the surprise it otherwise would, although there happens now and then a failure to adapt, which serves to emphasize the fact—as in the case of the deer, which, instead of being so modified that it can bear itself up as it on snowshoes, is obliged to let itself step in where modification fails to come. When the snow is soft it sinks helplessly in and floundering about as clumsily as any other animal less used to the feathery material; but when there is crust on the snow, as there generally is in the northern regions, even though that crust would sink under the same weight of horse flesh, the deer knows how to glide over it in safety. How much of an art this is can be best appreciated by watching how the light footed sail will come to grief on the glistening surface of crusted snow. In spite of the sharp claws it will slip this way and that, and finally break through, where five times the weight of reindeer or moose flesh would have skimmed along with ease, speed and safety. —Scientific American.

Slightly soiled woolen articles, knitted or crocheted, may be made to look as well as new if they are carefully rubbed in bran. Cover them with bran and rub gently, as if washing, until the bran becomes dark. Take out the article and rub in clean bran until all soil is removed. Shake well and hang in the wind until no odor of bran remains in the wool. Of course one would not care to clean in this way articles that are worn next to the body, as shawls, capes and head coverings, these answers admirably.—Boston Budget.

Gladstone Has Written 300 Books.

It had the curiosity the other day," says a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette, "to inquire over a volume could not be bought for less than five hundred. The scientific mind, to compare the foregoing dry means of subsistence (light) Hon. William Brown.' The total but no human foresight through vicissitudes, exclusive of what the lucky be in spite of patient calculation and unfaltering devotion at the bedside of the wounded in the hospital, or in administering to the needs of relatives and dependents at home, the Southern women of three days are credited with, or only in subject is not how miracles have or perhaps in the exclusive sense, or No. wonder every where in civilized Gladstone's patriotic that at least limit are apt to be in times of peace, but the realities are on theological it was natural that they should be subjects."

Pocahontas Times.

LOURY & MOORE, PROPRIETORS.

C. P. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	1 yr.
One inch	$ 1 00	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
Two in.	2 00	3 00	5 00	10 00
Qr. column	5 00	8 00	12 00	17 00
Half column	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
One column	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00

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Huntersville, W. Va.

Jan. 10, 1889.

THE NAME OF OUR STATE.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, anxious to take the lead in some new movement, has for several weeks been earnestly advocating a change of the name of our State from West Virginia to Kanawha. So far as we are concerned, and we believe it to be the sentiment of the people of Pocahontas county, our answer is, let it alone; and if anybody don't like the name let him go to Texas. We are opposed to the change, first because there is no reason for it, and, second, because there are many reasons against it. In the history of the individual but two occasions can arise when a change of name is needful, one is marriage and the other commission of crime. The same rule applies to States. Now, our State is too young to get married; and if she were old enough, it would not be lawful to wed one so closely related as Kanawha. As to the other ground, if, as the *Intelligencer* contends, the State has gone republican, we can understand how a democrat might feel that the recent session mentioned has arisen; but we can't see how the *Intelligencer* can consistently admit that West Virginia did something mean at the last election. This it is clear there is no good reason why the change should be made. Now let us note a few of the many reasons why it should not be made. When our State was born she was given the name of her mother; to change it now would be a virtual admission that the child is illegitimate; but we are not willing to admit anything of the kind. West Virginia's conception and birth were honorable. But there are better reasons than thiswhy the name should not be changed. We are recorded in history, painted on canvass, written in verse, and chanted in song as West Virginia. To change our name would be to lose our identity. A thousand traditions legends and associations would forever be meaningless.

Then think of the great inconvenience and confusion that would necessarily follow the change suggested by brother Hart. We are well down on the maps as West Virginia, our public records and documents recognize us as West Virginia, and our tongues are trained to speak it so. Change the name and we would be continually making blunders, just as we do when we write 1888 meaning 1889. Beside all this change is not practicable. The law may call us what it chooses, but well call ourselves West Virginia so long as we live. The present generation will have to pass away before the people would recognize the change. But if a change were necessary, it would be necessary to call the State for our county seat in it. We have a Kanawha county and a Kanawha river. Now think how it would sound to say "Charleston is the Capital of Kanawha situated on the Kanawha in Kanawha!" or how would a news item of this kind read? "The steamer Kanawha, running on the Kanawha, was sunk at Kanawha Falls, Kanawha Co., Kanawha." Or this! "In passing through the Kanawha Valley, down the Kanawha, don't stop for dinner at Kanawha Falls, Kanawha Co., Kanawha, unless you Kanawha roasting ear and be satisfied."

Think too of the confusion in our mails; persons who have been accustomed to addressing their letters to W. Va. have no time nor inclination to write Kanawha instead; so as to make it short they would simply put it down Kan., and our letters would all go to Kansas.

Perhaps the terms East and West are not classical enough for the *Intelligencer*. If not, we will permit brother Hart to say Oriental Virginia and Occidental Virginia.

In conclusion the change would ruin the meter of one of our most popular songs:—

"Oh! the West Virginia hills,
How majestic and how grand;
With their summits bathed in glory,
Like our Prince Immanuel's land,"

Now try to sing it,

"Oh! the Kanawha hills,"

and you'll break down on the first line.

No, let the name alone. West Virginia doesn't need a change of name so much as the *Intelligencer* needs a change of *Hart*.

Marriage and Divorce Laws.

Among the many sensible and practical suggestions in Gov. Hill's message is one in reference to securing uniformity throughout the country in its marriage and divorce laws. He proposes that the New York Legislature take steps during the present session to arrange a conference between representatives from the different States, such representatives to be "able jurists, each especially qualified by education and experience" for the work mentioned.

We doubt not that if Gov. Hill and the New York Legislature take the initiative in this commendable undertaking they will meet with the hearty approval and co-operation of the Legislatures and Executives of every State in the Union. Gov. Hill very truthfully says that under existing laws and decisions very different rules prevail as to what constitutes a marriage, and, while a certain divorced person may legally marry in some States, to do so in others, perhaps adjoining, would be a crime, even though no criminal intent existed.

It is a humiliating confession to make that such a condition exists in a country of the moral and educational advancement of this, and it is astonishing that there has not been some concerted attempt to remedy the evil long ago.

There is no institution of organized society in the United States about which there is so vague an idea as to its legal status as the institution of marriage, for what constitutes marriage in one State does not necessarily constitute it in another, and what would be cause for severing the marriage tie in one State might not be a cause in another.

The churches have their own and separate rules and customs as to both marriage and divorce, all of them, however, except the Catholic Church, leaving the actual annulment of marriage to the civil law. The churches could never agree to its adoption. The State assumes that marriage is a civil contract, must not only be made, but unmade under statutory regulations.

The first thought that naturally arises is that if the State is consistent with itself as well as mindful of the happiness and social decorum of its citizens, it should be uniform in its requirements so that what is made a fact under the law for one would be a fact for all.

It is to be hoped that Gov. Hill will not stop with simply making a proposition for a conference on this subject, but that he will follow it up with real and practical effort and have the moral support of every well wisher for the good of society in the country.—Washington Post.

Gen. Harrison has added $10,000 to his life insurance. He sees trouble ahead.

The West Virginia Legislature will convene on Wednesday, January 9th.

One-half, or nearly one-half, of the Congressmen in the House will rise to their feet if some one suddenly calls out "Mr. Speaker."

The newspapers are giving themselves a great deal of trouble on account of Chief Justice Fuller's wearing a moustache. But it is all for nothing. He goes ahead in his usual way, and doesn't seem in the least disturbed by the cry.

The railroads of the United States represent a capital of five billion dollars, they have 150,000 miles of railway, their gross annual earnings are over $2000,000,000, and they employ over three quarters of a million men.

Harrison is in a "straight betwixt the two." If he puts Blaine in the Cabinet, there will be trouble, and if he don't put him in, there will be trouble. The question for him to decide is which would be the greater trouble. Mr. Harrison has our sympathies, and if there is anything we can do to help him out of the difficulty our services are at his disposal.

Inasmuch as recently Uncle Sam's fancy lightly turned to thoughts of war, there may be interest in information as to the number of his boys he could muster were they needed to help in the battle. Besides the regular army there are over 8,000,000 men available for duty, and more than 100,000 of these already enrolled in the militia service. New York could furnish 650,000 men, Pennsylvania 560,000 Ohio and Illinois a round million together. But there is no danger of all these brave boys being called out.

We clip the following from the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Probably no Republican pilgrims ever left the city more disgusted with themselves than the West Virginia delegation was after calling on Gen. Harrison yesterday afternoon.

This delegation, composed of Chas. Burdett Hart, editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer; W. J. W. Cowden, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee; Charles E. Dana, a large coal operator and leading Republican of the Kanawha valley, and N. B. Scott, of Wheeling, member of the National Republican Committee for West Virginia, arrived late Wednesday night and waited impatiently till late yesterday afternoon before securing an audience with Gen. Harrison. The General, having discontinued his afternoon receptions, visitors can only see him by appointment. They were very reluctant to talk politics until they found out that they would have to wait nearly eighteen hours after their arrival before being allowed to meet Gen. Harrison.

When Gen. Harrison finally opened his door to the West Virginians they told him that the Republicans of West Virginia preferred to have their wishes made known to him by Republicans than by a Democrat like ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, and if he cared to hear them they would address him in behalf of Nathan Goff for the Cabinet. Gen. Harrison assented and dismissed them after listening impatiently for fifteen minutes.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

DEEP

BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

INVENTION

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine.

If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this and allow your cough to run on, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

CATARRH

Announcement.

To the citizens within a radius of

20 MILES OR MORE FROM DUNMORE, W. Va:

The undersigned hereby announce themselves as candidates for public patronage and respectfully solicit your support. We have on hand, here and expect to make weekly additions thereto, a varied assortment of such Goods as are

Usually Kept in a Country Store, and are anxious to convert them into CASH or exchange for Wool, Ginsong, Beeswax, Corn, Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, GOLD, SILVER and

"GREENBAX,"

for which will allow the highest market prices. Give us a call and see what a large assortment of goods you can get at our store for

OUR TREASURY

is not overflowing with a surplus, but we have decided nevertheless to reduce the "TARIFF" on everything we have for sale, that has not already been reduced so low as it is profitable to handle for "REVENUE ONLY" sufficient to enable us to make a success of our business.

Again we ask you for your undivided support in this campaign,

AND if you decide to elect us, we will be pleased to give you the best Inaugurals we have in the "Buck" wagon.

To THOSE owing us an Account or Note, we are in need of "SPOT CASH," and think you certainly ought to pay us part, if not all, you are due us.

HOPING to meet you all smilingly in front of our Counters often during the CAMPAIGN, We are, dear friends,

Your most Obedient Servants,

WM. H. CACKLEY & CO.

PREACHING.—Rev. J. Lester Hutchison will preach in the year at the following places as stated:

On Sunday,	Huntersville,	11 A. M.
" "	Mt. Pleasant,	4 P. M.
2nd "	Locust,	11 A. M.
" "	Bethel,	4 P. M.
3rd "	Huntersville,	11 A. M.
" "	Mt. Pleasant,	4 P. M.
4th "	Bethel,	11 A. M.
" "	Locust,	4 P. M.

HOME NEWS.

—Well, there it is again!
I thought I had it done,
But down I wrote it 89,
Instead of 90.

—The County Court meets again to morrow to attend to unfinished business.

—Miss Mary Curry, of this place has gone to the Levels to attend the Academy.

—The child of Jas. Harris, (Col.) aged about five months, died last Friday night.

—The snow storm set for the first week in Jan. by the prophets has been postponed on account of the weather.

—In this issue will be seen a card announcing a change to take place in the firm of J. C. Loury & Son, on the 15th day of Jany.

—Peter L. Cleek, Esq, of Knapp's Creek, has been right sick for some time. He is now said to be improving slowly.

—Mrs. Margaret Jackson, wife of Jas. H. Jackson, Esq., died at her home on Elk last Saturday night, of dropsy of the heart.

—Capt. Sheler, who has just returned from Elk, reports that two Mr. Gibsons, from Indiana, are visiting at Mr. Wm. Gibson's.

—The wife of W. W. Arbogast made him a New Year's present of a fine boy baby. Very appropriate indeed.

—During the twelve weeks we have received so many monthly school reports for publication that it is impossible to give place to them all, so we have concluded to make no distinctions and omit all. Hope this explanation will be sufficient to satisfy those who have sent in reports.

—Literature, an illustrated weekly magazine, published by John B. Alden, 393 Pearl st., N. Y., at 50 cents a year, is one of the best and cheapest literary productions of the age. The extremely low figures at which Alden's books are sold is wonderful. The reading public owes him a liberal patronage on account of the revolution he has brought about in book making.

—A few of the Huntersville boys are in the habit of using the new bridge across Knapp's Creek for a shooting gallery. Now that the bridge is open for travel this practice should cease as there is great danger of frightening horses. We are satisfied it is done thoughtlessly and no harm is intended, and believe all the boys need is to have their attention called to the matter.

—We see from the Valley Messenger that Daniel O'Connell, Esq., who has been in charge of the lumber camps on Anthony's Creek, was very badly, if not seriously hurt last week while attempting to cross the creek on a jam of logs. It seems that the logs broke loose, and coming down suddenly caught and crushed him, injuring him internally. The same paper also says that Mr. George Shires, Brown boss of the St. Lawrence Boom and Mfg. Co., had his leg broken, while at work on the Boom.

—Various and conflicting reports concerning Nelson Moore are being circulated. Of the last we have heard, one is that he was killed and his body burned in a steam engine, and another that he was shipped to the depot safe and sound in a goods box marked, "Poultry." If the first report be true it was foul play, and if the last be correct it was still foul play.

—A sea monster of enormous proportions was seen by Capt. Hobbs last week in the Greenbrier river. The Capt. think it was an Elkasaurous. When seen it was going up the river towards Gulford's mill parting the water and he like a snow plow.

LATER: A muskrat was seen in the river near Levi Gay's at 17 minutes past 9 this morning. Excitement intense.

—In this issue will be seen an account of the entertainment given by the Hillsboro Training school. This should have appeared in last weeks issue but was omitted by accident. The Misses Shearer, who are in charge of this school, have good cause to be proud of their success. The school is very much larger this year than it was last, and is patronized by some of our very best citizens, all of whom, so far as we have heard, are well pleased. There is no reason why it should not continue to grow and widen its influences.

Deerhard's Creek Items.

Xmas and holidays are gone accompanied by leap year. We are sorry we have to give the boys possession of the next four years.

Miss Bertha Sharp who has been sick for sometime is improving.

Messers Albert and Gilbert Sharp and Perry Jackson, who spent holidays visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity returned to their work near Hillsboro last week.

The Literary and Debating Society which met at Lonely Dale school house last Friday night was largely attended.

Jan. 7. PHIL. O. SOPHER.

Elroy Notes.

Miss Sarah Sharp, who has been critically ill with Pneumonia, is improving slowly.

N. G. Barlow has been quite ill, but is now better.

J. C. Warwick is off for Charleston this week.

Black-leg has made its appearance among the calves in this neighborhood. A full half pint of Spirits Turpentine given in sweet milk to a calf when first attacked will save it, as your correspondent can attest from experience.

Jan. 8. X.

Hillsboro Happenings.

Mr. E. L. Holt is off on a business trip to Randolph. He was accompanied by his aunt, Mrs. Mary Darst, who will visit Mr. S. W. Holt of Mingo Flats.

Mrs. John Peters has been visiting her children at the H. T. School the past few days.

The Division of the Sons of Temperance at this place, are doing good work. Every week new members are added. We had the pleasure of attending a public meeting, given by them, on Saturday night. The exercises were very interesting. It consisted of Public installation of the officers. J. H. Wetford gave his experience as one who had realized the dreadful effects of whiskey. W. H. Overholt made an excellent speech on intemperance. The exercises closed with music and the reading of the Temperance Journal. This band of workers are engaged in a good cause, and we hope to see every lady and gentleman a member of this Division.

VIVIAN.

Hillsboro Training School Entertainment.

The following is a programme of the entertainment given by the girls of H. T. School on Dec. 24th, 1889:

Long before the time for opening a large audience assembled at the public school building. There was not one vacant seat when the exercises opened.

PART I.

BALLOONY.

Christmas is here—Chorus.
Bell of H. T. School—Tableau.
Hallie Brown—Vocal Trio.
Infancy—Charade, one word, three sylables, three acts.

PANTOMIME.

I want to be somebody's darling—Vocal Solo.
Recollections of childhood—Tableau.
Bridle scenes—Tableau.

PART II.

O! Thou Infinite Jehovah—Quartette.
Rock of Ages—Cantata five scenes.
Ring out the Bells—Chorus.
Longfellow—Charade, one word, three sylables, one act.
Rock Me to Sleep—Illustrated Recitation.
Sleeping Beauty—Tableau.
In the Starlight—Vocal Trio.
Virginia as it was and as it is—Tableau.
Son, sit on the Rind—Tableau.
Waiting and and Watching for Three—Vocal Duet.
Prayer.

V.

The County Court

The County Court convened on the 1st day of January. The first day was mostly consumed in the installation of the new County officers.

Levi Gay was allowed $22.00 for services rendered in cases of lunacy during his term of office.

Randolph Harris was allowed $20.00 for making road to the bridge near Huntersville.

A settlement was made with Sheriff J. C. Arbogast and ordered to be recorded.

It was ordered that R. V. Hill appear before the Court on Friday, January 11th and show that he is eligable to qualify as Sheriff of Pocahontas County.

A rule was awarded against Levi Gay, late Sheriff of the County, returnable on January 11th, to show cause why he should not be proceeded against by the County for failure to make settlement as required by law.

H. S. Rucker and F. J. Snyder were appointed to examine the Clerk's office and make report to a future term of the Court.

The following official salaries were fixed for the term beginning January 1, 1889:

Sheriff, $175.00; Jailor, $75.00; Assessor, $325.00; Prosecuting Attorney, $150.00

Wm. H. Auldridge was appointed Superintendent of the Marlington and Lewisburg Turnpike on the sections now in charge of J. L. Cleek.

Amos Barlow was appointed Superintendent of the Knapp's Creek Bridge near Huntersville, with authority to keep same in repair.

The land owners along the Greenbrier river and Thorney creek road, and the Swago and Hatliff road, are summoned by the Court to appear before it on the first day of the next regular term to show cause why said roads should not be established.

Court adjourned till the 11th day of January, at 11 o'clock.

James McMillan, of Detroit Mich., has been selected to succeed Senator Palmer in the U. S. Senate.

McMillan is a millionaire manufacturer of Detroit.

Judge Fleming's Attorneys have served notice of contrest on Gen. Goff. They claim to be able to establish beyond doubt that 1840 illegal votes were cast for Goff.

This makes work for the Legislature.

Some of the leading colored politicians are clamoring for Cabinet recognition. They say it is time the republican party should give some such substantial evidence of its professed love for the brother in black. The colored man has yet to learn that he is not wanted in the republican party for any purpose but to cast his vote.

NOTICE.

On and after the 15th of January inst., the firm of J. C. Loury & Son will have dissolved. By that date the accounts due the firm will be ready for settlement when we hope all who know themselves indebted to it will come forward and pay at least a part of their indebtedness. We need money badly to meet our obligations. J. H. Doyle will be retired into the co-partnership—the style of the firm being Loury & Doyle; the business to be under the management of Jno. Loury, Jr., and J. H. Doyle, who will sell goods at rock bottom prices for cash or trade. Please do not ask for goods on credit.

J. C. LOURY, Sr.,
J. C. LOURY, Jr.,
J. H. DOYLE.

SHOEMAKER'S SHOP,
at
Huntersville, W. Va.

I am prepared to make in the best style and order, Boots and Shoes of all kinds, also repairing done in neat style.

J. C. THOMPSON.

At a County Court held for the County of Pocahontas, at the Court House thereof on the 1st day of January 1889.

It is ordered that all persons having business to transact with the Court hereafter, shall either present it to the Court in person from the bar or by their attorney, and that the Court will not hear any matter unless presented in the foregoing manner.

A copy, Teste,
JOHN J. BEARD, Cl'k.

Jan 10 4-6 Printers fee $4.66.

Dobbins' Electric Soap

THE BEST FAMILY SOAP
—IN THE WORLD.—

It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.

THE original formula, for which we paid $50,000 twenty years ago, has never been modified or changed in the slightest. This soap is identical in quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.

IT contains nothing that can injure the finest fabric. Used according to directions it gives the BEST RESULTS.

IT washes and bleaches with the least labor.

IT contains no rosin or other soap substitute, and is the most economical soap to use, both cold water and hot.

READ THIS TWICE

JUDGE is a proud sufferer of time, of labor, of duty, of fact, and of the fabric which Dobbins' Electric Soap is used unwearingly to diffuse. Hence,

ONE trial will demonstrate its great merit. It will not pay to use other soaps after you have tried the BEST, for there is no economy in buying inferior and unreliable soaps.

Beware of Imitations.

INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric Soap, don't take it. Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric or any other fancy, worthless name. They will ruin clothes, and are not as any price. Ask for DOBBINS' ELECTRIC

and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. If your's don't, he will soon have his customer wholesale grocer.

READ Dobbins' Electric Soap circular, and be satisfied with no substitute. You can afford to be humbugged before, trying by yourself the old, reliable, and truly wonderful

Dobbins' Electric Soap.

CONSTIPATION

Loss of Appetite,
Sick Headache,
Bad Breath, etc.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Take only the Genuine,

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

JACOB BOYER
—DEALER IN—
CHEAPEST
STORE
IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY,
and the BEST goods.

has received a fine lot of DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES &c. &c., and will sell you 25 per cent. cheaper than any other store in the county, and exchange goods for produce.

Come and see for yourselves, at Huntersville, W. Va.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, rendered on the 15th day of October, 1888, in the chancery cause of John W. McNutt's adm'r.

vs.

John W. McNutt's Heirs, et als.

I, as Special Commissioner appointed in said decree, shall proceed, at front of the Court House of said County, to sell at public auction on the highest bidder, subject to the decree of the Circuit Court, on the

9TH DAY OF MARCH, 1889,

the following real estate, situate in said County, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land containing one acre, lying and adjoining the town of Hillsboro on the Hill's Creek fiend, and also another certain lot or parcel of land containing one acre, lying above the first mentioned lot, in and adjoining the town of Hillsboro, both of said lots were bought of J. C. McClintic and James Gritty. They are valuable lots, and the title is believed to be good.

TERMS OF SALE:

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of suit and sale, and the residue of purchase money the purchaser will be required to give bond, with good and approved personal security, bearing interest from day of sale. Credit due in six and twelve months respectively from date, and a lien will be retained as ultimate security.

H. S. RUCKER, Spec'l Com'r.

Bond, as required by law last Term given by the above named commissioner.

JOHN J. BEARD, Cl'k.

Jan. 10 4-6 Printers fee $5.75.

Notice to Lain Holders.

To all persons holding liens by judgment or otherwise, on the real estate or any part thereof, of John F. Wooddell.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County made in the above named proceeding, in vacation the 2nd day of July, 1888, John F. Woodell and the administrator of the said John F. Woodell, are hereby required to present all claims held by you and each of you against the said John F. Woodell, which are liens on the real estate, or any part of it, for adjudication in said my office, in the town of Huntersville, as before the

9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1889,

Given under my hand this the 7th day of Jan., 1889.

L. M. McCLINTIC, Com'r.

Jan. 10 4-6 Printers Fee $5.25.

IF YOU WANT

Letter Heads,
Envelopes,
Business Cards,
Official Blanks,
Posters,
or
Anything
In That Line,
REMEMBER
AT
THE TIMES Office
They may be procured
at
Lowest Rates
and of
Best Style
and
QUALITY.
TRY US

PREACHING.—Rev. J. Lester, Hillsboro will preach for the year at the following places as stated:

on Sunday,	Huntersville,	11 A. M.
"	Mt. Pleasant,	3 P. M.
2nd "	Beulah,	11 A. M.
" "	Bethel,	3 P. M.
3rd "	Huntersville,	11 A. M.
" "	Mt. Pleasant,	3 P. M.
4th "	Bethel,	11 A. M.
" "	Beulah,	3 P. M.

HOME NEWS

—Well, there it is again!
I thought I had it for,
But down I wrote it 86,
Instead of 96.

—The County Court meets again to-morrow to attend to unfinished business.

—Miss Mary Curry, of this place has gone to the Levels to attend the Academy.

—The child of Jas. Harris, (Col.) aged about five months, died last Friday night.

—The snow storm set for the first week in Jan. by the prophets has been postponed on account of the weather.

—In this issue will be seen a card announcing a change to take place in the firm of J. C. Loury & Son, on the 15th day of Jany.

—Peter L. Cook, Esq. of Knapp's Creek, has been right sick for some time. He is now said to be improving slowly.

—Mrs. Margaret Jackson, wife of Jos. H. Jackson, Esq., died at her home on Elk last Saturday night, of dropsy of the heart.

—Capt. Surfis, who has just returned from Elk, reports that two Mr. Gibsons, from Indiana, are visiting at Mr. Wm. Gibson's.

—The wife of W. W. Arbogast made him a New Year's present of a fine boy baby. Very appropriate indeed.

—During the last two weeks we have received so many monthly school reports for publication that it is impossible to give place to them all, so we have concluded to make no distinctions and omit all. Hope this explanation will be sufficient to satisfy those who have sent in reports.

—Literature, an illustrated weekly magazine, published by John S. Alden, 393 Pearl st., N. Y., at 50 cents a year, is one of the best and cheapest literary productions of the age. The extremely low figures at which Alden's books are sold is wonderful. The reading public owes him a liberal patronage on account of the revolution he has brought about in book making.

—A few of the Huntersville boys are in the habit of using the new bridge across Knapp's Creek for a shooting gallery. Now that the bridge is open for travel this practice should cease as there is great danger of frightening horses. We are satisfied it is done thoughtlessly and no harm is intended, and to these all the boys need is to have their attention called to the matter.

—We see from the Valley Message that Daniel O'Connell, Esq., who has been in charge of the lumber camps on Anthony's Creek, was very badly, if not seriously hurt last week while attempting to cross the Creek on a jam of logs. It seems the logs broke loose, and rushing down suddenly caught and crushed him, injuring him internally. The same paper also says that Mr. George Hamer, Book boss of the St. Lawrence Boom and Mfg Co., had his leg broken, while at work on the Boom.

—Various and conflicting reports concerning Saloon Music are being circulated. Of the last we have heard, one is that he was killed and his body burned in a steam engine, and another that he was shipped to the depot safe and sound in a goods box marked, "Vanity." If the first report be true it was foul play, and if the last is correct it was still foul play.

—A sea monster of enormous proportions was seen by Capt. Sheets last week in the Greenbrier river. The Capt. think it was an Elopiosaurous. When seen it was going up the river towards Gaither's mill parting the water and he like a snow plow.

LATER: A muskrat was seen in the river near Levi Gay's, at 11 minutes past 2 this morning. Excitement intense.

—In this issue will be seen an account of the entertainment given by the Hillsboro Training school. This should have appeared in last weeks issue but was omitted by accident. The Misses Bleserer, who are in charge of this school, have good cause to be proud of their success. The school is very much larger this year than it was last, and is patronized by some of our very best citizens, all of whom, so far as we have heard, are well pleased. There is no reason why it should not continue to grow and widen its influence.

Beulhard's Creek Items.

Xmas and holidays are gone accompanied by Leap year. We are sorry we have to give the boys possession of the next four years.

Miss Bertha Sharp who has been sick for sometime is improving.

Masters Albert and Gilbert Sharp and Perry Jackson, who spent holidays visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity returned to their work near Hillsboro last week.

The Literary and Debating Society which met at Lonely Dale school house last Friday night was largely attended.

Jan. 7. PHIL. O. SOPHER.

Locey Notes.

Miss Sarah Sharp, who has been officially ill with Pneumonia, is improving slowly.

N. G. Barlow has been quite ill, but is now better.

J. C. Warwick is off for Charles ton this week.

Black-leg has made its appearance among the calves in this neighborhood. A full half pint of Spirits Turpentine given in sweet milk to a calf when first attacked will save it, as your correspondent can attest from experience.

Jan. 8. X.

Hillsboro Happenings.

Mr. V. L. Holt is off on a business trip to Randolph. He was accompanied by his aunt, Mrs. Mary Darst, who will visit Mr. S. W. Holt of Mingo Flats.

Mrs. John Peters has been visiting her children at the H. T. School the past few days.

The Division of the Sons of Temperance at this place, are doing good work. Every week new members are added. We had the pleasure of attending a public meeting, given by them, on Saturday night. The exercises were very interesting. It consisted of Public installation of the officers. J. H. Welford gave his experience as one who had realized the dreadful effects of whiskey. W. H. Overholt made an excellent speech on intemperance. The exercises closed with music and the reading of the Temperance Journal. This band of workers are engaged in a good cause, and we hope to see every lady and gentleman a member of this Division.

VIVIAN.

Hillsboro Training School Entertainment.

The following is a programme of the entertainment given by the girls of H. T. School on Dec. 24th, 1888:

Long before the time for opening a large audience assembled at the public school building. There was not one vacant seat when the exercises opened.

PART I.

RECITATION:
Christmas is here—Chorus.
Hall of H. T. School—Tableau.
Hollie Boughs—Vocal Trio.
Infancy—Adverbs, one word, three syllables, three ads.

PANTOMIME:
I want to be somebody's darling—Vocal Solo.
Recollections of childhood—Tableau.
Bridle scene—Tableau.

PART II.

Oh Thou Infinite Jehovah—Quartette.
Book of Ages—Cantata five scenes.
Ring out the Bells—Chorus.
Longfellow—Charade, one word, three syllables, one act.
Rock Me to Sleep—Illustrated Recitation.
Sleeping Beauty—Tableau.
In the Starlight—Vocal Trio.
Virginia as it was and as it is—Tableau.
Bon, sit on the Bind.—Tableau.
Waiting and and Watching for Three—Vocal Duet.
Prayer.

V.

The County Court

The County Court convened on the 1st day of January. The first day was mostly consumed in the installation of the new County officers.

Levi Gay was allowed $22-00 for services rendered in cases of lunacy during his term of office.

Randolph Harris was allowed $20.00 for making road to the bridge near Huntersville.

A settlement was made with Sheriff J. C. Arbogast and ordered to be recorded.

It was ordered that R. V. Hill appear before the Court on Friday, January 11th and show that he is eligable to qualify as Sheriff of Pocahontas County.

A rule was awarded against Levi Gay, late Sheriff of the County, returnable on January 11th, to show causewhy he should not be proceeded against by the County for failure to make settlement as required by law.

H. S. Rucker and F. J. Snyder were appointed to examine the Clerk's office and make report to a future term of the Court.

The following official salaries were fixed for the term beginning January 1, 1889:

Sheriff, $175.00; Jailor, $75.00; Assessor, $325.00; Prosecuting Attorney, $150.00

Wm. H. Ashbridge was appointed Superintendent of the Marlington and Lewisburg Turnpike on the sections now in charge of J. L. Cleek.

Amos Barlow was appointed Superintendent of the Knapp's Creek Bridge near Huntersville, with authority to keep same in repair.

The land owners along the Greenbrier River and Thorney creek road, and the Swago and Ratliff road, are summoned by the Court to appear before it on the first day of the next regular term to show cause why said roads should not be established.

Court adjourned till the 11th day of January, at 11 o'clock.

James McMillan, of Detroit Mich., has been selected to succeed Senator Palmer in the U. S. Senate.

McMillan is a millionaire manufacturer of Detroit.

Judge Flemming's Attorneys have served notice of contest on Gen. Goff. They claim to be able to establish beyond doubt that 1940 illegal votes were cast for Goff.

This makes work for the Legislature.

Some of the leading colored politicians are clamoring for Cabinet recognition. They say it is time the republican party should give some such substantial evidence of its professed love for the brother in black. The colored man has yet to learn that he is not wanted in the republican party for any purpose but to cast his vote.

NOTICE.

On and after the 15th of January 1889, the firm of J. C. Loury & Son will have dissolved. By that date the accounts due the firm will be ready for settlement when all parties all who have accounties indebted to it will come forward and pay at least a part of their indebtedness. We need money badly to meet our obligations. J. H. Doyle will be received into the copartnership—the style of the firm being Loury & Doyle; the business to be under the management of Jno Loury, Jr. and J. H. Doyle, who will sell goods at rock bottom prices for cash or trade. Please do not ask for goods on credit.

J. C. LOURY, Sr.,
J. C. LOURY, Jr.,
J. H. DOYLE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
at
Huntersville, W. Va.

I am prepared to make to the best style and order, Boots and Shoes of all kinds, also repairing done in neat style.
J. C. THOMPSON.

At a County Court held for the County of Pocahontas, at the Court House thereof on the 1st day of January 1889.

It is ordered that all persons having business to transact with the Court hereafter, shall either present it to the Court in person from the bar or by their attorney, and that the Court will not hear any matter unless presented in the foregoing manner.

A copy, Teste,
JOHN J. BRIDGE, C'K.

Jan 10 4t Printers fee $6.66.

Dobbins' Electric Soap

THE BEST FAMILY SOAP
—IN THE WORLD.—

It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.

THIS original formula, for which we paid $5,000 [illegible] is used in every bar of the genuine. This insures a uniformly pure soap. It is intended to quality to-day with that made twenty years ago.

If you have the Genuine Electric Soap you cannot use the Imitation wheat.

If washing fluids and laundries or any other soap is the cause of your clothes shrinking—turning them red and white and like rags.

READ THIS TWICE

THERE is a great variety of [illegible] of many of them are [illegible] and the [illegible] there is only one thing to do—[illegible] and get one to make [illegible]

If it is not Dobbins' Electric Soap, it is commonly imitated and counterfeited.

Beware of Imitations.

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC SOAP

Dobbins' Electric Soap.

CONSTIPATION

Loss of Appetite,
Sick Headache,
Bad Breath, etc.

Take only the Genuine,

—JACOB BOYER—
—DEALER IN—
CHEAPEST
STORE
IN POCAHONTAS CO., W. VA.
and the BEST goods.

has received a fine lot of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES &c., and will sell you as good, cheaper than any other store in the county, and exchange goods for produce.

Come and see for yourselves, at Huntersville, W. Va.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the County Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, rendered on the 30th day of October, 1888, in the chancery cause of John W. Mallett's adm'r.

vs.

John W. Mallett's Heirs, &c.&c.

I, as Special Commissioner appointed in said decree, shall proceed, in front of the Court House of said County to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the decree of the said decree, on the

9TH DAY OF MARCH, 1889,

the following real estate, situate in said County, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land containing one acre, [illegible] in and adjoining the town of Hillsboro on the Hill a Creek Road, and also, another certain lot or parcel of land containing one acre, lying above the first mentioned lot, in and adjoining the town of Hillsboro, both of which were bought by J. W. M'Nutt from James Goff. They are valuable lots, and the title is believed to be clear.

TERMS OF SALE:

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of said sale, and the [illegible] due of purchase money the purchaser will be required to give bonds, with good and approved personal security, bearing interest from day of sale, falling due in six and twelve months respectively from date, and a lien will be reserved as collateral security.

H. S. RUCKER, Spec'l Com'r.

Bond, as required by law has been given by the above Special Commissioner.

JOHN J. BRIDGE, C'K.

Jan. 10 4t Printers fee $5.75.

Notice to Lein Holders.

To all persons holding liens by Judgment or otherwise, on the real estate, or any part thereof, of John F. Waddell.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, made in the above styled cause, I will, upon the real estate of the said John F. Waddell in the aforesaid, at the front door of the Court House, on the 9th day of March, 1889, at 11 o'clock A. M., proceed to sell the said real estate of the said John F. Waddell, which are lying on the said estate, or any part of it, for satisfaction of the said liens, or so much thereof as will satisfy the same.

9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1889.

Given under my hand this the 9th day of Jan., 1889.

L. S. H. MCCLINTIC, Com'r.

Jan. 10 4t Printers fee $6.66.

IF YOU WANT

Letter Heads,

Envelopes,

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Pocahontas Times.

C. B. LOCKEY. C. F. MOORE.

LOCKEY & MOORE.

C. F. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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Half col'm	5 00	10 00	20 00	30 00
One col'm	10 00	20 00	30 00	50 00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 1 yr., $1 00 in advance; after 6 months, $1 25; after 12 months, $1 50.

These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Jan. 10, 1889.

White Horse Pets.

Nellie Arthur had a spotted Indian pony for the apple of her eye.

Mrs. Pierce was very fond of the black nag that her husband rode.

Mrs. Monroe brought the first white rabbit to the National premises.

Harriet Lane had a large stag-hound that was presented to her in England.

"Dolly" Madison's particular pet was a fine sad Ile nag. Al Madison her she had a pet sheep.

Mrs. Adams had a great goldfish and one of a ghost tint, sent her by a New England sea Captain.

Mrs. Hayes had a magnificent imported Japanese cat that was presented to her by a naval officer.

Martha Washington's chief pet was a beautiful green parrot. Mrs. Washington was also very fond of a fallow deer.

Mrs. Grant had a "strawberry roan" cow that was a superb milker and supplied her table with milk and cream.

Mrs. Elsie, President Taylor's daughter, who presided over the White House until her father's death, had a splendid white owl.

Miss Cleveland's pet while at White House was a beautiful rose which she found in the conservatory and which now bears her name.

An eagle occupied a cage at the mansion for a part of President Polk's term, a gift from a political admirer, and the noble bird was often fed by Mrs. Polk.

Mrs. Jackson never presided at the White House, but a large black and white coon that had been caught when young and trained by one of her faithful slaves had the run of the household.—N. Y. Graphic.

The Limit of a Horse's Speed.

Professor Brewer said, in a recent speech before the National Academy of Science: The English thoroughbred is a finished breed, and it has undoubtedly arrived at the summit of its excellence. There has been practically no new blood in this breed since 1700. This breed has been finished and completed in two senses. First, as to its gaits, for speed, and, secondly, as to its speed, in which the limit has been undoubtedly reached. We have faster horses than our grandfathers, but it is not likely that our grandchildren will have a faster breed than we have now.

In the case of trotters there has been a steady increase of speed. The fastest record is 2:06¼. Less than a dozen horses have ever trotted in less than 2:10.

The best record in running was made in Louisville the time being 1:39½.

The speaker showed a table, on which were the number of horses in the last few years which had made a record within two seconds of this time.

The nearest that any horse has come to this record is 1:40, which was done last week. A very large number of horses have made their record but once. There are many that have made at fast time as those that have records, but are not winning the race they get on record. This record as it now stands may be lowered. When I said that speed had reached its maximum I didn't think but that better time would be made. I think about 1:39 will be the speed of runners. Hereafter breeders will be expected to keep up this high standard of excellence, rather than to making better time. I believe the thoroughbred has finished his evolution.—Washington Star.

The Heroes Are Not All Dead.

It is generally believed in these prosaic days that heroism and chivalry are dead, that the material of which martyrs were made has all been exhausted, and that men are now controlled almost entirely by selfish motives.

This is the common talk of the day—we hear it on the street corners and read it in our newspapers and novels; in fact we can not go anywhere without hearing some cynical expression of disbelief in the nobility of human nature.

We do not believe that the heroes are all dead. We do not believe that James Givens who died the other day, was the last of his race. This man, Givens, was a common deck hand on the ill-fated steamer John H. Hanna. When the pilot house was on fire, the pilot unable to stand the heat of the flames, abandoned his post. At this supreme moment Givens took his place, and steered the vessel to the bank at the cost of his life.

This humble deck hand had no special incentive to urge him on. He did not rush to his death to save wife, children or sweetheart. He was simply a poor, ignorant fellow who loved his kind, and his great heart would not allow him to seek his own safety when he saw the lives of hundreds in danger. Blinded by the flame and smoke, he held on until the boat struck the shore. He was willing to die in order that others might live.

From time to time we hear of such men as Givens, and they will be heard from again. God will not let such heroes perish entirely from the face of the earth. Their dying example does like heroic lights, and when they lie down their lives for their fellows there will always be others to take their places. Men are not all selfish and heartless. In the busiest walks of life we have our "Chimes" Gordons in the middle classes our Stanleys, and among the humble poor such men as James Givens, the deck hand of the steamer Hanna. While these natures are on every lip it will not do to say that our heroes are all dead.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Southern Immigration Convention has adopted resolutions requesting the Legislature of North and South States to take co-operative measures in the general plan to induce immigration. Onward. The rule of immigration Westward is shifting and the South is the coming great section of the country.

We have greater natural advantages than any other portion of the continent. Time will be richer, our mines inexhaustible. Our climate for salubrity is unequaled; our scenery is picturesque, and, political falsehoods to the contrary notwithstanding, our people are among the most genial, generous, hospitable and law abiding to be found on the globe.

All the South lacks is capital and population to develop her natural resources to make her commercially, socially and intellectually what she is naturally—the greatest portion of our country.

To this end the Southern Interstate Immigration Bureau has been established by the Montgomery Convention. It asks the aid of the Legislatures of the States to be benefited.

The Legislature of West Virginia should not and will examine into the matter carefully. West Virginia is probably the richest in natural advantages of all the southern States, and has most to gain by increasing capital, population and the other advantages proposed by the Montgomery Convention; when proceedings are commenced to call attention of each individual member of the next Legislature.—Register.

An Odd Postal Regulation.

It is rather an odd thing that if you paste a printed slip on a postal card the Government will charge the receiver letter postage, while if the same matter is printed directly on the card nothing extra is demanded. The same slip which if pasted on a postal card would be charged extra for, may be put into an unsealed envelope and it will then go at printed matter rates, or the whole paper from which the clipping is taken may be sent, containing the article marked, at so much less rate than the Government would charge for the same article attached to the card. Thus, the Government would rather carry four ounces for a cent than the four-fifths of an ounce for the same money.—Detroit Free Press.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo } ss.
Lucas County, } ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. '86.

A. W. GLEASON,
[SEAL] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

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REPEATING RIFLES,
SINGLE SHOT RIFLES, RELOADING TOOLS
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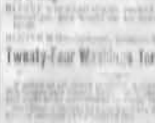
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BLUINE MFG'G CO., Bedford, Mass.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. E. F. Beard, Editor. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1889. Terms of Subscription. No. 26.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, R. V. Hill.
Deputy Sheriff.
Clerk of Cir. & Co. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct., { C. B. Beard, Pres't. / R. P. Hannah. / C. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W.Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

C. F. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STOVER,
Attorney-at-Law.
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. BUCKER,
Atty-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. BEE,
Atty.-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Courts of Pocahontas county.

F. J. HYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Dr. J. H. WEYBOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County at any Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

Dr. S. P. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Distinguished Business Educator

The Rosary of My Years.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Some reckon their age by years,
Some measure their life by art,
But some tell their days by the flow of their tears,
And their life by the beats of their hearts.

The dials of earth may show
The length, not the depth, of years;
Few or many may come, few or many may go,
But our time is best measured by tears.

Ah! not by the silver gray
That creeps through the sunny hair,
And not by the seams we pass on our way—
And not by the furrows the finger of care

On forehead and face have made,
Not so do we count our years;
Not by the sun of the earth—but the shade
Of our souls—and the fall of our tears.

For the young are oftimes old,
Though their brow be bright and fair;
While their blood beats warm their hearts lie cold—
O'er them the spring time—but winter is there—

And the old are oftimes young,
When their hair is thin and white,
And they sing in age as in youth they sung,
And they laugh, for their cross was light.

But bead by bead I tell
The rosary of my years,
From a cross to a crown they lead—'tis well!
And they are blessed with a blessing of tears.

Better a day of strife
Than a century of sleep;
Give me instead of a long stream of life
The tempest and tears of the deep.

A thousand joys may foam
On the billows of all the years,
But never the foam brings the brave back home—
It reaches the heaven through tears.

A Reeling.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Little Levels, held Thursday, Dec. 20th, 1888, Isaac McNeel being made Chairman, and W. H. Overholt, Secretary. A committee of three being appointed, consisting of C. J. Snalling, Dr. J. A. Lane and W. H. Overholt to draft resolutions expressive of the objects of this meeting. The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That as citizens of the Little Levels we are proud of the name and character which our people have acquired as a community, as a temperate peaceful and law abiding people. That we recognize that the prosperity which has been vouchsafed, our community has been the result of good morals and good conduct of our people under the blessing of God. Therefore, desiring to preserve unimpaired the blessings we have so long enjoyed, and learning that there is no effort being made by persons who in disregard and open violation of our laws would introduce into our midst for sale and barter intoxicating drinks, in disregard of every interest which is dear to the citizens of this community.

Resolved—That we desire to express publicly our indignation at the promoters and abettors of such an enterprise and earnestly request the co-operation of every good citizen in an effort to maintain the laws in their spirit as well as letter and to bring to punishment any one who would attempt to destroy the peace, prosperity and happiness of our people by selling intoxicating drinks in to our midst.

Resolved—That we urge upon all persons who may be in any way connected with this nefarious business the wisdom and necessity of abandoning it at once. We entreat them by all that may yet remain sacred to them. In the name of our homes, our wives, our children. In the name of our young men who are the light of our eyes and the hope of our country, as well as the pride and support of our age, contaminate them not with your foul and unholy business. Desist now from efforts which if successful can only involve you with others in ruin for be sure as God lives your sin will find you out.

Resolved—That we warn all persons against engaging in anyway in the sale or distribution of ardent spirits in our community and earnestly pledge our united support to every lawful effort which may be made to wipe out this foul blot upon the good name of our citizens and in opposition to those who in disregard of the spirit of the law and the known sentiments of every large majority of the citizens of this community, would introduce spirituous liquors in our midst; we will stand for our homes our families our good names our property, and we warn them that we will find means to enforce our wishes, and in self defense use such means as God has given us to eradicate this evil.

Resolved—That after obtaining the signatures of the citizens of this community to these resolutions, that two copies of the same be posted at suitable places, and that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Pocahontas TIMES with a request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ISAAC McNEEL, Chairman.
W. H. OVERHOLT, Secretary

A Letter to the Public

To the Public I would like to say that my school has already succeeded beyond anything that I expected. Despite the most excellent Public school with its highly accomplished and energetic faculty my school has grown until now it numbers 30 on roll. I still appeal to the citizens of Pocahontas and adjoining counties for help in building up a school for them. No enterprise of any consequence is without opposition. Therefore, with brave heart, Rasel purpose, our help, and a firm trust in God I may make my coming a thing for a success. Last week appeared in The TIMES a program of an entertainment given by my girls and boys 24th Dec. The pith and humor were only to illustrate the frivolous side of life and the seriousness of the approaching season; while the more solid and serious parts were to characterize the thoughts which should sometimes enter the deepest recess of every heart.

I am well aware that much has been said about the entertainment and against it. So that as it may, one thing is true, I have given it twice before in different sections of counties and before intelligent people, and nothing of fault was ever said of it before. It is reported now that Rev. Mr. Hydenstricker stopped his children from my school because of the grand failure of the entertainment. I will give you the direct language of Mr. Hydenstricker as to myself. "Miss George, owing to some change to be made in the school over here, and because they lose so many recitations while attending your school. I will not send them any more, not that I have any objections to your teaching." Mr. Hydenstricker's children only took Latin from me and were necessarily absent a while from the school. He also told me that he had heard no one object to my teaching. And in the course of conversation he told me that he was as much my friend as ever.

I am fully satisfied that the entertainment was all that it promised to be and that nothing of sin was committed, as some say. I wish my neighbor ask at will and earnestly trust that the efficient faculty may flourish in patient and genial thorough pr ectation and to their care the li is indeed a responsible position to be master of a school. Hoping to receive your aid I am yours fraternally,

O. H. SHEARER.
Principal H. T. School.

Letter to Sweet Home.

Academy, W. Va.,
Jan. 8th, 1889.

ED. TIMES: I venture this letter (if you will allow the space it will occupy) not for the sake of notoriety, nor to see my name in print, but with the hope that it may be of some interest to your readers, and thereby cause better writers to contribute of their views and opinions on matters more interesting, and that will add subscribers to your paper. It appears to me that our business men, in fact all our citizens should give your paper every available aid, both by patronizing it and by contributing to its columns. Our people lack neither the intelligence nor the time necessary to furnish you one page of good readable matter each week. Some two years ago Col. Gatewood, of Big Spring contributed a very interesting article on the subject of silos and Ensilage. I would suggest to the Col. that another article on the same subject would be in order, as with two years experience he could give us facts demonstrated.

Oh, I am now very much interested in the subject of polled vs horned cattle, with my mind fully made up in favor of the former. I think there can be no question of doubt that horns will have to go; but the process of change will of necessity be slow. Every reason demands their expulsion, with none for retaining them, viz: safety to mankind as well as to the brutes themselves, comfort to the cattle and their owners in pens, barns and especially in shipping; by not being afraid of each other they will fatten faster, grow animals become like calves, lie down close together, will eat together and as many water from the same trough as can get to it.

The most human way to get rid of horns is to breed them off, and there are several species of hornless cattle that are very fine. I believe the polled Angus to be as fine a breed animal as the Durham or Hereford and quite as good or better for milk, and much hardier than either; especially adapted to our mountain ranges.

But for me I cannot wait for the slow process of breeding off the horns, so I have already dehorned 10 cows and a three year old bull about two months ago.

They are now well over it, and are really improved in appearance. I shall finish up my cows and yearlings about the 1st of April, as soon as head breaks those already dehorned. I shall close by saying that on a trip last spring to and through Kansas I knew a great many dehorned cattle of all ages, and met with a gentleman in variety and stock raiser who was a Pocahontas boy—Dick Robinson, son of Jack Robinson, dec'd. He emigrated to Kan. directly after the war, and has been in the cattle raising business for a length of time. From him I learned the process, and I am indebted to him for his interest in my welfare while in his guard.

Respectfully,
F. A. BARTON.

Duty to Yourself.

For the Times.

Rely on yourself, and do not be satisfied with following the lesser tracks of others. Strive on new paths. Aim at higher attainments.

Only the individuals are satisfied with walking in the steps of others.

On early education, depends the intellectual efforts of children.

Take the child that is surrounded with everything that the young heart desires, and there is nothing left for the exercise of its own powers; nothing to expand the mind, and they never acquire that strength of mind which is necessary for extensive usefulness.

On the other hand take the child that has no luxuries. Give him a few articles and he will add others by his own invention.

The child derives his highest pleasure from doing something for himself—not the forcing of self consciousness, with the first feelings of reason and imagination. The heart and moral affections must be cultivated, as well as the intellect, to form a noble character. Man is the maker of his own mind. God has so constituted the human intellect that it can only grow by its own action. So the childish intellect rises by its own efforts, and becomes an ornament to society, and and a blessing to the world.

NELLIE F. CLARK,
Academy, W. Va.

Beecher's Advice.

Henry Ward Beecher in one of his latest sermons said: "To all the young that are coming into the church I say be young; be gay, be hopeful, be merciful. If God has given you a sparkling disposition, thank God and cultivate it. While it may not be the object of your life to have the joy that comes from these qualities, it is the privilege of your life to perform all your duties under its influence, and they can be performed in no other way as well. The world needs just such a development of Christianity. The world is full of sorrow it needs cheer. It is full of despondency; it needs hope. It is full of cowardice; it needs courage. It can rule in piety, it wants a healthful atmosphere, sweet and balmy and radiant. It wants a singing Christianity. It wants the messenger of Christ to be a light-bearer, and we wish him the right to make a dark lantern, to go home and open the light to himself and family alone. They that carry a burden-some, a woe-smitten face, dishonor God. It is contrary to his word. It is saying sublimely to the world that all hope, all the promise of the divine presence, all the love which is poured like an ointment about about us every day from the bosom of Jesus Christ, is false and wrong. The man that carries a doubting, weary, unbelieving countenance contemplates the religion of Jesus Christ."

Gentleman's Fix-ens.

Foreman (great daily)—"There's an order from down stairs to print a cut of Hill'kiss, the People's candidate for Mayor. We haven't any cuts of him.

A his Editor—"How much did he put for it?"

"Five dollars."

"Only $5. Scratch a head on Lydia Pinkham and run that. She's Philadelphia, forward.

A man in a Western town hauled 300 cart loads of dirt in one month, and the hauling alone purchased in an "800 wrecker of real estate for the month."

Pocahontas Times.

LOURY & MOORE,
PUBLISHERS.

P. J. MOORE, Jr., Ed.

Entered at the Post office at Hunters-ville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	1/4 c.
One inch	$ 1 00	$ 1 50	$ 2 50	$ 5 00
Two in.	1 50	2 50	4 50	10 00
Three in.	2 00	3 00	6 00	15 00
Half col.	3 00	4 50	8 00	30 00
One col.	5 00	8 00	14 00	50 00

Reading notices, 10 cents per line. Yearly Rates, twenty-five cents per inch extra. Yearly advertisements, one inch, $10 00; two inches, $18 00; three inches, $25 00; four inches, $30 00; one column, $50 00.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 1 yr., $1 00 in advance; after 3 months, $1 50; after 12 months, $2 00. These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Jan. 17, 1889.

From The Capital City.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—To-day has been a lively day among the candidates for positions in the coming session of the W. Va. Legislature. Men of note from all parts of the mountain state graced the streets of this city to-day, coming principally to see how "the ball" would open up. Among those present were Judge Campbell, of Monroe, also, Jno. L. Kenna, Judge Fleming, Jno. D. Alderson, Esq., Enoch B. Lewis and many others who have figured prominently in West Virginia politics, together with numerous applicants for position, clerks, etc.

At 2 p. m. the Democrats held rather a conference, but did not go into a caucus until 8 p.m. Everything worked nicely and nominations were made for the various positions to be filled in connection with the convening of the House. Jos. J. Wood, Esq., from Ohio was elected Speaker of the House over Hon. Jos. Spaid, of Hardy. J. N. Hamilton, Esq., was elected Chief Clerk over Col. J. B. Peyton, of Wheeling; W. S. Gibbs, of Kenna, was elected Sergeant-at-Arms over those other gentlemen.

Everything passed off as smoothly as could be in the Democratic House, but when we turn to the Republican Senate we find much discussion upon various points and up to this writing they have not brought out a name for the Pres. of that body, and as to his matters will turn out with the remains to be seen.

The Legislature will convene at 12 m., to-morrow. The Democrats will organize the House and it is probable that Col. Carr, the Union Labor Legislator may get the Presidency of the Senate since harmony doesn't reign in the Republican camps. The committees and committee clerks will be appointed Thursday morning.

Jan. 9.—The full Democratic ticket was elected in the house to-day all by a majority of four.

The Senate stands 17 Dem., 13 Rep. and one Union Labor, (E. B. Carr). The Democrats nominated Mr. Carr for the Presidency of that body, and it has been balloted up all day on the Presidency, each Labor standing a tie. So every thing is at a stand still and the two are cogressed.

No business of importance was transacted in the House to-day.

W.

The Legislature

The West Virginia Legislature met in Charleston on Jany. 9th. The House organized with but little friction, selecting Hon. J. J. Wood, of Ohio County, Speaker, J. H. Hamilton, of Calhoun County, Clerk and W. B. Gibbs of Roane County, Sergeant-at-arms.

The law in the matter ended and from present indications may stay settled for some time. The republicans in the Senate seem determined that no organization of that body shall be affected, so from day to day the honorable senators belong for Freedom, all to no purpose except that the fun is being had at the expense of the State, to the tune of about $500 a day.

The democrats first cast their votes for Col. Robt. Carr, of Kanawha County, but after several ballots had been cast they agreed to support anyone the republicans might designate, rather than tie up business by a continued dead lock. No secret, however, had the democrats gone over to the republican candidate than the republicans deserted him and scattered their vote in such a way as to make an election impossible.

What they hope to gain by this manner of conduct is not evident, unless it is that they hope by this means to prevent an investigation by the Legislature of the alleged election frauds, fearing such investigation might unearth things they prefer should remain buried.

There is certainly no excuse for such conduct, and it by no means argues well for those who indulge in it.

A Man and His Work.

Napoleon used to say that it did not matter what a man's trade was —if he was the best workman in his line he was a very superior man, deserving as much honor as anyone in the empire.

Young men just starting in life with a prejudice against manual labor would do well to get this idea into their heads. When a man is determined to do his best work he will improve his methods, and his increasing brain power and skill will be so apparent that the lowest honest occupation will be ennobled, and the toiler will have the respect of all good men.

We have in our mind as we write a man who might easily have made a reputation in literature, journalism or law, but he deliberately chose the occupation of a canvasser for a large publishing house. He knew that his education, abilities and tastes fitted him for a high place in some learned profession, but he was also conscious of the fact that he was born with a certain tact and magnetism which never failed to win men and bend them to his will. He was poor and wanted money—plenty of it, and quick returns for his work. He found that the prejudice against canvassing was so great that heavy commissions were offered to first-class men. So he made a contract with the publishing house, not to sell books, but to secure subscriptions for something in the art line. In fifteen years he accumulated a fortune. Last year his commissions amounted to $17,000, and he has several times received a salary of $10,000 a year. This man feels a pride in his work. He knew that the only way to make his occupation pleasant and profitable was to go to the very top, and he went there. Men joke and sneer when they speak of book agents canvassers, but they become very thoughtful when this master of his business takes them in hand. They recognize in him great talent, an earnest purpose, and all the points that make a gentleman.

Now, there are hundreds of other occupations less popular, and inviting more distasteful work than this business of canvassing, that can be elevated and made remunerative by the right men. When we say right men we mean men who will train every brain cell in their heads and every nerve and muscle in their bodies to aid them in doing absolutely perfect work.

Does all this require an exceptionally gifted person? By no means. It is utterly impossible to work intelligently with one's powers concentrated upon a definite object without achieving a marked degree of success, and the average man will find that this constant application and concentration will take the place of genius. The farmer, mechanic or clerk who will train himself mentally and physically for the best work that is possible in his field may make more or less than the canvasser whose story we have told for their encouragement, but one thing is certain—their measure of success and the development of their faculties will win admiring recognition, and they will take their place among the superior men of the community in which they live. There is more in the man than there is in the occupation.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Hand's Sarsaparilla Calendar for 1889 is one of the neatest and prettiest we have seen. If the medicine is half so good it is well worth taking.

The Baltimore Sun says: "The Senate tariff bill has been getting along swimmingly until now by deferring consideration of items upon which the Republican Senators are not well agreed. Strange to say, sugar is the cause of most of the bitterness that is said to exist. Senators Plumb, Ingalls and Stanford oppose the proposal to cut down the duty on sugar 50 per cent. This opposition might be met by a bounty of 1 cent per pound on all sugar produced in Kansas and elsewhere in this country, but a bounty, too, might develop opposition. There are other features of the bill that are not wholly satisfactory. For a bill that is not to pass it has a great deal of work upon it. A worse tariff bill has never been proposed. No pretense is made now of protecting labor, the object is to "check imports."

Minister Pierpe expects to return to the U. S. by March 4th, so that President Harrison can send a new minister to England without delay.

The County Commissioners of Kanawha county have torn down their old Court House, which they will replace by a new one costing over $100,000.

The Dellinator for February lately received is unusually good. This periodical is a general favorite with the ladies, and is well worth all it costs. Published by the Butterick Publishing Co., New York.

If the Legislature is as long about electing a United States Senator as it is organizing, there is danger of Kenna's term expiring before a successor is chosen.

The "kicking" element of the last Legislature seems to have fallen into line very gratefully. The trouble is now on the other side of the house.

A very destructive cyclone swept over the country last week; paying special attention to portions of Pennsylvania. Great damage was done to property and many lives lost at both Pittsburg and Reading.

President-elect Harrison has been persuaded to go this fall with Gen. Blaine—he will tender him the Secretaryship of State, provided a solemn promise is made by brother Blaine that he will not take it.—Charleston Star.

Justice Barrett, of New York, has decided that by entering the sugar trust the South River Sugar Refining Company has violated its charter and forfeited its right to corporate existence. A righteous decision.

Nothing remains of the famous English settlement of Jamestown, Va., begun in 1607, save the ruins of a church tower, and this is crumbling year by year. Two more have crushed the monumental slabs in the church yard, and thus one of the few localities recalling the first years of American history is slowly losing its distinctive feature.

DEAF?

BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE SICK HEAD ACHE

INVENTION

Announcement.

To the citizens, within a radius of

20 MILES OR MORE FROM DUNMORE, W. VA:

Usually Kept in a Country Store, and are anxious to convert them into CASH or exchange for Wool, Ginseng, Beeswax, Corn, Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, GOLD, SILVER and

"GREENBAX,"

OUR TREASURY

Again we ask you for your undivided support in this campaign.

WM. H. CACKLEY & CO.

—L. M. McClintic made a call to Fort Ga., Va., this week.

—A. W. Moore, Esq., was in town Tuesday.

—Constable Jno. H. Bozzell was down at Hillsboro this week on official business.

—S. B. Moorman, J. K. Gay, of Ellray were in Monterville Wednesday.

—Mrs. J. T. [illegible] of Mill Point was at the Huntersville Hotel Saturday.

—Call at Jacob Bones, if you want cheap goods.—See Ads.

—Guy Stevens, who has been in Nebraska for some time, came home this week.

—J. W. Milligan and family are for the present stopping with H. M. Lockridge, Esq., on Knapp's creek.

—We are glad to learn that Quincy W. Pauge is improving, and is now thought to be out of immediate danger.

—Those who send contributions to the Era do well please do not later than by Monday's mail. It sometimes puts us to to little inconvenience to have them later.

—Geo. W. Wagner took charge of Hotel Pocahontas the 7th inst. Mr. Wagner is a clever gentleman and good and will no doubt take a liberal patronage.

—Mr. Larry Lockridge, who has been stopping for some time at Hotel Pocahontas, has taken up quarters at the residence of Mark Sharp, H. M. Lockridge, but, as we presume not to put his name in the paper, we are unable to make mention of the fact.

—Judge Shrader held his first Court at this place last Thursday and will hold his next term beginning on the 28th. Between the County Court and the District Court Huntersville is well supplied with Courts.

—The January number of Babyhood, lately received, is fully up to past issues. This is a most interesting and instructive magazine. No mother should be without it. Published by Babyhood Pub. Co. 5 Beekman St., N. Y.

—Mrs. Wm. L. Brown and Mrs. J. H. Patterson of Green Bank were down a few days ago to see their brother Jno. B. Sharp, who is quite ill at the Huntersville Hotel.

—The account of the meeting of the Citizens at Hillsboro which appears on the first page of this issue, was signed by nearly nine of the citizens of that vicinity, but to save space we omitted all but the Chairman and Secretary.

—P. Lee Deere, Esq., was in town yesterday. He informed us that he would start back to Duluth Minn. this week. The Northwest seems to have good hold and he has no notion of leaving that section soon.

—Mr. H. A. Lockridge, who has been so severely afflicted with rheumatism for some months, is now able to walk about on crutches. He was allowed to eat dinner for the first time since his illness.

—Jno. H. Doyle is actively engaged in remodeling the ice house at the Huntersville Hotel. The ice crop just now is not very promising, but, if he should succeed in filling his new house, there will be no lack of the cooling substance at his Hotel next summer.

—We are in receipt of the Quarterly Review, published by J. P. Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell wants to be remembered to all his friends in this section, and we hope he will receive a liberal patronage.

—On the first page of this issue appears an interesting letter from P. A. Bennick, Esq., of Academy. We hope that many of our readers will respond to the suggestion of Mr. Bennick by writing us an occasional letter on some timely topic. Two contributions for subs for from Col. Gatewood would be very acceptable, and Mr. Bennick must not make this his last.

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—The weather mixed with mud. Every thing looks like spring. The birds are singing, and the bees flying.

Mr. J. B. White, begins his subscription school, at this place today.

But little of interest in this neighborhood.

Cattle are wintering well, and consuming a small amount of feed.

Robt. McClaughlin is now thought to be out of danger, and will soon be himself again if he doesn't take a relapse. The child is also doing well.

Jan. 13th. TOM SAWYER.

Ellray Mill

Jos. Gilkeson, who has been dangerously ill for some time, is better.

A. Patterson Pumphrey last week for Indiana on a visit to relatives.

Geo. Fisher, of Nebo, is visiting friends and settling up some business in this neighborhood; he has sold his land on Buck's mountain to Mrs. Mary E. Lange.

Isaac Sharps is getting out a few lot of cherry lumber at this place. Gay and Moore are also getting out a nice lot of cherry at their mill on Arnold fork of Elk.

Esq. Barlow is full of business although merchants and late sheriffs, as well as other are filling up the docket.

Your editorial of last week on changing the name of the State meets with hearty endorsement on the part of the people of this locality. We don't want to be compelled to know a house, or ship saying "West Virginia Hills."

X.

FOR SALE.—Call on E. T. Wyatt, at this place if you want a first class Winchester rifle and reloading tools for $11.00 cash.

NOTICE.

A reward of $10 will be paid to any one who may give information leading to the recovery of any of our tools, etc. that have been stolen from the hands or along the railroad.

ST. LAWRENCE BOOM & MFG. CO.
Dunmore, W. Va.
jan 11 4t

The County Court.

The Court met, pursuant to adjournment, last Friday morning, and proceeded to sitting until Saturday afternoon. The time was occupied principally in making settlements with the present sheriff and his immediate predecessor, and in deciding who shall fill that office for the next term.

The Court at last declared the office vacant and appointed Jno. W. Calhoun to act for the term of two years, beginning Jany. 1, 1886.

Mr. Calhoun, however, declined to accept the office, and the Court proceeded to appoint I. B. Moore.

Mr. Moore not being present at the time, it is not known whether he will accept, as the matter is not set fled beyond a doubt yet.

The Court adjourned to meet on Monday, Jany. 21, at which time Mr. Moore will either qualify or resign and give some one else the opportunity to decline the honor.

If the office is to fall into the hands of anyone who was not regularly elected, we don't think it could be placed in charge of a better or more deserving man than I. B. Moore. He is qualified to do the work in an acceptable manner, and we feel sure he would make a good officer.

It is, of course, to be regretted that the office could not be filled by the one chosen at the polls by so handsome a majority.

A Family of Luminaries.

On Glade mountain, this State resides the most peculiar family in the county. It is a family of coincidences. The father and mother were married on the 7th day of October, they have had nine children, all of whom were born on the 14th of October, five of the children are dead, and all of them owned to breathe on the 14th day of October. The name of the head of the family is Joshua Pennkin. He says that he was a confederate soldier, that he was captured twice by the Yankees, and that he had two brothers in the war, and that all four of the misfortunes or misfortunes of war occurred on the memorable 14th of October. To the neighborhood the Franklin family is regarded with superstition and not a few men living can be prevailed upon to stay either in the house or on the premises on either day or night of the 14th of October.—Fayette Democrat.

The Scientific American has long held the first rank among the leading publications devoted to the interests of science, inventions, mechanics, chemistry, inventions, and manufactures. No one who would keep informed with the rapid advancement along these lines can dispense with it. Munn & Co., 261 Broadway, New York. Price, $3.00 a year. Copies of the paper may be seen at this office, and subscriptions received.

Simmons Liver Regulator produces an unpleasant effect upon the stomach no matter how long it is taken. A little taken at night insures refreshing sleep and a natural evacuation of the bowels. A little taken in the morning sharpens the appetite, cleanses the stomach and sweetens the breath.

"I never recommend a medicine unless I know it to be good. In a ministry of twenty-six years I have tested the merit of such a medicine, and when I found it I recommended it."—Rev. Jos. J. G. Pryor, Chaplain Texas Penitentiary, Huntsville, Tex.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS

Those who take an agency for a reliable enterprising house, learn their business and stick to it, "get on" in the world. People who have any idea of engaging in any canvassing business will do well to write to Joseph Bruce & Co., Portland, Maine—the great seed and general publishers. They offer the most exceptional advantages to those who are sufficiently enterprising to be willing to make a push in order to better their condition. It costs nothing to try. Women make successful canvassers as well as men. Full particulars will be sent to those who address the firm their full address is given above.

The West Virginia Freeman, Prohibition organ published at Parkersburg, has suspended publication.

LESS THAN ONE CENT A DAY

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND PAGES

FREE! FREE! FREE!

Dobbins' Electric Soap

THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD.

It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.

READ THIS TWICE

Beware of Imitations.

Dobbins' Electric Soap.

CONSTIPATION

Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Bad Breath, etc.

Take only the Genuine.

—JACOB BONER—

CHEAPEST STORE

IN THE GREAT MOUNTAIN COUNTY, and the FIRST store

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

IF YOU WANT

Letter Heads,

Envelopes,

Business Cards,

Official Blanks,

Posters,

or

Anything

In That Line,

REMEMBER

AT

THE TIMES Office

They will be prepared

as

Lowest Rates,

and of

Best Style

and

QUALITY.

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Pocahontas Times.

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PROPRIETORS

C. P. MOORE, Editor.

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Hunterville, W. Va.

Jan. 17, 1889.

THE COST OF WAR.

A Washington correspondent has been comparing the statistics of the loss by death of Union soldiers during the rebellion, with the mortality of other wars. Reports show that the northern and southern armies met in more than 2,000 skirmishes and battles. In 148 of these conflicts the loss on the Federal side was more than 300 men, and in at least 10 battles more than 10,000 men were reported lost on each side. The appended table shows that the combined losses of the Federal and Confederate forces, in killed, wounded and missing, in the following engagements were: Shiloh, 24,000; Antietam, 38,000; Stone river, 34,000; Chancellorsville, 28,000; Gettysburg, 54,000; Chickamauga, 33,000; McClellan's peninsular campaign, 180,000, and Sherman's campaign, 125,000.

Waterloo was one of the most desperate and bloody fields chronicled in European history, and yet Wellington's casualties were less than 12 per cent., his losses being 4,272 killed and 556 wounded out of over 140,000 men, while at Shiloh one side lost in killed and wounded 9,750 out of 34,000, while their opponents report their killed and wounded at 9,616, making the casualties about 30 per cent. At the great battle of Wagram Napoleon lost but about 5 per cent. At Wurtzburg the French lost but 3 1/2 per cent., and yet the army gave up the field and retreated to the Rhine. At Hanau Marshal Saxe lost but 2 1/2 per cent. At Zurich Massena lost but 6 per cent. At Lagris Frederick lost but 6 1/2 per cent. At Italy again Bartlemough lost but 10 per cent., and at Hamilies the same intrepid commander lost but 6 per cent. At Contras Henry of Navarre was reported as cut to pieces, yet his loss was less than 10 per cent. At Lodi Napoleon lost 1 1/4 per cent. At Valmy Frederick William lost but 3 per cent., and at the great battles of Marengo and Austerlitz, engagements as they were, Napoleon lost an average of less than 14 1/2 per cent.

At Magenta and Solferino, in 1859, the average loss of both armies was less than 9 per cent. At Koniggratz, in 1866, it was 6 per cent. At Worth, Spicheren, Mars la Tour, Gravelotte and Sedan, in 1870, the average loss was 12 per cent., while at Gen. Moreau lost but 1 per cent., and the Archduke John lost but 7 per cent in killed and wounded. Americans would scarcely call this a busy skirmish. At Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, the loss frequently reached and sometimes exceeded 25 per cent. Official statistics show that of the 3,000,000 men enlisted, there were killed in battle, 11,537; died of wounds, 49,205; died of disease, 199,210; died of unknown causes, 25,183; total, 303,343. This includes only those whose death while in the army had been actually proved. To this number should be added, first 30,000 men who are known to have died while in the hands of the enemy as prisoners of war, and many others in the same manner whose deaths are unrecorded; second, a fair percentage of the 205,795 men who are put down on the official reports as deserters and missing in action, for thinks who participated in the war know that men frequently disappeared who, it was certain had not deserted, yet could not be otherwise officially accounted for; third, thousands who are buried in private cemeteries all over the north, who died while home on furlough. The nation's dead are buried in seventy-three national cemeteries, of which only twelve are in the northern states.

The proportion of deaths from all causes in the troops of each state was as follows: Maine, 1 in 7; New Hampshire, 1 in 7; Vermont, 1 in 6; Massachusetts, 1 in 9; Rhode Island, 1 in 11; Connecticut, 1 in 10; New York, 1 in 12; New Jersey, 1 in 12; Pennsylvania, 1in 13; Delaware, 1 in 20; Maryland, 1 in 20; Ohio, 1 in 9; Indiana, 1 in 8; Illinois, 1 in 7; Michigan 1 in 6; Wisconsin, 1 in 7; Minnesota, 1 in 8; Iowa, 1 in 5 (nearly 6); Kansas, 1 in 5; California, 1 in 20; West Virginia, 1 in 9; Kentucky, 1 in 19; Missouri, 1 in 9. —Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Eating by the Alphabet.

"Have you got anything here beginning with 'k' that's good to eat?" inquired a new customer in a well-known local dyspepsy market last Tuesday. "How will pickled kidneys answer?" replied the clerk, after a moment's thought. "First rate. Give me a dozen cans. The kitten's life is saved," exclaimed the strange patron with enthusiasm. "I told my wife," he continued, "that if I failed to send home a kangaroo, dead or alive, before 2 o'clock I should expect to find the kitten served up for supper in the latest Chinese style. But your happy thought saved her. You see we all got tired of eating the same things day after day, and so last month we agreed that during December we would begin and eat up (or rather down) the alphabet, taking one letter a day, with bread, potatoes, tea and coffee thrown in as staples. So December 1 we inaugurated the dietary system with a bill of fare consisting of apples in many forms, apricots pickled, asparagus, almonds, and the staples. The next day's menu was beef, beets, beans, biscuits, buttermilk, bacon, and bun-bons. The following day we feasted on chicken, codfish balls, clams, celery, cucumbers (fifty cents each), crabs, cheese, cake, crackers, crullers, carrots, canned currants, canned cherries, citrons, cider, catsup and candy. And so it has gone on. The fifth day would have been a fast day had it not been for eggs, but we made an Easter of it. Yesterday we dined, breakfasted and supped chiefly on jellies. To-day your kidney suggestion saves us from starvation, while to-morrow we will grow fat on liver, lamb, lobster, lettuce, etc. A queer thing about our new food departure is the number of things it has led us to put in our mouths which we never thought of before."—Buffalo Express.

Charles Sumner and His Friends.

Sumner was very careful of the feelings of his personal friends, many of whom disagreed emphatically with him on political subjects. But of those were not of the same party with himself some were not of the same wing of the party. After President Grant and his cabinet became estranged from the senator, certain of his friends failed to follow him. Among them was the journalist, Maj. Ben. Perley Poore, who, in his letters and telegrams, took strong ground for the president and against the senator. The contest at the time was exceedingly bitter, and "Perley's" dispatches reflected the degree of acerbity felt by the president's friends.

Sumner's friends were inclined to take issue with the journalists, holding that the tone of his letters was incompatible with his personal relations toward the senator and brought them to Sumner's attention. He would hear just enough of them to know what was being spoken of, and then, if the paper had been handed him, would throw it into the waste basket, exclaiming "I like him too well to read his letters." He was once asked, "How can you like him when he speaks of you in such terms?" and his reply was: "I like the person, not the writer; I do my duty as I see it; let him do his as he sees it. Why should we quarrel?"—Arnold Burges Johnson, in the Cosmopolitan.

Henry Watterson's Father.

One of the pleasant old young men of Washington says the New York Tribune, is the Hon. Harvey M. Watterson. Imagine to yourself a tall and slightly-built man, with a large head of gray hair, a white beard falling over his chest, and a pair of the brightest and kindest blue eyes you will find anywhere. Imagine this man to be seventy-five years old, but at the same time to move about with as firm a step as though he was but thirty-five. Listen to his voice, and it comes forth in strong chest tones. Talk to him and he will tell you that he feels younger as the years grow older and that he hopes to last for many years yet.

Said Mr. Watterson once to me in response to a question:

The first sign of a man's failing faculties is seen in his voice. I can go on the street and speak in such tones as can be heard 200 yards away. I spend my winters in Washington and my summers in Louisville, and while there I look over the exchanges in the newspaper office and scan about fifty papers a day. I am glad that I am alive and I feel that my good health at this age is due to temperance and in not allowing myself to be worried about anything. I am very careful of my eating and I have not had three unhappy hours from worry in my whole life. When I have stubbed my toe I have not cursed the universe because of my carelessness, but thanked the Lord I did not break my neck."

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Pocahontas Times.

EDWY A. MOORE, EDITOR.

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Jan. 17, 1883.

THE COST OF WAR.

A Washington correspondent has been comparing the statistics of the loss by death of Union soldiers during the rebellion, with the mortality of other wars. Reports show that the northern and southern armies met in more than 2,000 skirmishes and battles. In 148 of these conflicts the loss on the Federal side was more than 500 men, and in at least 70 battles more than 10,000 men were reported hors de combat. The appended table shows that the combined losses of the Federal and Confederate forces, in killed, wounded and missing, in the following engagements were: Shiloh, 23,000; Antietam, 26,000; Stone river, 24,000; Chancellorsville, 28,000; Gettysburg, 34,000; Chickamauga, 32,000; McClellan's peninsular campaign, 105,000, and Sherman's campaign, 125,000.

Waterloo was one of the most desperate and bloody battle recorded in European history, and yet Wellington's casualties were less than 33 per cent., his losses being 4,773 killed and 9,56 wounded out of over 100,000 men, while at Shiloh our side lost in killed and wounded 8,750 out of 34,000, while their opponents report their killed and wounded at 9,616, making the casualties about 30 per cent. At the great battle of Wagram Napoleon lost but about 5 per cent. At Wurtzburg the French lost but 2 1-2 per cent., and yet the army gave up the field and retreated to the Rhine. At Hoenzir Hatchel Haze lost but 2 1-2 per cent. At Zurich Massena lost but 4 per cent. At Lagris Fortescue lost but 6 1-2 per cent. At Ruby again Marlborough lost but 10 per cent., and at Hamilton the same intrepid commander lost but 6 per cent. At Conteau Henry of Navarre was reported as out to pieces, yet his loss was less than 10 per cent. At Lodi Napoleon lost 1 1-2 per cent. At Valley Frederick 16 per cent but 3 per cent., and at the great battles of Marengo and Austerlitz, respectively as they were, Napoleon lost an average of less than 14 1-2 per cent.

At Magenta and Solferino, in 1859, the average loss of both armies was less than 9 per cent. At Koniggratz, in 1866, it was 6 per cent. At Custozza, Spottsylvania, Mars la Tour, Gravelotte and Sedan, in 1870, the average loss was 12 per cent. While at Leipsic Gen. Morenu lost but 4 per cent., and the Austro-Italo-Turkish war but 3 per cent. in killed and wounded. Americans would scarcely call this a "Holy skirmish." At Fredericksburg, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Shiloh, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, the loss ranged from 20 per cent. and sometimes 40 per cent. Official statistics show that of the 5,000,000 men enlisted, there were killed in battle 110,070 and of wounds 49,205; died of disease, 186,216; died of unknown causes, 35,186; total, 380,641. This includes only those whose death while in the army had been actually proved. To this number should be added, first, as one man who are known to have died while in the hands of the enemy as prisoners of war, and many others in the same manner whose deaths are unrecorded; second, a fair percentage of the 203,703 men who are put down on the official reports as deserters and missing in action, the vast majority of whom were those who participated in the war knew that men frequently disappeared who, it was certain had not deserted, yet could not be otherwise officially accounted for; third, thousands who are buried in private cemeteries all over the north, who died while home on furlough. The nation's dead are buried in seventy-three national cemeteries, of which only twelve are in the northern states.

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"Have you got anything here beginning with 'x' that's good to eat?" inquired a new customer in a well known local delicacy market last Tuesday. "Does will pickled kidneys answer?" replied the clerk, after a moment's thought. "First rate. Give us a dozen cans. The killer's life is saved," exclaimed the stranger patron with enthusiasm. "I told my wife," he continued, "that if I failed to send home a kangaroo, dead or alive, before 2 o'clock I should expect to find the kitten served up for supper in the latest Chinese style. But your happy thought saved her. You see we all got tired of eating the same things day after day, and so last month we agreed that during December we would begin and eat up (or rather down) the alphabet, taking one letter a day, with bread, potatoes, tea and coffee thrown in as staples. So December 1 we inaugurated the dietary system with a bill of fare consisting of apples in many forms, apricots pickled, asparagus, almonds, and the staples. The next day's menu was beef, beets, beans, biscuits, buttermilk, bacon, and bon bons. The following day we feasted on chicken, codfish balls, clams, celery, cucumbers (if by cents each), cradle, cheese, cake, crackers, raisins, carrots, canned currants, canned cherries citrons, cider catsup and candy. And so it has gone on. The fifth day would have been a fast day had it not been for eggs, but we made an Easter of it. Yesterday we dined, roasted and supped ready to relish. Today your kidney suggestion saves us from starvation, while to-morrow we will grow fat on liver, hash, lobster, lettuce, etc. A queer thing about our new food departure is the number of things it has led us to put in our mouths which we never thought of before."—Buffalo Express.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1889. No. 28.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of 10th Jud'l A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. W. McClintic.
Sheriff.
Deputy Sheriff.
Cl'k of Cir. & Co. Courts, J. J. Beard,
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
C. S. Beard, Pres't.
Com'rs Co. Ct. J. S. Sharp.
C. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor. Chas. Beard.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is jury term.

L. S. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and neighboring counties, and in the Supreme court of appeals.

C. T. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will prosecute in the courts of Pocahontas and neighboring counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STOVER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. STUCKER,
Att'y-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. KEE,
Atty at Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Courts of Pocahontas county.

F. J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Dr. I. P. WEYBOURN,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County at any Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

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DOES ANY ONE KNOW?

Does any one know what's in your heart and mine,
The secrets and aims,
The dreams of sin and the angel divine,
The right and the wrong;
The devil of the darkness, the love of the day,
The ebb and the flow,
Of hope and of doubt for ever and aye.
Does any one know?

Does any one dream of the love that is yours,
The heart that is mine;
The truth and the width of the one
And each more
Of richest red wine,
Of the hate that is dark as the midnight of grief,
The anguish and woe,
The death throes of halting and blind unbelief,
Does any one know?

Does any one see what we have in the heart
To love and to hate,
Of life's every motive an intrinsic part,
Of chance and of fate,
The memory of kisses, of starlight, of songs,
Of roses and snow,
Of women's truest eyes, of prayers and of wrongs,
Does any know?

Does any one hearken to music of bells,
And the sigh of the sea,
And the whisper of woodlands that mysteriously swells
For you and for me,
The sound of the fond voices that ever respond,
In tones soft and low,
To the prayer we are breathing into the beyond,
Does any one know?

—N. Waterman in New York Mercury.

Forest Preservation.

The series of articles by Professor Shaler in Scribner's has ably presented the topic of tree preservation, a topic the American people must positively give heed to. No nation under the sun was in times of peace ever so wasteful as our own. The increasing scan of subsisting a supply of food has tended for some hundreds of years, if not thousands, to render human beings less economical of means and careful of methods. The older races, like the Chinese, never waste; to them everything has its use. But we have destroyed as much as we have produced. Forests that nature raised by the labor of a thousand years we have turned up in a day. Civilization has invented the plowshare clearing up, which means wanton removal of all things that stand in the way of our immediate needs. Where vast stretches of oaks covered millions of acres it is difficult to find a single grove or a single tree, but how inestimable such remains are when found! It is not wholly from the utilitarian standpoint that we look, but the aesthetic. These are like their surroundings. If it be undesirable to dwell in the forest, it is still more undesirable to dwell without the companionship of trees. But as a matter of economy and physical necessity we are compelled to have sympathy for and with the vegetable world. Our destiny, in common with the whole animal kingdom, is identified with the plant kingdom. In the struggle for existence, from the outset, there has been a mutual interdependence of all living things. If we destroy the trees we injure our own progress and prospects. In the present economy of nature protoplasm, or the basis of life, can only be created by the plant kingdom; from it we receive the same at second hand. But our existence is dependent on trees and plants in many other ways, and always has been. The earliest human races were littoral, or shore dwellers. They had no tools to work their way through forests, our weapons to cope with the denizens of the forest. But with increase of the art of making tools human beings left the shore and cleared the forests as hunters. To the hunting races the destruction of trees was the destruction of their means of existence. The North American Indian saw only starvation in the white man's encroaching ax.

Civilization has brought us into even closer relation to trees, and dependence on vegetation. The equilibrium of the air, adjusting the proportions of carbon gases for our healthy existence, depends on trees. Malaria is not caused, but prevented, by a judicious proportion of forest land. Professor Shaler takes as the case with great energy to show that the most serious result following the destruction of our forests will be the consequent loss of soil, turning vast areas into deserts. "Already a large part of many fertile regions has been sterilized in this fashion; and each year a larger portion of our infinitely precious heritage of soil slips into rivers and finds its way to the sea, because we have deprived it of the protecting coating of vegetation." We have also to consider the immense vegetation deposit which is yearly added to the soil where forests abound. Our own culture takes from the soil, on the contrary, more than it gives. So the waste from the rain is greater in tilled soil than in wooded lands. In forests the soil is ever deepening; in open lands ever decreasing. This evil we must endure, but should be careful not to aggravate. The amount of soil now swept away annually is actually clogging the large rivers, compelling them constantly to change channels. The argument of Professor Shaler is pressed to show that no man has such a right in soil that he may be wasteful of it, or use it for the disadvantage of his neighbors. Government, he holds, should interfere to prevent waste of forests.

The question of forest preservation has been more or less considered by several of the states, but, in fact, apart from the encouragement of tree planting, little has been done in a systematic manner to regulate the use or prevent the waste of trees. Our relation to the vegetable kingdom grows even more intricate, and our serious dependence more emphasized constantly since the demands of civilization for timber and fuel increase, and must increase.

At present the greatest loss in the way of forest destruction is from fires caused by locomotives, malice or carelessness. Some of the railroads have already taken action to prevent the recurrence of the evil from locomotive sparks. The plan adopted is to clear away all timber growth for 100 feet on each side of the track. A furrow is then run along the outer edge of this space, and the whole kept mowed and clean. The loss from timber fires is not less than an average of $2,000,000 per state annually. This is wholly preventable.

The work of Professor Shaler is notable in this respect, that it makes the subject, which has been rather held to be local, to be a continental matter. He has enlarged the subject, and shown that it vitally touches the very possibility of human existence.—Globe-Democrat.

Royal Salaries in Europe.

A table recently prepared shows the royal salaries paid in Europe, and it forms interesting reading for those who have an idea that our own government is conducted on a wasteful and extravagant plan.

The emperor of Russia receives $8,000,000 per annum; the sultan of Turkey, $6,000,000; the emperor of Austria, $1,000,000; the king of Italy, $1,600,000; the king of Belgium, $1,600,000; the queen of Holland, $1,200,000; the queen of Spain, $1,200,000, and the king of Belgium, $800,000.

When a protest against monarchial government this brief table originated. Eight persons, men and women—the kings and queens are nothing more—receive each year in the aggregate $20,100,000 for doing what? For doing nothing that hundreds—nay, thousands—of their subjects could not do just as well and possibly much better. Some of these monarchs get their salaries for really doing nothing. Queen Victoria, for example, has absolutely no function to perform except to represent in her royal person the idea of dominion and sovereignty. She has no part in the government of the country. The most irresponsible Irish member of parliament does more and has more to say about ruling the empire than Victoria has; and yet because she is what she is, the mere sideloo of a bygone aristocracy, her loving subjects pay her over $2,000,000 every year for her own use and benefit.

The king of Prussia receives $3,000,000 a year as compensation for his arduous royal duties; and when it is considered that he is the emperor of Germany, that he is a man over 90 years of age, and that the reins of government have been for years in the hands of Bismarck, it must be admitted that, judged by republican standards, he does not earn his salary.

Probably the czar of Russia performs as much or more actual labor than any reigning sovereign in Europe. The form of government of Russia being a despotism, the czar must necessarily center all authority in himself and be, in fact as well as name, the fountain and source of all authority. But even for his devise, irksome, multifarious and difficult though they may be, $8,250,000 is more than they are worth, especially in view of the financial condition of Russia and the immense drain upon her resources.

The people of the United States thought they were doing a wonderful thing when they increased the president's salary from $25,000 a year to $50,000, and yet the larger amount is only a trifle over two days' salary of the emperor of Russia, while at the same time the United States is really better able to pay the president the czar's salary than Russia is to pay the czar the president's salary.

Royalty is simply an enormously expensive luxury, with nothing to recommend it except tradition and precedent, and the only wonder is that it can keep its hold so long on intelligent and progressive nations in this age of the world.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Shipping Gold to Europe.

When one recalls the millions upon millions of dollars in gold that annually seek Europe to provide for the necessities of our import trade, the question of how gold is shipped to Europe becomes a curious and interesting one. The Bank of America is the largest single shipper of gold abroad. Shipments are made in steel kegs, very like the ordinary beer kegs. Every one contains $50,000 in coin or in bar gold. The latter is the favorite for these shipments, since the government has permitted the sub-treasury to exchange bar for gold coin, so coin in $1,000,000 shipment is liable to a loss by abrasion of from eight to twenty ounces, of from $130 to $330, and the bars only lose about three-tenths of that amount. Where coin is sent darker eagles are preferred. They are put in great leather bags, each bag containing 100 eagles, equal to $1,000 and ten bags fill a keg.

About the only precaution taken against robberies with kegs of a treasure of the big ends, technically known as "end caping." Four holes are bored at equal intervals in the projecting rim of the canvas above the head. Red tape is run through these, crossing on the keg's head, the ends coming at the center, where they are sealed to the head by the accident of wax and stamped with the consignor's name. The average insurance is about $1,500 per $1,000,000. This class is an expense of $2 a keg for packing and cartage aboard ship, or $100 for the same sum; and the certificate for the insurance, whatever it may prove to be. There are going Wall street from shipping from $25,000,000 to $40,000,000 annually. Some of these have for years insured themselves, and even that the saving has been sufficient to replace a loss of $1,000,000. These are large figures. But this has become a country of large figures and affairs.—Edgar L. Wakeman in Globe-Democrat.

Left Handed Writing.

"It looks like copperplate," remarked a prominent teacher of penmanship to a reporter, as he exhibited a handsome specimen of chirography from among the many specimens in his large collection.

"It couldn't have been written very rapidly," suggested the reporter.

"It was, though—as rapidly as the writer could make the fingers move."

"Probably he is a professional penman; bookkeeper or teacher likely?"

"Neither, and he only learned to write four years ago. He was a soldier. During the war he lost his right arm. After the war he became a traveling salesman. Five years ago he lost a leg in a railroad accident, and thus took up penmanship. He had to learn it all over again. But by perseverance you see how much he has accomplished. He is the secretary of a mining company down town and draws $10,000 a year salary. One odd thing about this is that he never was a good penman when he had both arms. But in learning to use his left hand he acquired the art of making all of his characters plainly. He made them slowly at first, and now he can't write badly, no matter how rapidly he works."

"Did you ever know of a man's learning to use both hands equally well?"

"There are a few instances on record. I heard of a man once who not only wrote with both hands, but wrote with them at the same time and a different sentence with each hand. He was the wonder of the profession, but he was more of a freak than anything else. Ambidexterity is a great accomplishment, but such experiences as that are not valuable, save as curiosities."—New York Mail and Express.

Mrs. Jay Gould died at her home in New York last week.

Senator Frye, of Maine has been re-elected, and Senator Isham G. Harris, of Texas, has also been re-elected.

Pocahontas Times.

LOOBY & MOORE.

ADVERTISING RATES.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Jan. 31, 1888.

POST MASTER SHORTAGE.

The New York World, and a few other newspapers of less importance, have lately made themselves very busy in condemning Grover Cleveland and worshiping him with the defeat of the democratic party. A recent editorial of the World is very pronounced and bitter in its sharpness, and in our opinion unjustifiable and unwise.

We do not pretend to say that Cleveland made no mistakes; on the contrary, that he followed, unadvised, in the track of November the 4th, 1884, we believe his friends were ambitious to be honored and hence silent to redeem the pledges of the party and to secure for the people good and pure government. His methods considered not in the end aimed at, but in the means he adopted to reach it.

No doubt the accumulated treasure in Congress, which merged all other questions into the one great issue of tariff reform, was the beginning of our defeat. Not because the recommendations of that message were wrong, but because they were unfriendly, and resulted in arousing the opposition to such active energy as terminated in a suppression of the will of the people by political sentiment.

In this action Grover Cleveland was only acting to do what the platform of his party had promised to do, and was urged on by his party leaders of no mean standing and limited experience, to whom he had reason to place confidence and among the many voices clamoring for tariff reform could be distinctly heard the deep-toned, protestatory of the New York World. On the strength of these appeals the issue was made up, the battle fought and the issue lost, though not forever. How inconsistent and unfair it is for those who helped to make the issue, hoping to justify themselves, now to charge the failure entirely to the one man who was brave enough to lead the fight and who never wavered. Granting that to Cleveland only are defeat is charged, and that the New York World favored his policy, it would now be extremely ungracious to make such an assault, after all about that Cleveland made around to give the people a true and upright election; but as it relates the World particularly Cleveland it could not be more than he was led on the election and as to the [illegible] unchanged. Let us not keep upon the [illegible] of our disappointment, but as we stood with him in triumph, let us now stand with him in defeat, remember the cause we all believe to be just because once united.

Judge A. C. Snyder has been elected President of the Supreme Court. Judge Snyder has made a good record [illegible] and is known as [illegible]

THE LEGISLATURE.

The first ballot in the West Virginia Legislature was held on the 24th. More than two weeks had been consumed in doing nothing. Gen. B. S. Cox, of Kanawha county, was elected President of the Senate on the fifth ballot, receiving his votes from the democrats and six from the republicans, so that neither side can claim any great victory in the result.

Gen. Cox is a union labor man, and it is not known instantly how he will vote when it comes to the election of a United States Senator. He is a man of considerable ability and is said to possess in a large measure the qualities of a good presiding officer. But whether the selection be wise or not, it is a great relief to the people to have the affair settled.

Since the organization several ballots have been taken for U. S. Senator, in which the republicans have voted pretty solidly for Goff and the democrats scattering, with Kenna in the lead. These ballots, however, have but little significance, as the democrats have not been anxious to effect an election. The constitution provides that balloting for U. S. Senator shall begin the second Tuesday after organization, but as one branch of the Legislature did not organize until a late day, the democrats think it wise to post one on election until the second Tuesday after the organization of the Senate. The democrats hold a caucus, adopting the two-thirds rule, and agreeing to stand by the caucus nominee. Jno. E. Kenna lacked but one delegate was absent when it is conceded he is a Kenna man. So the defeat of Senator Kenna is not so certain after all. Gen. Goff can no doubt get the full vote of his party whenever he desires it; but it is estimated that he would still lack two votes, giving him the benefit of all the doubtful ones. To be sure, nothing is yet certain as to the outcome.

Nothing of importance has been done aside from political dodging.

The Democratic Party and Its Future.

The editorial of the New York World denouncing President Cleveland for the overthrow of the democratic party, was, as we have before shown, cowardly and unjust.

Here is the one undisputed fact of the late campaign: there was not a cloud in the democratic sky when President Cleveland wrote his message. But that message not been written we should have had a walkover. Even after it was written had the democratic convention readopted the platform of 1884, on which it had already carried the country, it would still have been victorious. It made Cleveland's message the platform, and it not only thereby protected the very tariff reform it was fighting for, but it sacrificed the weightier and more precious principles which it was carrying out which it must carry to the end of time!

President Cleveland is not to be blamed for this. He obeyed the pressing demand of the leaders to whom he had given his confidence—and his loyalty to them, meant loyalty to the party. Nor are these leaders to be blamed. They advised as they thought best.

We have no fear of party harmony in the future. What is best will be agreed on, and every democrat will support it. It is possible that the issue has been already made so aggressively that the democratic party is committed for the future to a fight for tariff reform in the same terms as those on which we have just been defeated. If so, all right. We shall do our part of the work in love and earnest men. It may be that Brother Watterson's "cyclone of splits" with which he hoped to "arrest the attention" of the country (and succeeded) will be lowered and the value of reform administration through. Then all the hands and we shall fight with equal earnest ness and more hope. Until the tariff issue is made so and there exist honest opposition on their should be the fullest discussion among the democrats as to what is best. The policy of our democrat denouncing or supporting every other democrat who differs with him, is not only unwise but unpatriotic.

When the issues are made up and the platform adopted every democrat must then sink his personal views and fall into ranks. Until then let us keep cool and study the situation carefully. Let no packet pride and prejudice and put democratic success above every personal consideration. If every democrat will but do this we shall triumph again in 1892 in spite of the secession of republican territories and the apportionment of the new census.—Atlanta Constitution.

Amend the Electoral Law.

The error in the returns of the Presidential election of Texas, even if not unsounded, would be immaterial as affecting the general result. It would simply reduce by thirteen Mr. Cleveland's vote in the electoral colleges, and leave Mr. Harrison's vote unchanged.

But the fact that such an error was committed and that the counting of the vote of Texas is thereby endangered suggests the very serious consequences that might ensue where the throwing out of the vote of a sovereign State would give the election to a defeated candidate.

It is necessary of course to have some solemn act as the choice of a President performed by safe and systematic methods, that no question may arise as to the legitimacy of the election, but it would be well to relieve the law in some way of technicalities that, by misconstruction or oversight, might wholly nullify the declared will of the people at the polls.

It is known, beyond all quibble or per adventure, that the people of Texas chose Cleveland electors at the last election—as well known as it is that the people of Maine chose Harrison electors, and a blunder of the clerks in not signing their names in the proper place would never disclose the minds of the people of the two sovereign States, owing to positive knowledge, that the elections were duly and lawfully chosen.

Under no circumstances, short of an absolute failure or refusal of a State to send in its returns, should it be possible to count out the vote. It is not a small matter. It is a matter enough with changed conditions to precipitate the Republic into another civil war. The law must be so amended as to make such a catastrophe impossible.—Washington Post.

The $30,000,000 mortgage of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad was recorded at Richmond, Va., on Tuesday of last week, and is being recorded in every county on the lines of that railroad. The mortgage is made to the Central Mortgage Company of New York, and is on the property of the road from a point on James river below Richmond, Va., to Huntington, W. Va., the one to a point of connection with the Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy Road. It is also on the extension from Richmond, Va., to Newport News and thence to Phoebus, near Norfolk, Va., and also upon the line from Ashland, Ky., to Covington, Ky., and on the bridge between Covington, Ky., and Cincinnati.

SENATORS RE-ELECTED.

Illinois re-elects Senator Cullom. New Jersey re-elects Senator McPherson. Texas re-elects Senator Coke. Oregon re-elects Senator Dolphin, and North Carolina re-elects Senator Ransom. West Virginia [illegible]

A GOOD GIFT.

Mr. Slater, [illegible] the subject of [illegible] Congress, made a very good and well reasoning offer of the sort which the country is suffering from in his estimate of millions of dollars.

The provisions of the bill briefly stated are impressive that as soon as the United States before he can become a citizen that of the expiration of five years he shall appear in court and prove his residence, good moral character and fidelity to citizenship. If the case is in the United States court, either of its application for naturalization may be served on the representative of the United States, and likewise in the case of a State court, the representative of the State government may be notified and attend the hearing. The bill proposes to dispense with the present requirement of a declaration of intention.

The bill has made a favorable impression, and the indications are that it has every chance to become a law at the present session.

The election which [illegible] of Texas for Mr. Cleveland created a material part of the discussion in Congress on the bill to count the votes, and the President of the Senate directed the returns to be taken back to Texas for verification. This will necessitate the re-convening of the electors at the Capital of the State, and the re-transmission of the vote to Washington. It is greatly desired if this can be done in time to have the vote of Texas counted, as affording [illegible] people will look with [illegible] such serious matters. What a tide [illegible] of excitement would now pour out if Cleveland had carried New York, and the Texas blunder should therefore be unable to affect the election.—Harlem Gazette.

It seems odd to read that a Governor's message in this country, should be printed in a foreign language as well as, and stronger than more copies should be ordered printed in other languages than in English. The Texas Senate selected a resolution to print 5,000 copies of Governor Ross' message in English, 5,000 in German, 2,000 in Bohemian and 2,000 in Spanish.

The Presidential electors for the State of Texas, in making their returns failed to endorse the envelope containing the vote, which makes it doubtful whether the vote of the Lone Star State will be counted. As the matter stands now it makes but little difference, but if Cleveland had carried New York, it might have been a fatal mistake.

DEPEW

Cough Medicine

CATARRH

BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

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LESS THAN ONE CENT A DAY

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND PAGES

THE FREE

Hotel Pocahontas,

GEO. W. WAGNER, PROPRIETOR.

HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Having lately purchased and assumed control of HOTEL POCAHONTAS, it is our purpose to spare no pains to keep just such a house as the public demands.

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WAGNER.

HOME NEWS

—Lambs and eggs are scarce at this season of the year.

—Henry Crisfield, Esq., of Hills boro, was in town yesterday.

—We are informed by Dep. C. S. Duty that the record of the Lewisburg case will be ready for public examination.

—Huntersville boasts of a Methodist Sunday School. Superintendent, Wm. Gay.

—Hon. W. Wagner, clerk of the Circuit Court, has returned to his home after his long siege in the city.

—Several druggists have written to United and town with a line of spring goods.

—Two of the communications that should have appeared this week are omitted because they were not communicated.

—Mrs. Della Yeager, who lives with her son, Peter D. Yeager, at Travelers Repose, was stricken with paralysis on ... last week. She is ... years old.

—There will be a ... from Huntersville to Lewisburg on Feb. 28, when a ... will be ... We have promised Andy Hughes to drive if Dennis will stay sober and he will.

—We have received the first number of the Clipper, a weekly independent newspaper published at Alderson, W. Va. As a rule we don't have much use for so-called independent papers here, however, this one may be an exception.

—Mr. Joseph Gum, of Hillsboro, Va., has been in this section for several days selling the celebrated Gum Spring Chilled Plow. Mr. Gum is a clever gentleman to deal with and we hope he will meet with success in his business.

—Our subscription list is growing finely. Many of our friends are sending in the names of new subscribers. We are glad to see this and hope it will continue. We are trying to make the Tuscan a good paper and we can do so with the assistance of our friends.

—Mr. Wm. Hamilton has gone to the levels to attend School.

—Snow and rain.

—Look out for ground-hog day, and pray in your clean.

—J. C. Harper is back from a trip to Hudson.

—Miss Sallie Hamilton has gone to the levels to attend School.

—Robert Pritchard, Esq., of Hot Springs, Va., was in this section last week. Bob is a business man, but wears a smile when on Knapp's Creek not common among drummers.

—Miss Edmonia Gum, of Hillsboro, and Miss Rissel, of Hot Springs, Va., are visiting friends and relatives in this neighborhood.

—Mrs. Emma Harper, who has been dangerously ill for some time, is now improving.

—We would like to hear something more on the subject of debarking cattle; it is a matter of interest. Can't somebody tell us how to do your hogs, and deboil mules. Sue ... to you.

DICK.

—The Philadelphia Times hears that Gen. Harrison had almost decided that it would seem too much like a public acknowledgement of the money influence in politics to give a Cabinet place to Mr. Wanamaker, who masterminded with contributing $100,000 and raising an additional $300,000 for the campaign fund. Then Col. Quay came along and said that Mr. Wanamaker gave only $10,000.

—"Now the dog fell!" asked the lawyer of pelts in the old story.

"Fell!" exclaimed the man who wanted to sell the dogskin. "That dog was an——fat that——"

"Don't want it," interrupted the dealer. "Skins of fat dogs are no good."

"Oh, but he wasn't one of those ——fat dogs, you know," replied the man, with the stress on the first word.—N. Y. Sun.

—Millionaire Washburne, of Minnesota, will succeed Millionaire Sabin of the same State in the United States Senate on March 3d, next.

AS I SEE IT AT PRESENT.

There will be general approbation on the part of public of the entry of the President and Mrs. Cleveland into official retirement from the presidency of the United States. White House painted for present, but in that house. His feeling of satisfaction will arise, not because the public would not be pleased to see Mrs. Cleveland's portrait there occupy a conspicuously prominent, but because of gratitude that she had left the good taste, as well as the good sense, to discourage any such attempt in publicity.

If the Executive Mansion could contain, in some suitable room, and all mainly for this purpose, a complete collection of the portraits of all the estimable ladies who have ever graced the house, and if this could be provided at public expense the result thus obtained would be pleasing to the average American citizen. But this policy has not been pursued, so that only an insignificant proportion of such portraits are so displayed, and the art in these few is not such as to encourage their increase or multiplication.

This last remark applies not only to the White House, but to the great mass of portraits in the various departments and in the Capitol. The art is not encouraging and nothing is more certain than that this will continue to be the case until the selection of fourth or fifth rate artists be taken from the subjects to be represented and left to some authoritative commission composed largely of artists who have made their careers and who are no longer competing for a work of this character.—Washington Post.

A large corporation for the mining of coal and the manufacture of coke has just been organized under the name of the Davis Coal and Coke Co. The company consists of Hons. H. G. Davis and Stephen B. Elkins, Col. T. E. Davis, Maj. Wm. Armstrong and Harry G. Buxton, Esq. The company's properties are located 50 miles south of Piedmont, on the line of the West Virginia Central Railroad near Thomas Station. Active operations and development of said properties commence at once. This is considered one of the finest coking coals in the country, being absolutely free from all impurities. The company will furnish work for quite a number of men in the near future.

A law in Massachusetts defines intoxicating liquor as any beverage containing more than 3 per cent. of alcohol by volume, at 60 Fahrenheit. In a recent case before a jury, the State assayer testified that Jamaica ginger contained over 60 per cent. of alcohol, 3 per cent. of pure Jamaica ginger extract, and 35 per cent. of water. As ordinary whiskey contains only about 50 per cent. of alcohol, it follows that Jamaica ginger must be a pretty lively sort of temperance drink.

A St. Louis doctor has removed the brains from a dozen different frogs and housed the wound and let them go. They went off as if nothing had happened out of the ordinary, and it was plain that they had lost nothing of value. A frog which dependent on his brains instead of his legs would stand a mighty poor show in a puddle near a school house.

General Harrison made the following remark the other day: "I have offered no Cabinet place to any man. I have not yet selected any man in my mind. No person shall be forced on me. I shall not disclose whom I will put into the Cabinet till after I am inaugurated and send their names into the Senate for confirmation." Would-be Cabinet makers can now take a rest.

NOTICE.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the Lewisburg Hotel Co. will be held at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., on the 14th day of February, 1889, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the President.

JAS. H. LEWIS, Secretary.

Lewisburg, W. Va., Jan. 14, 1889.

SALESMEN

Wanted for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment and good pay to the right men. Apply at once, and secure choice of territory.

EDWARD F. MOTT,
Rochester, N. Y.
Mention this paper. jan. 17-4t.

Subscribe for the Tuscan.

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at public auction on the 1st day of March, 1889, the following property 225 Sheep mostly ewes 27 two-year-old Cattle, 4 Cows and 1 two-year old bull, 4 horses, one buggy and harness, one cane mill and household and kitchen furniture.

Terms of Sale made known on day of sale.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

JACOB MOLASBERRY.

SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.

Rainelle, W. Va.

I am prepared to make to the best style and order, Boots and Shoes of all kinds, also repairing done in neat style.

J. C. THOMPSON.

At a County Court held for the county of Pocahontas, at the Court House thereof on the 1st day of January 1889.

It is ordered that all persons having business to transact with the Court hereafter, shall either present it to the Court in person from the bar or by their attorney: and that the Court will not hear any matter unless presented in the foregoing manner.

A Copy, Teste,
JOHN J. BEARD, C'k.
jan. 10-4t. Printers fee $6.00.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

JACOB BOYER

GREATEST

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

STH DAY OF MARCH, 1889.

Notice to Sale Holders.

IF YOU WANT

Letter Heads,

Envelopes,

Business Cards,

Official Blanks,

Posters,

or

ANYTHING

In That Line,

REMEMBER

AT

THE TUSCAN Office

That may be procured

at

Lowest Rates

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and

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Pocahontas Times.

E. V. LOVETT. L. P. MOORE.

LOVETT & MOORE, Publishers.

L. P. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post-office at Buckhannon, W. Va., as second class matter.

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One inch	$ 1 25	$ 2 25	$ 4 00	$ 12 00
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Half col.	5 00	10 00	18 00	50 00
One col.	10 00	18 00	30 00	90 00

Reading notices are according five cents, outside five cents for each insertion, and one inch a line for each additional insertion.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 1 yr., $1.50 in advance; after 6 months, $1.65; after 12 months, $1.75.

These terms will be strictly complied with.

Buckhannon, W. Va.

Jan 31, 1889.

A belated brother in the Atlanta Constitution, down in Georgia sent the following request for a minister to his bishop: "Send us a bishop to preach. If you can't send us a bishop send us a shilling elder. If you can't send us a shilling elder, send us a stationary preacher. If you can't send him, send us a circuit rider. If you won't spare him, send us a home preacher. If you can't spare a home preacher, send us an exhorter." That settled it. She got a preacher.—Lincoln Journal.

The following curious story comes from Hustleton: "A soldier in the time of William and Mary was tried by a court martial on a charge of having fallen asleep at midnight when on duty upon the terrace at Windsor. He denied the charge, and solemnly declared on a proof of his having been awake at the time that he heard St. Paul's clock strike thirteen. While under sentence of death affidavits were made by several persons that the clock actually did strike thirteen instead of twelve, whereupon he received his majesty's pardon." This statement was engraved upon the coffin plate of the old soldier.—Magazine of American History.

The Trouble of Writing.

One reason why women do not write more is because they have no really handy place upon which to slip where they can pick up pen and paper. They have to spend as much time gathering materials together as it takes to write the first page; and, in that case, the thinking about writing and making up the mind to it are the worst part of the work. Business men have no such trials. But the farmer who comes in at night tired with the day's tasks finds it very hard indeed to write, even in almost evil days, unless there is a writing desk ready to almost manufacture a letter. It will do it with a few pen scratches. It is essential to every real home that such a writing place be provided, for no home has sufficient enough to live entirely to itself. The people who write the most welcome letters are those who write all of the little happenings of their own and their friends' lives, and who tell that which everyone will interest the most people to read; those who sit down and "think" with the pen until the letter is so full of what they think of you that the most empty part is the paper.

Personal Taxes.

An Englishman took it to the English Parliament that in America they had to pay taxes on their personal property. Whereupon Mr. Bright replied that in America they had no landlords and no State Church. Which was to put the case in a nutshell. In proportion as the land is free from the burden of rent and the people from the burden of supporting the State Church, in that proportion will the burden of personal taxes be heavy. In England the land is not taxed, and the people are not taxed, but the landlords and the State Church are taxed to the last penny that can be squeezed out of them.

Gen. Grant.

It is almost impossible to attach any importance to one coat, but at the same time it is very important with at times.

It will take a scrubber to California and it will make you madder than a hatter and a Mason hate watchmen when you go to pay your fare on a horse-car and find that you have but four cents and a ten dollar bill. Especially when you see the conductor fold your ten dollar bill, and stow it carefully in his vest pocket, and then begin to deal you out a lot of change that looks as though it had been in circulation since the revolutionary war.

One coat is very small when you secured to the edges grinder's monkey, but when it is added to the rate of interest you receive on a stock, it possesses a stern magnificent grandeur that carries you away like a strain of music.

The penny, it seems, was made to put on church plates; and although a man may say it amounts to nothing, he will strike matches and lift mats and crawl about in the straw on a horse car, to find the one he drops. It is so small a coin that you have to take off your glove to take hold of it in your pocket, and yet it is so large when the hairy swallows it, the chances of the boy's living are sometimes not worth a cent.

When a man speaks of a quail he will satisfactorily call it a little bit of of a thing about the size of a cent; and he will speak of a girl's freckles, sarcastically, as being great big freckles, the size of a cent.

Although one cent is less than ten cents, yet one cent is a great deal larger than a dime. Many a man has gone thirsty all day with four cents in his pocket. For the want of that one cent the four was as useless as the eleven men on a jury who are held out against by one.

Gray Horses.

Experience, I think, will prove that, while "a good horse may be of any color," gray horses are strongest, healthiest, hardiest and most valuable. The crack regiment of the British army has always been one of cuirassiers, consisting of gray horses only. This regiment at Waterloo made a charge at the battle of Waterloo which decided the fate of the great Napoleon, after unfortunate Emperor afterward declared. The Percheron horses are nearly all gray. This is the prevailing color of the horses of La Perche in that country, known as Percherons, also of the gigantic horses of Normandy which formed the cavalry of William the Norman, who subdued England 800 years ago by the aid of these steel horses. Gray horses are rarely pensioned in fairs or joints. The omnibus (or stage) horses of Paris are mostly of this color, and perform the immense travel over the stone paved streets of that city for an average period of ten years.

There is an old adage that "the gray mare is the better horse," and although this has been disputed by its breeding take all information that the women proprietors the most cold stakes of the last three, this is why a modern science of the present, which is the most of such sayings the result of common experience.—New York Tribune.

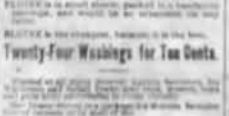
INVENTION [illegible] during the last half century. But least among the wonders of invention is a contrivance and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal, any one can do the work, either sex; young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Call this out and return it to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

BLUINE

THE MOST

EXTENSIVELY ADVERTISED

LAUNDRY BLUE IN THE WORLD.



Twenty-Four Washings for Ten Cents.

BLUINE MFG. CO., West Acton, Mass.

Commercial College

WINCHESTER

REPEATING RIFLES,

SINGLE SHOT RIFLES, RELOADING TOOLS and AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS.

MANUFACTURED BY

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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FINE VEHICLES FOR THE TRADE

Write for Catalogue. CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

SECHLER & CO.

FACTORY: CARRIAGE AVENUE, LONDON.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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Proprietors and Sole Users of Sechler's Improved Perfection Fifth-Wheel.

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THE LOVETT PATENT SEAT FASTENER.

THIS IS THE GREATEST AND BEST SEAT FASTENER EVER INVENTED

P. O. WAGNER, Agent, Buckhannon, W. Va.

Dobbins' Electric Soap

THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD.

Is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.

READ THIS TWICE

Beware of Imitations.

Dobbins' Electric Soap.

FREE

No Home should be Without

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1889

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff.
Deputy Sheriff.
Clerk of Co. & Circ. Courts, F. J. Beard.
Assistant, C. O. Arbogast.
Surveyor, [illegible]
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 2nd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. Fifty is very here.

L. M. MCCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

C. F. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. BROWN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. C. RUCKER,
Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBOGAST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. [illegible]
Atty-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Courts of Pocahontas county.

F. J. BEARD,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. F. MOSCOTTE,
DENTIST OF DENTISTRY,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County on every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

D. S. F. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Distinguished Business Educator

Public Press

It was a pleasure to meet Billy Moore, of Brown's mountain, with his stockings, punching the old mountain in the ribs to tickle her just a little bit, and if I would not wish I would love her dearly a few. He has a taste for school's company, and it will be a gloomy day when [illegible]

Notes by the Way.

Since the deep snow that fell up on the 25th of January, visiting warrants have been making things lively about Martin's flatting.

By the way Mr. Editor, the writer regrets you were not on hands to oppose and prevent the change in the name of this historic place, as you did so handsomely and effectively when objecting to any change in the name of West Virginia.

But to return from the digression, Sunday night a large bear, came near Mr. Hughes house and howled heartily on the remains of a calf, then retired to the spruce and laurel of Buckley mountain to sleep it off. He could not be found, however, by the party headed by Andy McClaughlin, so he must have covered his retreat very skillfully. Two or three nights afterwards, three or four wildcats paraded the premises near Mr. McClaughlin's who went in pursuit of them with Messrs. Hughes and Jake. Their dogs came upon a cross trial which was more to their liking and followed the same to a tree. By the time this interesting animal was done for, the hounds seemed to have lost all relish for wild cat operations or speculations, and the chase closed abruptly.

When languor and disease invade
This trembling tenement of clay,
'Tis sweet to look beyond my pains,
And long to fly away.

Sweet to look inward and attend
The whispers of his love,
Sweet to look upward, to the place
Where Jesus pleads above.

A recent visit to a home on Knapp's creek recalled those words to the writer's mind. He missed the presence of an afflicted lady, whose case had interested him very much the past two or three years. When a mere child, Miss Mary Ann Hutchinson became a helpless invalid, and for thirty years required constant attention, so she could not walk nor see and had but little use of her hands. It has not been long since she died at the age of thirty-five years. She opened her mind confidingly to a ministerial friend, during his visits. The last time he met her, she tearfully said: "My afflictions have been great, but all my sufferings are overruled by my Heavenly Father's love." Her mind was naturally of a superior order, her memory very retentive, and well stored with favorite passages of the scriptures, and portions of hymns. The 14th of John was one of her favorites, and among the sunshine of spiritual song, nothing seemed more precious to her than this:

Dear Savior be my constant guide
And when the word is given
Bid the cold waves of Jordan divide
And land me safe in Heaven.

Monday, January 28, will be a memorable day in the writer's history, for he passed over the new road now in course of construction around the Mcclaughlin fording.

Viewed from this road, Huntersville looks like a "thing of beauty," and may this pleasant village ever be a joy to our great and intended big county. In the writer's opinion Huntersville is just as good as she is pretty, and that is saying a great deal.

It was a pleasure to meet Billy Moore, of Brown's mountain, with his stockings, punching the old mountain in the ribs to tickle her just a little bit, and if I would not wish I would love her dearly a few. He has a taste for school's company, and it will be a gloomy day when [illegible] he fails to see the bright side of [illegible] things. Long may he move [illegible] the hoary hills flight of stony stairs, and they flaunt their powers, some [illegible] was a novel experience to the writer [illegible] but it was successfully done, and a few rods more and the old road was reached.

W. F. P.

Poor Contentment

With all that is vastly said about the virtue of contentment, there is one source of it that lies like a worm at the core of all human progress. It is that which confines a man satisfied with his own achievements, content to remain where he is in his different spheres of activity or thought or worthiness, instead of ascending into others which are open to him and for which he may be fitted. Some men it is true, are too eager to press on beyond their powers, and become victims of "vaulting ambition which o'er leaps itself," but others, for various reasons, shrink from new tasks, new duties and new responsibilities, and thus greatly retard their own development and lessen their value to humanity.

There is certainly a great temptation to a certain class of minds to holding back, in the fact in every forward step, though a real gain be made, there is always an apparent loss. In the school, each promotion to a higher class brings with it a certain sense of inferiority. The boy who was even with or superior to his fellows now finds himself behind many of these. His work was easy before, and he was conscious of doing it well; now it is difficult, and he stumbles and perhaps often fails. So when he completes his course and enters college or begins a business life, he who was at the top, and looked down upon others, is now at the bottom, and is looked down upon by others. Last year he easily excelled and felt victorious; this year he has everything to learn, and feels inferior. Yet it has been a long step onwards, and having taken it he would not willingly go back. His present stumbling efforts are better than his past triumphs.

Life is full of such changes. As fast as one succeeds in any enterprise another opens up before him. He has grown accustomed to the "next," and is conscious of doing fairly well in it. The next is yet untried, and involves not only fresh exertion and energy but a fair certainty of many mistakes and failures. The feeling of power will be replaced by the feeling of weakness, and the pleasure of success will be exchanged for the disappointment of short coming. Many shrink from these painful sensations and remain satisfied with the peaceful and quiet mediocrity of the duties in which they have become habituated. They have, perhaps, succeeded well in their business and their domestic life. Every one respects the industry, energy, and fidelity which they have put into their work, and they are satisfied. But in someway they are invited to new and untried paths. Some needed reform claims their activity and judgment, or some political crisis calls upon them to arm and espouse with all their might a cause which they have hitherto held but languidly. Or humanity, in some of its many forms of suffering, demands at them more practical aid than it has ever required of them to bestow. In some truth, to which they have given only a passive assent, now needs the active endeavors of every one of its adherents to promulgate and uphold it. But they hesitate to obey the call, whatever it may be, and plausible reasons for not responding. It is all new to them, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. Hunterville, West Virginia, Thursday, Feb 7, 1889

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, [illegible]
Prosecuting Attorney, [illegible]
Sheriff, [illegible]
Deputy Sheriff, [illegible]
Clerk of County Court, [illegible]
Assessor, [illegible]
Surveyor, [illegible]
Coroner, [illegible]

Circuit Court convenes on the 1st Monday in April and 2nd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. Jury terms here.

L. [illegible]
Attorney-at-Law,
Hunterville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

C. P. MARY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Hunterville, W. Va.
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D. [illegible]
Attorney-at-Law,
Hunterville, W. Va.
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H. [illegible]
Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,
Hunterville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas, Greenbrier and Pendleton counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
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Beverly, W. Va.
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F. [illegible]
Attorney-at-Law,
Hunterville, W. Va.

D. [illegible]
Attorney-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will also practice in Pocahontas County as occasion may require, and among the [illegible] of spiritual song, adding sweet music precious to her fair this.

Dr. A. T. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Hunterville, W. Va.

Distinguished Business Educator

[illegible]

Viewed from this spot, Hunterville will look like a "thing of beauty," and may this pleasant village ever be a joy to her great and talented county. In the writer's opinion Hunterville is just as good as she is pretty, and that is saying a great deal.

It was a pleasure to meet Billy Sunday, of Brooks's monadnock, with his cousins, punching the old mountain in the ribs, to tickle her just a little bit, and if I would just tell I would hear how Pauline & Co. H. has a route for which amusing, and I will be a passing fire when I like to see the bright side of things. Long may it wave Rolling [illegible] Home and Right of many States.

Since the deep snow that fell on the 30th of January, exciting [illegible] have been nothing things [illegible] Marmion Rattler.

By the way Mr. Editor the writer regrets you were not up hereto [illegible] that prevent the pleasure of the name of this historic place, as you did so handsomely and effectively when speaking to any charge in the name of West Virginia.

But to return from the digression. On Sunday night a large [illegible] near Mr. Hughes house and [illegible] heartily on the remains of Noah, then retired to the spacious and [illegible] of Buckley mountain to sleep it off. He could not be found, however, by the party headed by Andy Mullaughlin so he [illegible] have entered his retreat very skillfully. Two or three nights after words, three or four witnesses [illegible] the premises near Mr. Mc Laughlin's who went in pursuit of them with Messrs. Hughes and Hyer. Their dogs came upon a cave trial which was made to their liking and followed the game to a tree. By the time this interesting [illegible] was done for, the hounds seemed to have lost all relish for wild cat operations or speculations and the chase closed abruptly.

When lawyers and doctors wrestle
This mortal being thinks of they.
The lawyer he looks beyond my pains,
And long to fly away.

Parson he look forward and attend
The whispers of his love
Doctor he looks backward, to the place
Where Jesus pleads above.

A recent visit to a home on Knapp's creek recalled these words to the writer's mind. The inmate the presence of an afflicted lady, whose case had interested him very much the past two or three years. When a mere child, Miss Mary Ann Parkinson became a helpless cripple, and for thirty years required constant attention. As she could not walk nor use and had all little use of her hands. It has not been long since she died at the age of thirty five years. She opened her mind resignedly to a ministerial friend, during his visits. The last time he met her, she tearfully said: "My afflictions have been great, but all my sufferings are overruled by my Heavenly Father's love." Her mind was naturally of a superior order, her memory very retentive, and she stored with favorite [illegible] of the scriptures, and portions of hymns. The faith of John [illegible] of her favorites, and among the exercises of spiritual song, adding sweet music precious to her fair this.

Dear Savior be my constant guide,
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Bid the cold waves of death divide
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[illegible] a notice [illegible] to the writer that if he successfully done, and a few cents more and the oil, and was packed.

W. T. S.

Your Conscience.

If you at that is justly aloft [illegible] the throes of [illegible] there is one opinion of it that [illegible] the scorn of the rest of all human [illegible] press.—It is that which [illegible] man satisfied with his own [illegible] opinion, contrast to [illegible] which is to the different spheres of [illegible] by or thought or [illegible] instead of according into others which [illegible] open to him and for which he [illegible] friend. [illegible] and it is true, [illegible] are eager to [illegible] of beyond their [illegible] powers, and become victims of [illegible] ambition which [illegible] itself, but others, for various [illegible] sons, shrink from new tasks, new duties and new responsibilities, and thus greatly retard their own development and lessen their value to humanity.

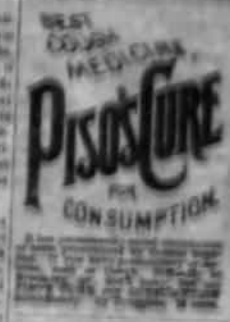
There is certainly a great temptation to a certain class of minds to holding back, to the fact in every forward step, though a real gain be made, there is always an apparent loss. In the school, each promotion to a higher class brings with it a certain sense of indignity. The boy who was even with or superior to his fellows now finds himself behind many of them. His work was easy before, and he was conscious of doing it well; now it is difficult, and he stumbles and perhaps often fails. So when he completes his course and enters college or begins a business life, he who was at the top, and looked down upon others, is now at the bottom, and is looked down upon by others. Last year he easily excelled and felt victorious, this year he has everything to learn and feels inferior. Yet it has been a long step onwards, and for the taking it he would not willingly go back. His present stumbling efforts are better than his past triumphs.

Life is full of such changes. As fast as one succeeds in new other [illegible] another opens up before him. He has grown accustomed to the first, and is conscious of doing fairly well in it. The next is yet untried, and involves not only fresh exertion and energy but a fair certainty of many mistakes and failures. The feeling of power will be replaced by the feeling of weakness, and the pleasure of success will be exchanged for the disappointment of short coming. Many shrink from these painful sensations and remain satisfied with the powerful and quiet discharge of the duties to which they have become habituated. They have, perhaps, succeeded well in their business and their domestic life. Every one respects the intelligence, energy, and fidelity which they have put into their work, and they are satisfied. But in some way they are invited to new and untried paths. Some needful reform claims their services and judgment, or some political crisis calls upon them to write and organize with all their might a cause which they have hitherto held not languidly. Or by marriage, in some of its many forms of suffering, demands of them more practical aid than it has ever occurred to them to bestow. To some truth, to which they have given only a passive assent, now needs the active endeavors of every one of its adherents to promulgate and uphold it. But they hesitate to step the call, whatever it may be, and [illegible] pleasures reasons for not responding. It is all new to them, and they doubt their powers, some [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Pocahontas Times

ADVERTISING RATES.

Huntersville, W. Va.
Feb. 7 1885.



AGENTS

Hotel Pocahontas,

GEO. W. WAGNER, PROPRIETOR.
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Having lately purchased and assumed control of HOTEL POCAHONTAS, it is our purpose to spare no pains to keep just such a house as the public demands.

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,
GEO. W. WAGNER.

HOME NEWS

—Miss Minnie Cameron is visiting this week on Beaver creek.

—A. S. Rogers, Esq., of Elkins was in town Monday.

—Miss [illegible] of [illegible] is visiting friends and relatives in this city.

—[illegible] with [illegible] and Mrs. [illegible] have returned from a visit to Highland county.

—We publish this week a notice of [illegible] Fox, of Mill Point, has made application to the Circuit Court for the Establishment of Ward of Pinchbeck County.

—Last week we stated that Mrs. Bettie Daugh, of Thurber's Bottom had fallen and broken both legs. Since we have learned that not one leg was broken, and that she is doing well.

—Let everybody read their advertisements carefully before buying. It may save you much disappointment. If anything of the kind should occur we promise to let our readers know it through our columns.

—One of our most welcome visitors is Jno. B. Allen's Illustrated at "Literature," published at 393 Pearl St. N. Y. for 50 cents a year. Subscribe for it.

—The Housekeeper, published at Minneapolis, Minn., (LARGE North Fourth st.) Quarterly, still visits us occasionally. This paper is very deservedly popular with home people.

—The Ladies Home Journal, Published Monthly at 433 Arch street Philadelphia is one of the very best and best ladies papers we receive. Only 50 cents a year. You cannot do better than to subscribe for it.

—Godey's, a monthly periodical published at No. 3 Tenbroeck street, N. Y., at $1.50 per year for the month of February contains a very good. The contribution by Dr. J. G. Holland on "Gossip" and Wilson Barrett's portrait of Barrett" are special attractions.

—We have received the Fifteenth number of the Cosmopolitan, published by John B. Walker, 341 Fifth Ave. N. Y. Mr. Walker has recently taken charge of this magazine, and will no doubt keep it up to the usual excellence, if we may judge by the past issues.

NO WONDER.—I shall quit the place unless he pays me more giving to [illegible] that will lead to the discharge of the person who has been [illegible] work.

E. S. ROGERS.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. John H. Wysong will be at Mingo Flats, Feb. 6th and remain 3 days; Hillsboro Feb. 9th, 3 days; Mill Point, Feb. 13th, 3 days; Huntersville, Feb. 16th, 3 days and will be pleased to attend to all operations in dentistry. Teeth extracted by the use of Cocaine. Gold filling inserted in artificial teeth, which will very much in their natural appearance.

Jan 18 4t

A Card of Thanks.

On last Saturday night, a large crowd of our friends from this and adjacent neighborhoods came to the Parsonage and gave us a good "pounding". They "pounded" us with a good variety of weapons in the shape of beef, pork, corn, cabbage, clothing, groceries, &c., &c., and also with the hard cash. We received quarters, from the check sufficiently to thank them for their liberal donation, but we desire to express our [illegible] to all of our friends through the columns of the TIMES. Special thanks are due to Misses Minnie and Mary Brock for getting up the donation. We also tender our thanks to [illegible] Huntersville who donated to us, but were not present.

M. M. STRICKLER,
Pastor.

—Mr. Sullivan, of Killbuck, the present contractor of Webster county to carve Huntersville this week. His business was to obtain signers to a petition requesting the Hon. C. P. Snyder to abandon the present contract, but upon his call he was one of the party. Mr. Sullivan who was unacquainted with the paper looked and he said his name.

Accidental Shooting.

Mr. George Halliday, a young Englishman who for some time past has been spending at the home of H. B. Lockridge, Esq., on Knapp's Creek, was accidentally shot last Thursday. He was at Dr. J. H. Lockridge's at the time the shooting occurred. It seems that he and one Dick Jordan, (col.) were carelessly handling a pistol when Dick in his effort to "blow off" pointed the pistol at Halliday and discharged it. The ball entered Halliday's right side just below his rest and ranged backward, lodging somewhere in the region of the spine behind the hip bone.

He was attended by Drs. Lockridge, Eagan and McClintic. He is doing as well, perhaps as could be expected, but must, of course be in a very critical condition.

Halliday is about seventeen years of age. Dick, the colored boy, is about sixteen, but very much of a man in his own opinion.

A Row in Town.

One usually quiet town was the scene of some very disorderly conduct on last Saturday night. One Edward Martin who had for some time been boarding at Hotel Pocahontas left a few days ago and took up quarters at the Huntersville Hotel. Saturday night, while under the influence of Bile meth drake medicine, he concluded to go back to Hotel Pocahontas and "paint it red." Several times he was asked by the proprietor, Mr. Geo. W. Wigner, to leave the house, but Martin refused to obey, saying he would not leave. At last when he found he would be put on but he gave a promissory assault on the inmates of the Hotel. In the difficulty he seized a large iron stove pitcher that happened to be in the office and threw it across the room striking one Daniel Merry, a boarder, on the right eye, smashing the pitcher and inflicting a very ugly and dangerous wound on Mr. Merry's face. Martin was finally expelled from the office with two black eyes.

Dr. S. P. Patterson was called in to see both Merry and Martin.

On Tuesday morning a warrant for Martin was issued by Justice H. C. Shrader and put into the hands of Constable J. H. Bussard, who executed the same by arresting said Martin and bringing him before said justice Shrader for preliminary examination. A number of witnesses were examined at length, when the Court decided that Mr. Martin should give bond in the penalty of $500, to appear before the next grand jury in default of which said Martin was committed to jail.

Mr. Merry was at the time paying a short visit to his friend Mr. Coughlan, a boarder at Hotel Pocahontas.

He seems to be a very quiet, gentlemanly young man and everybody regrets exceedingly his misfortune.

It is not known as yet how his wound may terminate at present the indications seem to discouraging and it is thought that even if he does recover, he will lose the sight of his eye.

Illness seems are raised over a question of ownership. A lottery ticket stakes from the mails and sold to an innocent third party, drew a $1,000 prize. The party to whom the letter was addressed claims the prize. There is no precedent to establish the nature of such property as prizes in a lottery, neither the Judges nor their wigs

Sentence Suspended.

The sixth count about that the light have gone out of the dark.

Wm. H. Cackley, of the firm of Cackley & Co., has sold his interest in the Summers Store to H. L. Hutchinson.

Woodsfield and Mary Wildwood, married here last week from Wheeling, Va. They are first class downstream and withers.

Rev. W. T. Price preached in this place Sunday night.

The ladies about Green Bank and Four Mile have been making war on the boys, they have caught on.

Several schools in this district have closed.

Wm. H. Hall of Green Bank shipped eighteen white deer to Staunton this winter.

J. F. Woodall and Geo. C. Campbell have built new houses at Green Bank.

"Feb. 5th, 1889.

What a War Would do for Us.

If our government is in the humor to adopt a vigorous foreign policy the famous offer offers a very inviting opening.

Without reviewing the causes of the strained relations now existing between this country and Germany, it will be of interest to consider some of the advantages and disadvantages of a foreign war, so far as this country is concerned.

A war of any magnitude, lasting a year or so, with such a power as Germany would keep us wholly occupied. The probability is that it would not be altogether a naval warfare. There would be fighting on land and sea, and our seacoast defenses would tempt the enemy to attack our seaboard cities.

Hundreds of thousands of men would be withdrawn from their peaceful occupations, and scarcity of labor and higher wages would necessarily follow. Large army contracts for food, clothing and munitions of war would keep our industries booming. The government would again flood the country with greenbacks, making flush times and stimulating speculation. Everything would be unsettled, and fortunes would be lost and made in a hurry.

Unexported events would occur. Germany would make desperate attempt to extend her colonizing policy in this hemisphere. France would be certain to take advantage of the situation by occupying and fortifying the isthmus of Panama. The war, beginning with a squabble over far-off Samoa, would perhaps extend the scope of its operations until it circled the globe. The example of France on the isthmus would be followed by the British in Venezuela, and there would be an odor of gunpowder in every direction.

That the United States would finally come out with flying colors is a safe prediction to make, but it would be a costly triumph in blood and treasure. They would follow long years of taxation to pay off the increased national debt, years of currency contraction, and last, but not least, a flood of new pension bills.

There are other things to be considered. A foreign war would make the American people bury their sectional differences, but it would also bring with it widespread demoralization. It would build up and it would destroy. It would enrich, and it would impoverish. It would make our flag feared and respected, but it might excite a warlike spirit that would not rest satisfied for a generation or more.

In view of the past policy of our government, it is not likely that the looming trouble will lead to a war with Germany, but it can do no harm to take a long look ahead and estimate the results of such a conflict.—Atlanta Constitution.

There is a movement to revive the old bell cast and add it to the present

NOTICE.

A number of men will be paid to help cut and split [illegible] Apply to [illegible] Lewisburg, W. Va.

Jan 11 4t

CLOSED

Wishing to go somewhere [illegible] every [illegible] All are indebted to [illegible] Come forward and [illegible] Respectfully, [illegible]

Jan 25 3t

Hunters Lung Restorative, [illegible] an unfailing effort [illegible] the diseases of the throat, lungs and chest [illegible] Price 25 cts. per bottle. [illegible] Pocahontas.

Jan 25 3t

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at public auction on the 1st day of March, 1889, the following property 225 Sheep mostly ewes 27 two-year old Cattle, 4 Cows and 1 two-year old bull, 4 horses, one buggy and harness, one cane mill and household and kitchen furniture.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

JACOB SHOLAR GLEN.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF GOODS.

I am prepared to make to the best style and order. Suits and Shoes of all kinds, also repairing done in good style.

J. C. Thompson.

At a County Court held for the County of Pocahontas, at the Court House thereof on the 1st day of January 1889.

It is ordered that all persons having business to transact with the Court hereafter, shall either present to the Court in person from the bar or by their attorney, and that the Court will not hear any matter unless presented in the foregoing manner.

A copy. Teste,
JOHN J. BEARD, C'k.
Printers fee $6.25.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

"TRUTH DOES IT."

THE BEST

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the County Court of Pocahontas County, rendered on the 5th day of October, 1888, in the chancery cause of [illegible] against [illegible] the undersigned Commissioner will, on the [illegible] day of March, 1889, at the Court House door in said County, proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder the following described real estate, to-wit:

[illegible] acres of land, more or less, lying on the waters of [illegible] Creek, in said County, and [illegible] the lands of [illegible] and others.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchaser will be required to pay one-third of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest from date of sale, the deferred payments to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser, with approved security, and a lien retained on the property sold for the purchase money.

H. S. Bennett, Com'r.

Notice, as required, by [illegible] decree.

JOHN J. BEARD, C'k.

Jan. 18 4t Printers fee $5.25.

Notice to Lake Holders.

To all persons holding water by [illegible] grant, or otherwise, on the waters of any part thereof, of Lake T. Wysong.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, made in the chancery proceeding, by order part the said suit of Lake T. Wysong [illegible] to the satisfaction of the Commissioner [illegible] with the Circuit Court [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] against the said John T. Buckner, which are [illegible] in the said office, or any part of it, for examination to assert any claim, in the county of Randolph, on or before the

4TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1889.

Given under my hand this 9th day of Jan., 1889.

L. H. McCLINTIC, Com'r.

Printers fee $5.25.

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TRY US

Pocahontas Times.

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

DUFF & MOORE.

PROPRIETORS.

C. P. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post office at Hunterville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, $1 00 in advance; after 3 months, $1 50; after 12 months, $2 00.

These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Feb 7, 1889.

Which Is Best Timber.

Timber for most purposes is cut in the winter, but for the reason that it is better and will keep longer, fall there is more leisure from other occupations. And the woods in northwestern are usually too hot for the active work of cutting timber. And yet the superior quality of timber for posts, ties, carriages, wagons, agricultural implements, etc., is sufficient to change the time of cutting. We are aware some thrifty and skilled workmen differ as to the exact condition of timber when it should be cut, and some even discuss the superiority of summer over winter cut timber. A civil engineer who claims to have verified his statements by thirty years' experience, who knows his stuff and observed he writes, gives the time to cut and the reasons for it in the Tidewater Review.

In both the projects mentioned in the spring is completed there is a period of rest before the change of nutrition in the roots begins. Between these two periods if timber of any description from is cut off the stump the sap will not for want of strength to force it to the wood. It will season hard and the wood is said will have a horny toughness and great durability. Wood cut during that period is mature, having completed its growth for the year. This period varies in length, being one in the North and longer in the South, and is varied again by the character of the season, which if wet is shorter and longer if dry. In the north, in Northern Illinois or Wisconsin, it may be four or six weeks in Southern Illinois long, say ten weeks, and in some seasons of prolonged drouth I have known it twelve weeks. Timber cut from the stump in this period need not be worked up for a year and will take no harm lying in the woods. If railroad ties were cut from the stump and worked out during the balance of the year they would last from three to five times as long as those cut in the winter, and yet I've seen experienced railroad men say those to be cut in the winter have a mistaken idea of increasing their durability. A tent fellow in and adjoin in New Jersey called my attention to this fact about ten years ago and said he had for a number of years followed the practice of cutting his posts and ties in the early part of the year. I called during a period of ten years from the 1st of August to the 1st of September. After another year or two afterward time might not be the best.

Legal Holidays.

It may be interesting to know just what days are legal holidays in the several States and how they came to be. Whenever any other day than Sunday, or is said to be, is set apart by the authorities of the State for a day of rest from the ordinary business of life, it is a legal holiday. Independence Day or Fourth of July as it is more generally called, Christmas Day which falls on December 25, together with Thanksgiving Day, which is appointed by the President of the United States and comes usually on the last Thursday in November, as well as Fast Days that are appointed by the Chief Executive of the country are legal holidays in all the States. New Year's Day, or January 1, is a holiday in all States but Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island and South Carolina. February 22, or Washington's Birthday, is a holiday in all States except Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee and Texas.

Election Day generally the Tuesday after the First Monday in November, is a holiday in California, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin. Florida, Louisiana, Minnesota and Pennsylvania observe Good Friday, while Shrove Tuesday is a holiday in Louisiana, and also the cities of Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, Alabama. Memorial Day, April 26, is observed in Georgia, while Louisiana has made the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, which falls on January 8, and Lincoln's birthday on February 12 and Freeman's Anniversary, of March 4, legal holidays. March 2, which is the anniversary of Texas Independence, and April 21, that of the Battle of San Jacinto, are holidays in Texas.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September, is a comparative new holiday that is celebrated in this State and Massachusetts. Every Saturday, after twelve o'clock, is also a holiday, or rather half-holiday, in this State.—New York Tribune.

A 40,000 Acre Farm.

The Grandin wheat farm of Dakota consists of nine land that any one man can cultivate cleverly and feel at home on. It comprises 40,000 acres, of which 15,000 are now under cultivation. Forty five double gang plows and harrows are used, sixty-five self-binding harvesting machines and steam threshers. The threshers which are very large ones will each knock out 2,000 bushels of wheat a day. In the use of such steam power machinery every effort is made to economize as much as possible in the employment of men. There is no poetry or romance in such farming. It is some satisfaction to know that as regimes grow older in settlement this big scale kind of farming declines.

A lawyer of Temple Court was looking over some papers his dead friend had brought, and every signature had a romance to it as it stood.

"A. Schwindler."

"Mr. Schwindler, why don't you write your name some other way—write out your first name, or sign yourself I don't want people to think you are a swindler."

"Well, my dear, sir, how much better you think that looked?" and he wrote——

"Adam Schwindler."

The combined wealth of the Vanderbilt family to-day is $210,000,000. It is thrilling to millionaires as follows: Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Wm. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Frederick H. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mrs. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, the widow, five to her children, to have an annuity of $100,000.

TIMES $1.00.

Trump—"Pawn, mum, I just arrived from Dakota. I'm a thirsty sufferer, mum."

Housekeeper—"How here, it ain't three weeks since you told me you just arrived from Florida and were a yellow fever sufferer!"

"True, mum. I labored right on in Dakota to get clear of yellow fever, and I got caught in a blizzard, mum."—N. Y. Weekly.

There are now in Chicago about 100 school buildings, which are filled by about 80,000 of the city's children; under the care of 1600 teachers. Of these teachers about 1500 are women.

INVENTION [illegible] throughout the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of invention progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Call this out and return it to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

1-1y.

$5 A WEEK [illegible]

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Take only the Genuine.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. E. F. Moore [illegible] Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1889 [illegible] No. 30.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE COURTS.

[illegible]

L. [illegible]
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W.Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

C. F. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

D. A. BOYER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. ROCKER,
Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.

Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. EEE,
Atty-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will Practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

F. [illegible] BUTCHER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. J. K. WITHROW,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

D. R. F. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Distinguished Business Educator

Prof. Smith, President of the Iron City Business College, Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in my family for years, and have found it a most reliable medicine. I have also recommended it to many of my friends, who have used it with satisfactory results. I consider it the best blood purifier in the market."

Fishing Flies.

SYMPTOMS. Moisture intense; itching and stinging, most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue, small sores form, which often bleed and discharge, becoming very sore. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT stops the itching & bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. It is equally efficacious in curing all Skin Diseases. DR. SWAYNE & SON, Proprietors, Phila. Pa. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT can be purchased of druggists. Send by mail for 50 cts. [illegible]

A Little Hand.

Perhaps there are kindness, sweeter things,
Scattered in this sun-bright land;
But I know the best for life's blessings,
And the clasp of a little hand.

A little hand that softly steals
Into my own that fits so well,
When I needed the touch that I have so much,
To strengthen me on the way.

Surer it cannot than the softest down
On the breast of the gentlest dove
That it's timid press as if we were asleep
Were strong in the strength of love!

It cannot to say in a stronger, sweet way,
I love you and understand;
And calmed my fears as my kit, heart hears
Full over that little hand.

* * * * * * *

Perhaps there are tenderer, sweeter things
Somewhere in this sun-bright land,
But I thank the lord for his blessings,
And the clasp of a little hand.

—F. L. STANTON.

The Moon and the Weather.

Adam Forepaugh sat on a nail keg on the elevated seats. "Chicago!" said he, "why Chicago is the greatest show town in the world, and then the moon—why, we've got another week of the moon before the change."

"What's that got to do with it?" the reporter asked.

"A good deal," he answered. "Like a dry moon. Whenever you see a moon lie on its back it never rains."

The above conversation took place one afternoon, and within thirty-six hours thereafter the first rain in several weeks was falling.

Of all surviving pseudo superstitions, that of the influence of the moon on the weather dies the hardest; and the belief that the (so called) "changes" of the moon are accompanied or followed by changes in the condition of the terrestrial atmosphere is still to be found among a very large number indeed of otherwise educated and enlighted people. A recent writer in The English Mechanic has examined the grounds of this belief and attributes it to the weather predictions in the almanacs of the early part of the century.

As to the moon "changing," one would imagine, to hear the majority of people talk, that a "change" of the moon is in some sense cognate with a conjuring trick, in which the performer, after showing that he has nothing in his hand, instantaneously produces an egg, an orange, or a ball from it. Now nothing could well be farther from the truth than this, the fact being that the moon is always changing—10 seconds after it she is waxing, and so throughout her monthly path. When her (celestial) longitude is identical with that of the sun she is said in the almanac to be "new," when each longitude differs 90 degrees from the sun's toward the east she is in her "first quarter," when they are separated by 180 degrees the moon is "full," and when she has traveled to that point in her orbit in which she is 90 degrees to the west of the sun she is said to be in her "last quarter," in each case it being assumed that she is viewed from the earth's center. The use of the word "change," then, in connection with her position in these four points of her orbit, is a solecism, pure and simple.

"But," people are heard to say, "as the moon influences the tides, why should it not affect the atmosphere too?" To which the immediately obvious reply is that the tides are a semi-diurnal phenomenon, so that, on this principle, the weather ought to change twice a day also—a conclusion too absurd to be entertained. Nevertheless the moon does influence the atmosphere by causing the production in it of three minute as under ordinary circumstances, to be masked or otherwise fluctuations. The existence of these atmospheric tides was first definitely established by the observations of the late Professor Daniell, but if these minute tides influenced the weather in the slightest degree it must change twice a day—a supposition too ridiculous to merit notice.

The "moon on her back," as a weather sign would appear to be a good deal like the old woman's indigestion—if she dye, she pure "should either sink or swim, the discouragement which," Mr. Forepaugh says "is a risky moon," but in many parts of the country, and uniformly in England, the belief prevails that when the young moon is lying on her back," or, in other words, when the line joining her cusps is nearly or quite parallel to the horizon she is "holding water," and rain will certainly follow. How either belief arose it would be idle to speculate, but the explanation of the phenomenon itself is sufficiently simple. In the outset the moon is never much more than 6 degs. either to the north or south of the ecliptic, or apparent annual path of the sun through the heavens. Now the line adjoining her cusps (the sharp points of her crescent) is always square to a great circle passing through the sun and the moon. Two minutes' study of a celestial globe will show how variable is the inclination or the ecliptic to the horizon, and consequently that of the line joining the cusps of the moon also.

Finally, the most elaborate comparisons of meteorological records made in France and in England (where the Greenwich observations for forty years were carefully collated) with the moon's phases during that period) have sufficed to show that no connection whatever exists between them. The solitary observable effect of the moon upon our atmosphere was believed by Sir John Herchel to be exhibited in the tendency to disappearance of cloud under the full moon, and this he attributed to the heat radiated from her surface.—Chicago News.

Preserve the Forests.

One of the most important questions with which our national and state legislatures have to deal, and yet one that is too generally neglected, is that of the preservation of our forests. Independent of the fact that they add to the wealth of the nation at the rate of $700,000,000 annually, or ten times more than the output of all of our gold and silver mines—which alone ought to secure for them proper care—the significant conclusions reached by scientific men, to the effect that they determine, to a great extent, the climatic and the hygienic conditions of our country, and regulate the distribution of moisture and the character of both our great and small water ways, certainly place the preservation of our timbered lands among the subjects that should receive the early, constant and careful consideration of our legislators.

It is estimated by experts who have devoted much time and thought to the inquiry that at least 10 per cent of the entire agricultural region of any country should remain permanently in forests. Twenty years ago it was asserted that the annual clearance of woodland throughout the United States amounted to 10,000,000 of acres, and that at this rate individual owners would ultimately be entirely stripped of their holdings. But it is not only the question of timber supply that is involved in the forests. Browsing animals and fires are quite as detrimental.

To these injurious agencies must be added the enterprising and conscientious railroad contractor, who annually destroys 10,000,000 of our young trees in his quest for ties. Taking these and other sources of our forests into account, it will be seen that but for the energetic action of our national and state governments the terrible calamity of the entire sweeping away of the natural covering of the soil would be among the possible events of the future—a disaster that would, in half a century, reduce the greater part of the continent to the condition of a desert incapable of supporting man or beast.

Nor is this a mere flight of the imagination. It may seem to the superficial observer to verge on the extravagant to talk of a possible timber famine in a country so new as ours, and one that was so lately reclaimed from the "dread primeval," but it is an undeniable fact that we are cutting down our trees far more rapidly than we are planting them, and although our inheritance of timber has been great, on a policy steadfastly adhered to in the future can lead to but one result. To bring about a better state of things, an intelligent public sentiment ought to be created, still landless men and farmers should be informed how intimately their prosperity is bound up with the preservation of the wooded land.

They should be made to understand that by the effect of the forests on the water courses the entire navigation, and much of the transportation, system of the country is regulated. Manufacturers are also largely dependent for the water supply for their factories and mills on the wisdom that protects the timber lands where these streams take their rise and through which they flow. No profitable milling could be done where the water course was a torrent during one-fourth of the year and a dry bed for the remainder of the season.

It is encouraging to note that the subject is now receiving personal consideration in many localities, and especially in this state and in Pennsylvania. The report of the New York forestry commission, presented to the legislature, contains many interesting facts and valuable suggestions; while the Agricultural society of Pennsylvania is actively engaged in spreading the facts before the people. "The establishment of 'schools of forestry,' in accordance with the plan that has worked so admirably in Germany, is earnestly recommended, together with other measures all tending to further the end in view. On one point all authorities seem agreed—that it is unwise to hand the timber resources of a country over to private parties, leaving them independent of all government control. At one time this state owned every acre of the Adirondack region, but this noble domain was given away with a reckless that is scarcely credible, and what it now possesses it has gained through tax sales, while its ultimate thus of the most precarious character, the land speculators being engaged in a constant struggle to procure a cancellation of the sale. The wholesale purchase of forest lands from individual owners is urged by the commission, to remedy this state of things, and to prevent the stock of timber in the state from being too largely depleted.—Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

Not so Favorable.

Brother Williams—Brudder Jones, how did our cows come out in de fall?

Brother Jones. De Lawd done give 'em two mouth o de layal.

"Years ago we use ter say of you nigger he pos'ful thankful. He got all he ought ter, he did."

"I warn't a fightin' yer cows, ter think. Don't a gwine hang 'em when de two mouth is up."

Pocahontas Times.

C. P. MOORE, Editor.

LOWRY & MOORE,

C. P. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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Huntersville, W. Va.

Feb. 14, 1889.

DORR.

Mr. C. P. Dorr, we presume is now one of the best advertised men in the country. For the last few weeks he has been discussed in private and in public by friend and foe. For sometime we have been waiting for Mr. Dorr to explain his position on the Senatorial question; at last he has attempted to do this, but to us his explanation is so inconsistent and unsatisfactory as his conduct.

He endeavors to screen the stand he has taken against Senator Kenna on the alleged ground that Kenna is responsible for the apparent democratic loss in this state and should therefore be rebuked. But he goes on to say that he would vote for Kenna, if he knew he could be elected which he says is impossible, as he knows that several persons are voting for him who would not if they thought it would elect him.

Now look at the fallacy of his reasoning.

In the first place Mr. Dorr has given us no proof to support his allegation that Mr. Kenna has proven a failure as a leader, nor that he is at all responsible for the decline of democracy in this State. It is a mere assertion of Mr. Dorr's opinion, while on the other hand numbers of our public men with as much political experience and insight as Mr. Dorr strenuously repudiate the charge. But if we grant that the charge is true still is his explanation greatly inconsistent. He claims to oppose Kenna because Kenna would destroy the democratic party, and yet says he would support him if he knew he could be elected. In other words, he is patriotic enough to defend his party against the destructive rule of John E. Kenna so long as it is not in his power to put him in a position to rule but, if it were possible for him by his vote to elect this man, Kenna, who he declares to have been so destructive to the interests of the democratic party then he would vote for him. Mr. Dorr should first of all respect the wish of his constituency, which is almost unanimous for John E. Kenna, but failing to do that, if he opposes Kenna on the ground of unfitness, then he should oppose him consistently and not only at such times as he knows it is impossible to elect him.

Again, if it be true as Dorr asserts, that some are voting for Kenna who would not if they believed he could be elected, the only proper way for Mr. Dorr to clear his skirts is to vote with his party and put the responsibility where it belongs. Let him show the people who these deceivers are by casting his vote for Kenna and thus make it necessary that an election be effected so that these pretended friends of Kenna show themselves.

It would seem too that Mr. Dorr has lost sympathy with the Agricultural Bureau. He says that Kenna is a failure and a fraud, so also has his recently been unofficial that a failure to put a good thing for it can be shown that during the campaign when he was asking for votes he more than once declared himself in favor of Kenna, and upon that very ground many did vote for him; while the impression was made on all who supported him that he would certainly vote with his party.

The truth is Mr. Dorr has for some unknown reason banded together the desires of those who elected him into the ranks of the party that has elevated him, and no amount of explanation can ever suffice to gain for his course the approval of the democratic party, particularly that portion of the democratic party that lives and ever shall live in Pocahontas county.

A Superfluous Cabinet.

According to the latest news on the subject from Washington it seems probable that both branches of Congress will agree to add a new member to the Cabinet, to be known as the Secretary of Agriculture.

Such an addition will have a tendency to lower the whole Cabinet as a body in the estimation of the people. Other things being equal an increase in the number of the President's advisers lessens the honor and distinction belonging to a place in the Cabinet. Further more, the new post will be of so little importance as compared with that of each of the other heads of departments that it is certain to be regarded as inferior.

The country does not need a Secretary of Agriculture any more than the President needs an eighth adviser. The Constitution of the U. S. does not invest Congress with any power over agricultural affairs or impose upon it any duties with reference to agriculture. It was doubtless the intent of the great men who founded our Government to leave these matters to the management of the several States; and we believe that so far as the great mass of the farmers in the Union are concerned, they would prefer to have the general Government let the farming interests alone. At all events, there has been no general demand on their part for any such representation in the Cabinet as is now proposed.

For many years, however, there has been at Washington an officer known as the Commissioner of Agriculture, whose principal function has been the distribution of seeds to people who do not want them. Why the Federal Government should distribute seeds to farmers any more than chocolate to children, we have never been able to understand. As a rule, the Commissioners Agricultural knowledge was not their most prominent characteristic, but they have furnished more or less amusement to the country as objects of satire on the part of the press. We doubt whether the new Secretary will serve any more useful purpose.

Some of our readers may possibly be aware that we have not always regarded the system of civil service examinations with enthusiastic favor. It strikes us, however, that if there is any place for such examinations under our form of government, it would be in reference to such an office as that of the new Secretary of Agriculture. If we must have this new office, let us have a farmer from Farmersville to fill it, and let his fitness to be ascertained by an Examining Board consisting exclusively of practical farmers who have held the plough and know the difference between a plow and a scythe.

If we must have a Secretary of Agriculture we want a man who knows more about the wheat crop of the country than he does about the Presidential vote of the several States at the last election.—N. Y. Sun.

The following extract from the Charleston Star gives a fair opinion of the disgraceful course being practiced at the State Capital. No good reason, whatever his position may be, can fail to be heartily ashamed of the present legislature. We are glad to see President Carr is a man and trying to do his duty.

"After the dissolution of the Joint Assembly last night, the Senate repaired to their Chamber and the President resumed the Chair. It being found that a quorum of the Senate was not present, Mr. Oxley introduced the following resolution, which, the rules being suspended, was immediately considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the doors of the Senate be closed, and that the following members appearing to be absent, to-wit: Messrs. Campbell, Davis, Forbes, Lowther, Maxwell, Morris, Scott, Minear, Worley, Morrison and Woodward, be brought forthwith before the Senate.

Whereupon, the President appointed the following assistant Sergeant-at-Arms: Messrs. ——— Tison, Jno. S. White, Perry Laidley, F. H. Scott, Charles Bryden, A. A. Frankhelm, J. E. Watson and Clarence Moore, who were immediately started out, each armed with a copy of the resolution, in search of the recreant Senators. After various experiences and sharp rats search as through the hotels and boarding houses, Mr. Minear was at last brought before the Senate. Being the first opportunity, Mr. Minear managed to escape through the transom of the water closet and ran like a deer for his liberty. Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Pritchard, action on the case of Mr. Minear was temporarily postponed. The hands of the town clock had in the meantime kept pace with the Sergeants-at-Arms until they now registered nearly five o'clock, when the Sergeants having battered down a door at the Hotel Hoffner and met with many other adventures, finally bagged part of their game and appeared before the bar of the Senate with several of the Senators. Then the trial began and "they all with one accord began to make excuse." Many and varied were the excuses offered, but the general verdict on motion of some Senator was "six dollars and cost—next." Mr. Worley (it being known by many present that he was actually sick) was on motion excused. Mr. Davis who also proved that he was sick was excused, but the following viz: Messrs. Maxwell, Campbell, Lowther, Forbes, Minear and Morrison were fined, $6 and costs each.

President Carr is determined as far as lies in his power to compel the Senators to be present on certain occasions even if they will not work.

The Monroe county Watchman is still the official organ of the Kickers, freely volunteering to defend any one who defies the will of his party.

Some of the scandals of the Charleston menagerie are becoming unmanageable and dangerous. Morris, and four or five others broke their chains a few days ago and were recaptured with great difficulty. Dorr has also shown signs of madness, and it may become necessary to adopt Forepaugh's plan and strangle him, for the safety of the other animals.

We presume that no man can say with certainty who shall constitute the next Cabinet; unless it be President Harrison himself, and we have every reason to believe he has not fully made up his mind. Indications seem, however, to point to Jas. G. Blaine for Secretary of State, Jno. C. New for Secretary of the Treasury and John Wanamaker for Postmaster General. It is thought Mahone will be left out. Thanks to Mr. Harrison for that.

A Washington correspondent says that General Mahone will not attend a Foreign Mission. Why will he disappoint some of Grover Mahone's fellow-citizens of both parties, for while it will relieve the Southern Democracy of the offensive presence of the King of Swamps, it will also save the Republican party from the personal humor of those Southern politicians, who sometimes disgust people of decent manners even under the administration of the Democratic party?

In selecting Mary Washington to a foreign mission the new President will have the satisfaction of illustrating the fidelity of the American people whereby no one ever loses high honor that will look like it for the glory of labor. The question to be asked, naturally, shall fidelity be rent, and thought of it for one fourteen to attend a Republican administration before and still as fine and Mahone as Virginia to man, we take leave to suggest that little Mary would feel many obligations if President Harrison would see fit to relinquish the genius of her pet abolitionism as to send him as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Congo, his Majesty Stanley, whose color would match the General's politics, and who could be relied on not to come and eat each of him specimens as long as there are other monkeys in the entire town.—Richmond Times.

There is a dog employed in the Postal Service in the office at Allegheny, Pa.—N. Y. Sun.

We are glad to know that but one dog was employed in the postal service during the term of President Cleveland. Perhaps, they will be more plentiful after the 4th of March.

After March 4th, we will have four Governors, Fleming will claim it, and Goff will claim it, Wilson will claim that until the Contest is settled he is entitled to hold over, and President Reid Carr will claim that as there is a vacancy the office is really his Governors will be as plentiful as Constables.

Fiduciary Notice.

The following is a list of Fiduciaries whose accounts are before me for settlement.

John Ligon, Ex'r of R. D. McCutcheon dec'd.

JAMES W. WARWICK, Com'r of accts for Pocahontas county.

AGENTS Men, Women, Boys or Girls can do well at home or travelling. Send us your name, and address on a postal card and we will send a Trial of Charms in our "Agent's Directory," which goes whirling all over the Union and you will get hundreds of Orders, catalogues and samples of papers, books, magazines etc. From these you can want agents. You will get lots of mail and good reading free and perhaps money making employment. Address, LARY & CO., Box 817, Memphis, Tenn.

Hotel Pocahontas,

GEO. W. WAGNER, PROPRIETOR.

HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Having lately purchased and assumed control of HOTEL POCAHONTAS, it is our purpose to spare no pains to keep just such a house as the public demands.

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WAGNER.

HOME NEWS

—Wm. Hall, Esq., of Buckeye was in town Monday.

—Jno. T. Wolfe, Esq., of Lewisburg was in town Monday.

—Another cattle thief in Jackson Shirkey landed.

—Wm. B. Overbolt, Esq., of Hillsboro paid this office a friendly visit last Saturday.

—Jno. W. Warwick, Esq., of Buckeye was in town Monday and Tuesday.

—Confessions are beginning to work frequent visits to this office.

—If you want Envelopes, Letter or Note heads, cheap, call at the Times office and you can get them.

—Mitchell vs. McClaughlin, an ejectment by Wm. Pannis Wilson, went to both Co., Va., last Tuesday.

—Drs. John Ligon and Wm. G. Townsend were called in last Friday to see Mr. Merry, at Hotel Pocahontas.

—The rye crop was not got back after all. Every one knows it was killed last week, and some left over.

—H. H. McClaugh, Esq., of Buckeye was in Huntersville last week. Mr. McClaugh is supplying our town pretty much with flour from his new mill.

—A recent letter from Capt. W. L. Trench who, with Capt Craig, is now at Kissimmee city, Fla., states that he is well pleased with that country.

—Read the new advertisement in this week's issue, signed by Messrs. Isaac McNeel and Uriah Beard. They are proposing to sell flour etc., at very low rates.

—A correspondent suggests that the first work in the way of public improvement should be the building of a bridge across Greenbrier river near Clover Lick. What say you all?

—Mr. Daniel Merry, who was so severely hurt in the disturbance at Hotel Pocahontas, an account of which we gave last week, started to Philadelphia last Monday to be treated in the hospital. The doctors attending him decided that his eye would have to be removed. This is extremely unfortunate for Mr. Merry, and we lose the sympathies of all who know him.

—We have received another communication from J. A. Beard, Va., on matters of interest to the farmers. Mr. Beard's last communication was very much appreciated by the readers of the Times, and they will, no doubt, read with eagerness whatever he may contribute here after. Why don't some of the rest of our people speak out?

—President Cleveland has at last decided to go to New York to practice law, instead of coming to Huntersville as he had thought of doing. He gives as his reason for the change, that so many of our people expect a lawyer to practice before the County Court and Justices without making any charge. Cleveland acted wisely and if this imposition on good nature isn't stopped the entire legal fraternity will be obliged to move to New York.

—The people of Huntersville enjoyed last Saturday what to any other set of people would be a rare treat, but to them has become a common occurrence. It was a trial before Justice H. C. Shrader. In this case A. W. Riley was plaintiff and Howard Underwood defendant. Among all the lawyers in town were employed and all the citizens of the district examined as witnesses. The effort was to [illegible] wood to give bond to keep the peace. This however was not accomplished, and Mr. Rider had the costs to pay all for nothing.

—L. W. Mathews Esq., made a visit to Bath Co., Va., this week.

—S. Kline has received a new line of spring and summer goods, which are being sold cheap for cash. Call and examine his stock if you want anything in that line, and in your visits to town.

TIMES.

VENDUE.—I will sell at my residence on Mr. Monday in this month, at the hour stock named below, as it is to me to remain a special contract.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. John H. Wentworth will be at Mingo Flats, Feb. 6th and remain 4 days; Bolar, Feb. 9th, 3 days; Mill Point, Feb. 12th, 3 days; Huntersville, Feb. 15th, 7 days, and will be pleased to attend to all operations in Dentistry. Teeth extracted by the use of Cocaine, Gold fillings inserted in artificial teeth, which add very much to their natural appearance.

jan 24 4t

Rock Sulphur Springs.

We have had a remarkably fine winter thus far; there has been but little snow here.

Mrs. Jacob Shinnabarry has about recovered from her recent illness.

Mr. Henry Wilfong is seriously ill. He is being attended by Dr. Austin.

Married, Jan. 31st, at the residence of the bride's brother by Rev. W. H. Bullington, Mr. J. L. Slaven and Miss Conia Tallman, all of this county. It is reported that one of the spectators got a "needle narrow" while the ceremony was being performed.

Watson produces a man who, to hear his exploits, rivals even Munchausen, but, unlike that great adventurer, he gets lost occasionally.

Many of our people are indignant because the majority's choice for sheriff was not allowed to qualify.

The people are much pleased with the "Times" in this section.

SCRIBBLER.

Deserve Salvage.

Capt. E. A. Smith and his men moved into the ark last Saturday, ready to begin the drive with the first water.

Jno. Stretch has moved into the camp to take care of things during vacation.

A daughter of Geo. W. Arbogast, aged 13 years, who has been afflicted for a long while, died last Friday.

John Ralston, of Green Bank received an ugly and dangerous cut on his face last week. He was attempting to split a frozen oak block with a double bit axe, when the axe rebounded cutting his brow, entering his cheek bone and splitting his lip.

The Sunday school at this place, under the superintendence of Mr. Jno. A. Taylor is in a prosperous condition. An excellent library of 100 volumes has been ordered for the use of the school, and is expected to arrive this week. Donations of good books are requested and will be highly appreciated.

We are all very much outdone by the conduct of the mail from Webster county (we don't claim him) in the Legislature.

Yours etc.

Beaver Dam.

Northwest of the mountain at the head of Stamp creek, is to be found a section of fine country, susceptible of vast and largely paying improvement, if it had the advantage of a passable public highway. The present road across the mountain to this section is only a pretense, it has neither grade nor location such as any County Court ought to recognize. A location and review who made some years ago, at a grade of five degrees and under, no good road land, but was never established. Public interests de-

mand that a good road be opened on this line, or some other, and a petition will soon be handed the Court to that purpose. An investigation might be made before the Court, and the road opening good roads into and through rich and fertile country, the pleasant fellow citizens of the County Court, to hear to whom we call, and bind us down as orators for this much needed improvement.

Xx.

Temperance Reform.

In a recent issue of your paper is found account of a mass meeting in Hillsboro, W. Va., on Temperance work etc., which leads the reader to thinking.

It is logical to admit that any community has the right to speak out "in meeting," and defend their homes and their friends from the demon, strong drink. But is it good sound logic to thus "strain at the camel" in the bud, whisker by the jig full, and "swallow the goat," in selling and furnishing essence of cinnamon and jamaica ginger, by wholesale? It pays a good profit, and will intoxicate, and topers will have it and drink it, if they cannot get whiskey. And who ever saw jamaica ginger put up in half-pint bottles, until within the last few years.

Would it not be much better to be consistant, and sell no intoxicants? If we advocate total abstinence. A few merchants in this county do not sell these drugs at all, but a few do sell them, and that to public injury.

Xx.

Settled at Last.

It has always been hard for us to understand how matter is educated by mind; but now the whole thing is as plain as the nose on the back of a man's head. Prof. Dapp, fresh discussing the matter in the N. Y. Independent, tells us as plainly how the thing is done that no man, woman nor child could fail to understand, showing the whole affair to be conducted by the nerves. He illustrates as follows:

"A couple of organisms which for the sake of distinction, we call Newton and La Place. These were in marvellously complex relations of interaction with the environment, and there was also a very regular play of nervous discharges along lines of least resistance, together with divers differentiations of the homogeneous and manifold integrations of correspondence. The nervous and ganglia, too, wrought briskly, and nascent motor excitations were produced in abundance."

Don't you see? It's as easy as falling off a log. If that's not plain we'll give you a rifle that will work it. Find the greatest uncommon agitator, draw a parallel to the intrinsic direction and punctuate the thermometer, and be sure to keep in a cool place.

There seems to be some difficulty to determine whether it is the duty of Mrs. Cleveland or Mrs. Harrison to do the White House Spring cleaning. The present mistress says she certainly will not make the soap and set the hens.

The West Virginia Legislature is still busy doing nothing. The Fleming-Goff contest is still unsettled, the senatorial question unsettled; in fact everything unsettled, even the board bills of the senators and representatives. There is one thing however we may depend on the present legislature doing, that is drawing its salary.

NOTICE.

We are prepared to furnish wheat flour and chaffe at our mills at the following prices:

Wheat per bu. 35 cts
Flour per 100 $2.25
Meal per 100 1.25
Chaffe per bu. 15
Bran " "

Terms, cash. Respectfully,
Uriah Beard.
Isaac McNeel.

Feb. 14, 3m

NOTICE.

[illegible] day of [illegible] the road to [illegible] Pocahontas [illegible] Dunmore, W. Va. [illegible]

SALE BILLS.

[illegible] sale bills [illegible] Milwaukee Agency, Huntersville, W. Va. [illegible]

Dunmore Livery Regulator

[illegible] Dunmore Livery Regulator [illegible] Dunmore, W. Va. [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at public auction on the 1st day of March, 1889, the following property, 225 Sheep mostly ewes 27 two-year old Cattle, 4 Cows and 1 two-year old bull, 4 horses, one buggy and harness, one cane mill and household and kitchen furniture.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JACOB McCLAUGHLIN.

SHOEMAKER'S SHOP.

At Huntersville, W. Va.

I am prepared to make to the best style and order, Boots and Shoes of all kinds, also repairing done in best style.

J. C. TRUESDELL.

At a County Court held for the County of Pocahontas, at the Court House thereof on the 1st day of January 1889.

It is ordered that all persons having business to transact with the Court hereafter, shall either present it to the Court in person, from the bar or by their attorney, and that the Court will not hear any matter unless presented in the foregoing manner.

A copy. Teste,
JOHN J. PRICE, Clk.

Jan 18 4t Printers fee $2.00.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT,

[illegible] Commissioner's Sale of Land.

[illegible] Notice to Heirs.

IF YOU WANT

Letter Heads,

Envelopes,

Business Cards,

Official Blanks,

Posters,

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Anything

In That Line,

REMEMBER

The Times Office

They may be depended

Lowest Rates

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TRY US

Pocahontas Times.

LOVETT & MOORE.

C. P. MOORE Editor.

Entered at the Post office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	1/4
One Inch	$ 1 00	$ 1 50	$ 2 00	$ 3 00
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Quarter col.	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00
Half col.	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
One col.	7 00	10 00	15 00	25 00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion. Obituaries will be strictly complied with.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 1 yr., $2.00 in advance; after 3 months, $2.50; after 12 months, $3.00.

These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Feb. 14, 1889.

Worth Telling Again.

Waverly Magazine: Twenty years have passed since a certain Hatteras captain, entering the port of New York, telegraphed his wife at Bath to join him at the metropolis preparatory for a sea voyage. Accordingly a day or two after the arrival of the message saw the wife embarked upon the through train from Bath to Boston, accompanied by an infant child scarcely two years old.

This car was coupled on to the end of the Portland train at Brunswick, and, leaving the child asleep, the Captain's wife seized the opportunity to fill the baby's bottle with milk in the depot restaurant. While the mother was intent upon her errand the train slipped quietly out of the station, and when the mother emerged from the restaurant door it was fast disappearing under the Spring-street bridge. Easily she explained the situation to the sympathizing group of railroad men who gathered around. Baby and purse, containing all her money and ticket, were in the fast disappearing train. A hurried council followed, and a plan was instantly formed.

Old No. 25, "The Brunswick," was sidetracked, waiting the passage of the train just gone. Uncle Tim Simpson, the station baggage master at that time, ran hastily to this engine and asked her aid to overtake the flying train. The genial Charles, ever ready to aid the case of any female in distress, volunteered to catch the robber. Hastily filling the firebox with wood from the tender, while Thompson was assisting the woman to mount the engine, with a command to the switchman to "give us the main line," with hand upon the throttle, No. 25 flew quickly over the switch and commenced her race.

An empty engine chasing a heavy train up "Oak Hill grade," which extends four miles straight away from Brunswick has an easy task, and before they had covered more than half of that distance they could see the object of their pursuit.

To sound his whistle, calling the attention of the train men to the chase, and thereby stop the train, was not part of the programme, fearing that he might run over them should they suddenly stop. So quietly coming along the rear of the train deadening the pursuit, he is soon immediately behind them. Then his tender—for they are running backward—rubs against the rear platform of the train, and while the engineer holds her there Thompson goes on to the woman over the tender, down upon the platform of the car containing the baby, still fast asleep, the mother clasping tightly the bottle of milk.

The Prohibition question is to have another test in Pennsylvania at a special election to be held next June.

Fixing the Responsibility.

Blundering men, instead of at once setting their responsibility, try to excuse themselves by throwing the blame on others. A Biggle story illustrates this tendency of human nature, and also the French proverb: "He accuses who excuses himself." On night thieves broke into a rich man's house and carried off all his valuables. On being arrested, they excused their crime by saying that they were blameless, as the walls of the house were so badly built as to tempt them to break through. The mason was therefore to blame for the robbery. The mason was brought before the magistrate. "The fault is not mine," said he, "but that of the coolie who made the mortar badly." The coolie laid the blame upon the potter who had sold him a cracked vessel in which he could not carry sufficient water to mix the mortar properly. The potter explained that the blame could not be laid upon him but upon a pretty woman, who, passing while he was making the vessel, so riveted his attention that he forgot about his work. The woman protested that the goldsmith was at fault. He had failed to send home her earrings and she passed the potter's shop on her way to get them. The goldsmith, not being able to offer an excuse for his neglect, was sentenced to be hanged. His friends begged the judge to spare him, as he was sick and ill favored and would not make a pretty spectacle. "But somebody must be hanged," said the judge. His attention was thereupon called to a fat Moor in a shop opposite, and the judge ordered him to be hanged in the goldsmith's stead.—Argonaut.

In Hindoostan, where three varieties of sacred monkeys enjoy the freedom of every town, those fair handed pensioners often assist the police in enforcing the riot laws in charging crimsons for the scene of every dog fight and schoolboy scuffle. They will rescue worried cats and, for greater security, deposit them on the next roof, or suppress nowdyism in general; the stout like the baboon for instance, being physically as well as morally qualified to quell the aggressive disposition of the fiercest cur. On the platform of a public warehouse the British residents of Agra, a few years ago, witnessed a scene which put the character trait in even a stronger light.

A little street Arab had spread his pallet in the shade of a stack of country produce, and had just dropped asleep, when the proprietor of the Planters' hotel strolled up with a pet leopard that had learned to accompany him in all his rambles. A troop of tramp monkeys had taken post on the opposite end of the shed, and, like the beggar boy, seemed to enjoy a comfortable siesta, but at sight of the speckled intruder the whole gang charged along the platform like a squadron of sprites and, instantly forming a semicircle about the little sleeper, faced the leopard with brimming noses, evidently resolved to defend the purpose of his visit.—Popular Science Monthly.

Collector: I have called six times, sir, for the amount of this bill already.

Citizen: Why-at, six times? Is it possible you have been put to all that annoyance? Now, I'll tell you what I'll do: when I feel like paying the amount I will call on you myself. It's outrageous to give a man the trouble I have undoubtedly given you.—Life.

Her grandmother was so sick that the report got out that she was dead. A sympathetic old gentleman met the child in the street.

"And when is your grandmother to be buried, my dear?" he asked her.

"Not till she's dead, sir."

—The Home Wit, for February published at Spokane, Wash., is a most excellent number of this paper after household periodical. It is well worth all it costs, 50 cents per year.

During Jan. there was a net increase of $6,150,000 in money and bullion in the Treasury, and yet you can't borrow a dollar from Sam, no matter how hard up you are.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; perfectly harmless, prescribed and used by over fifty thousand physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

INVENTION has revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Any liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Let this entirely new record to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

OUR $5 A WEEK Club System

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LAUNDRY BLUE IN THE WORLD.

BLUINE. NO FREEZE. Gives a Rich, Pearly Blue. NEVER SETTLES. IS WATER. Better than any other bluing in the world.

Twenty-Four Washings for Ten Cents.

BLUINE M'F'G CO., West Aston, Mass.

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WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES,

SINGLE SHOT RIFLES, RELOADING TOOLS, and AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS.

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THE LOVETT PATENT SEAT FASTENER.

THIS IS THE NEATEST AND BEST SEAT FASTENER EVER INVENTED

P. B. HANGER, Agent, Huntersville, W. Va.

Dobbins' Electric Soap

THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD.

READ THIS TWICE

CONSTIPATION

Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Bad Breath, etc.

Dobbins' Electric Soap

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1889. No. 31.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. B. Campbell
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff,
Deputy Sheriff,
Clk. of Cir. & Co. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct., C. B. Beard, Pres't.
S. S. Hannah.
No. 7 Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Saxton.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 1st Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the last Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

C. F. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STOVER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. BUCKER,
Att'y-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. KEE,
Atty-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will Practice in the Circuit Courts of Pocahontas county.

F. LAMPHER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. I. K. SLYBOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

D. R. P. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Distinguished Business Educator

Hoking Files

DEATH OF JOSEPH BEARD.

He Passes Away at His Home in Huntersville.

In the 73rd year of his age, Joseph Beard, Esq., died at his home in Huntersville, on the 19th inst.

In the death of Joseph Beard Pocahontas county loses one of her oldest and most respected citizens, whose long and eventful life is honorably and inseparably identified with the history of the county. He was born in Greenbrier county, W. Va. on the 20th day of Sept., 1810, and removed to Pocahontas county in the year 1851. Early in life he was united in marriage to Mattie Jordan, daughter of John Jordan, Esq., with whom he happily lived till the day of his death, and who now survives him,an aged and lonely widow. As the issue of this marriage were born three children; one son, John J. Beard, the present Clerk of the Courts of Pocahontas county, and two daughters, Mrs. Isaac McNeel, and Mrs. Wm. L. McNeel, now deceased.

In the year 1883 Mr. Beard made a profession of religion and connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1844 when the division came, Joseph Beard without hesitation cast his lot with the M. E. Church, South.

His life was marked with unusual energy and activity, but in no enterprise was this more manifest than in his labors for his Church. He was not a religious enthusiast, nor specially demonstrative, but unceasingly gave those better and more substantial evidences of a firm and abiding faith in Christ and his Church. In the prosecution of church work of every kind, he was always ready to do his part, and never slow to suggest to others their duty when the occasion demanded. He was a man of firm convictions and decided opinions, yet ever maintained a liberal respect for the belief of others. There never lived a more sincere man; deceit had no place in the make up of his character. Indeed his habit of telling the truth plainly, and his outspoken candor in commending the good and reproving evil sometimes offended those who were not well acquainted with him to think him in some matters a harsh man, but he was not so; underneath the surface of solid belief and rigid candor was hidden a heart as tender as the heart of a child, the sympathies of which responded to the gentlest touch. His generosity and hospitality were proverbial, the friend and the stranger were ever his welcome guests, nor did he ever weary of adding the comforts of his home with as many as chose to partake of them. He was possessed of a peculiarly happy nature; disappointment nor calamity could never delude for any time his cheerful spirit. It was his rule to always do his best and to be satisfied with the results.

He will long and widely be missed. He was affectionate and indulgent toward his kindred, and true in his friendship. He was a good and useful citizen,ever ready to contribute in any manner to the good of society and of his country. But of all will be missed by his church, whose interests were first in his heart. His life is ended, but

Bankrupting Cattle

My former article on the above subject seems to have excited one writer to, not only notice it, but to suggest two more very important improvements in the manner subduing and good appearance of other domestic animals. Such as the docking of hogs and dehorning cattle. Nothing can be plainer than the duty, if not the obligation of the proposer of these two improvements to enlighten the world by making a practical proof on his own case of these highly desired improvements. The genius that prompted the suggestion ought to be equal to the execution or invention of plan of operation. I am still in favor of dehorning cattle and have practical proofs to show its merits every day. I have just learned from a reliable source that my friend Dick Edmondson, of Kansas has removed the horns from 3,000 cattle last fall. I am running in some boundary, horses, cows and bulls, with perfect safety, and now after two months test, my animals look well in order, better in appearance and decidedly more comfortable to themselves and me. So as far as I am interested, horns will have to go. The present hard times and dullness of the cattle market, demands a thoughtful consideration of every economical device or plan by which our farmers and stockmen may reduce their expenses and handle their stock to better advantage. I think this one step in that direction. I will now suggest one or two more, and would be very happy to have other and wiser heads to make an expression of their views and opinions thereby benefitting their fellow men and making the Texas a necessity to every family in the county.

But few farmers in this locality that do not use fertilizers and believe that they pay, notwithstanding the heavy tax they are subject to. What taxf Profits or the middle men, perhaps the largest. Then excessive freight. To illustrate—none of our middlemen will handle and sell for less than a five dollar profit per ton, (often more,) then they secure another profit by charging their customers rates of freight per 100 lbs when they get reduced rates per car-load of 10 tons. If you pay $40.00 per ton at the railroad to an agent, you can very readily see that you are paying $5.00 to $7.00 for agents profits and high freight then if you buy at time, 10 per cent. to add on cost. The remedy is this, let our farmers pool their orders, select one of their number to get manufactors to make bids for the order, and by paying spot cash, get their fertilizers $19.00 to $12.00 per ton less. We all have ourselves to blame for a great deal unnecessary tax. A co-operative style of buying salt and groceries, if nothing else would run down the expense of the farmer very materially, every year. Half a dozen by car load will only cost $1.50 per sack instead of $1.75 or $1.80.

F. A. BEARD.

Alderson vs. County Commissioners

Now that the fourth of March is rapidly drawing near, by which time the law requires that the governor shall issue his certificates to the congressmen elect from the several states, and in view of the fact that our republican friends are claiming that McClintic will undoubtedly represent this district in congress for the next four years, it may not be out of place to review this somewhat celebrated case. In the beginning, when the recount was demanded by Mr. Alderson, the county commissioners refused to allow him to appear by counsel to introduce witnesses or to cross examine witnesses introduced by the republicans, and refused to sign bills of exceptions until the supreme court, by a mandamus, required them to make a record. When Mr. Alderson presented an injunction restraining the county court from certifying the result of the recount, as they ascertained it, until he could have their action reviewed by certiorari proceedings, the county court declared the injunction null and certified the returns to the governor. That injunction is still in force. Judge Guthrie dissolved it, but Mr. Alderson took an appeal to the supreme court, where the case is still pending. As soon as possible after the bills of exceptions were signed, Alderson appealed to Judge Guthrie for a writ of certiorari, which he awarded, and two others of his court, who by the way, is a Republican, was directed to issue a writ to the county commissioners, directing them to send up their record for review. The writ was not issued until about two days after it was awarded. The record of the county court was copied and compared with the original, and the copy furnished to the commissioners to certify. The time has arrived when the commissioners kept the copy in their hands for ten days before delivering it to the clerk of the circuit court. Alderson's counsel demanded an immediate hearing of the case, but the court at the instance of counsel for McClintic, postponed the case until February 1st. When that time arrived, McClintic' counsel asked further delay, they will know not what Judge Guthrie had to go to Mason county to hold court there, on the following Monday. The case was argued for Alderson and Judge Guthrie took the papers stating that the other side would be allowed to argue, and that the case would probably be decided when the term of court in Mason was over. No reflection is intended by the Star, upon Judge Guthrie, but everything goes to show that there has been a desire on the part of McClintic' counsel to delay the proceedings as much as possible, in order to prevent Mr. Alderson from having Judge Guthrie's decision, should it be adverse to him, reviewed by the supreme court, before the 4th of March. McClintic' counsel and friends think their case is the best shape possible, and they are afraid of the supreme court, well knowing that the partisan action of the county court, must be reversed. The ultimate now in the hands of the governor, from this county, is certainly void, and we feel sure that Governor Wilson will do what he conscientously believes to be right in the premises. We would but presume to even suggest what he should do, but we can see but one course open, and that is, to issue a certificate before the fourth of March disregarding the certificate of the Kanawha county commissioners, or regarding the result of the recount made by them. Mr. Alderson is elected by a majority of eleven, to give him the benefit of the recount. The bill of exceptions shows this to be true, and it seems to us that the recount is better evidence of the case result than a certificate made void by an injunction and certiorari proceedings.—Charleston Star.

Now they say we'll have to fight Portugal. Well if nothing else will the Uncle Sam can ship her out of existence some morning before breakfast.

The chance to war with Germany seems to be increasing. We are not afraid of Germany, but peace is more to be desired than war.

Several persons are said to have frozen to death in the west during the big storm last week. The people seemed to like it.—Washington Post.

Another Bible that the library has is that printed for the Indians by John Eliot in 1663. This is the first Bible printed in America. It was printed in Cambridge, and in the Indian tongue. The library has a chapter devoted to Bibles, and the chapter of theological works is the largest one in the library. I looked at this big book, one of fifteen the other day; they are of all sizes and shapes, from the little red pocket affairs to one big enough almost for a morning desk for horses. They are in all dialects and languages, and the Chinese Bibles look like so many bunches of manilla wrapping paper. The print of these Bibles is as queer as the languages in which they are printed, and they have every style of types, from the illuminated script of the monks of the middle ages to the common print of to-day.

The manuscripts of the National library include many valuable autographs. Among them are two telegraph journals of George Washington, one of which was made during Braddock's expedition and one in 1784, at Mt. Vernon. There is a private journal of Arthur Lee while he was minister to France, at the breaking out of the revolution, and there are two volumes of an original military journal of Maj. Gen. Greene, written now over one hundred years ago.

The National library was founded about 1800, and at first consisted of books was carried in Washington in trunks. They were ordered from London, and they cost altogether $5,000.—Frank G. Carpenter in the Cosmopolitan.

The grand jury in Birmingham, Ala., has declined to indict Sheriff Smith, or any of his posse, for the killing of the prisoner who, with others, attacked the jail in that place on the night of the 5th of December last. The grand jury was three weeks investigating the matter and examined over two hundred witnesses. This is decidedly the end of the prosecutions against the sheriff and his associates.

The New York street car strike is at last ended, with no advantage gained by the strikers.

Pocahontas Times.

LOBEY & MOORE,
PROPRIETORS.

C. P. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post-office at Hunterville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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Hunterville, W. Va.

Feb. 21, 1889.

THE SITUATION.

The latest from Charleston shows that C. P. Dorr, of Webster county is solely responsible for all further delay in settling the Senatorial question.

On the last two ballots taken the three labor delegates, who had previously been voting for men of their own party divided their votes between Kenna and Goff; Carr and Merrill voting for Goff and Harr for Kenna.

Of the 85 votes cast Goff received 42 and Kenna 42, leaving the matter to be decided by Dorr, who threw away the opportunity by voting for W. T. Ice.

When the democratic majority is so meagre and the danger in delay so obvious, there could be no explanation made of Mr. Dorr's conduct that would satisfy his constituency or the party at large. His action is a gross and shameful betrayal of political faith. Whatever his motive may be, persistency in his present course must subject him to suspicions not to be envied.

When we remember that the strongest appeal made to the people who elected him was that he was the nominee of his party, and that his large following was due to the very same reason; it is exceedingly difficult to understand how Mr. Dorr, in the face of these things, can presume to set himself up in opposition the party's nominee for the Senate, and in opposition to the voice of the democratic party of the state. No amount of explanation or excuse can suffice to justify him in the opinion of the public.

It is greatly to be deplored that the power to decide between Goff and Kenna has fallen into the hands of a man who so lightly regards his pledges virtually and absolutely made to the people who were the means of his elevation.

Mr. Dorr may talk of Kenna's destroying the party, but in our opinion the recent conduct of Mr. Dorr has done the democracy of Pocahontas county more harm in a day than Kenna has done in his entire life time.

U. S. Senator Camden of this State, has just completed the formation of two companies to further develop the coal fields of the State. One is the Monongahela Railroad Company and the title of the Upper Monongahela Coal and Coke Company. The capital stock of $2,000,000 has been all subscribed. Traffic arrangements have been made with the Baltimore & Ohio which it is expected will point of mutual benefit.

General Stephen D. Lee is nominated for governor of Mississippi. The old soldiers remember this tall Rebel soldier, who was a corps commander in Johnston's army after having made a splendid record in the Army of Northern Virginia.

History of the Samoan Troubles.

Troubles have existed among the Samoans since 1830. In that year the German Commercial and Plantation Society at Apia, or, rather, its predecessor, the firm of Godeffroy, of Hamburg, stood on the side of Malietoa, a chief belonging to one of the most distinguished families of Samoa. Throughout the succeeding twenty years the foreigners who settled in Samoa—Americans, Englishmen and Germans—sought, by taking sides with or against Malietoa, to strengthen respect for their respective nations, and thereby increase their commerce. In 1878 the United States, which had previously obtained a concession of a magnificent harbor in the Samoa Islands and established a coaling station there, made a treaty with Samoa. The local government in in 1879 being a state of great confusion, Sir Arthur Gordon, as Queen Victoria's commissioner in the Western Pacific, established King Malietoa firmly on the throne and issued a proclamation. This proclamation was followed by a treaty with Malietoa, dated August 18, 1879. In the same year Germany also made a treaty with Malietoa. The treaties entered into between the United States, Great Britian, Germany and Samoa were treaties of friendship and reciprocity, agreed to for the purpose of promoting the trade which American, English and German merchants had gone to the remote Samoan Islands to establish. It was understood and agreed upon among the treaty powers that the independence and neutrality of these islands should be forever preserved. While America and England have remained consistant to the treaty obligations and have recognized Malietoa as the legitimate ruler, the policy of the Germans has been a wavering one. At one time they would recognize Malietoa as King, at another they would take sides with the opposing King. In 1884 King Malietoa was coerced into an agreement with the German Government and sent a protest about it to the German Emperor. Following the protest there was sent a petition to the English Queen, signed by nearly all the Samoan chiefs, praying for annexation to Great Britain on the ground, among others, that they were afraid of being forcibly annexed by the Germans. In 1885 and again in 1886 further attempts were made by Germany to seize the sovereignty of the Samoan Islands, but each time the attempt was successfully resisted by the British and American representatives.

In the autumn of 1886 a German named Brandeis appeared in Apia. The public was given to understand that he was in the service of the German Commercial and Plantation Society. Among the employes of this firm, however, it was known that he had been selected to be the Minister of Malietoa's rival, Tamasese. Brandeis at once be an to study local conditions, and worked at times at the German Consulate, made himself familiar with the business and social relations of Apia, and then went to the house of Tamasese, in the immediate vicinity of the great cotton and cocoa plantation of the German Commercial and Plantation Society. There a house was built and furnished by this society for Brandeis, and there he stayed, with out it being publicly known, as the adviser of Tamasese and perfecting himself in the Samoan language. Tamasese and his adherents were thus amply supplied with arms and munitions. At the beginning of 1887, within a brief period, hundreds of muskets were sent through the German Commercial and Plantation Society and through Brandeis to Tamasese's party. A little later a German fleet of four of five ships was at anchor in the harbor of Apia. Four days later the German Consul wrote to Malietoa complaining that German settlers had been attacked by the natives on March 22 of that year, and that from time to time during the previous four years the German plantations had been damaged to the amount of thousands of dollars a year. A heavy demand for compensation was made for the damage to the plantations, without a single item of particulars being given to the Samoan King. The monstrous demand was made that the sum claimed for compensation should be paid the next day—a demand which, in such a country, it was practically impossible to meet. The King wrote, promising an answer in three days, and the reply given by the German commander was the landing on the next day of seven hundred troops from his squadron, and the issuing of a proclamation in the name of the Government of Germany, declaring Tamasese King of Samoa. At the same time Malietoa was deported, first to Hamburg, then to Bremerhaven, was lodged and boarded under police supervision at Lehr, a suburb of Bremerhaven, and then was taken to Australia on board the steamship Neckar, by a German naval officer.

The native opposition to Tamasese, or to the Brandeis-Tamasese Government, as it is called, reached its climax on September 9, 1888, on which date they crowned Mataafa, a legitimate successor to Malietoa, King of Samoa, with the title of Malietoa, Toua Mataafa. Notices of the event were at once sent to the American English and German Consuls, the French priest, and to Tamasese. Mataafa is still at the head of the Government and is doing all in his power to keep it out of the hands of Tamasese and his German allies. The position of the United States to-day is contained in the following instructions which Secretary Whitley telegraphed to Admiral Kimberly at Panama on January 11:

"You will proceed at once to Samoa and extend full protection to American interests, citizens and property. You will consult with the American Vice-Consul, examine his archives and otherwise inform yourself as to the situation and all recent occurrences. You will protest against the subjugation of the native Samoan Government by Germany as in violation of positive agreement and understanding between the treaty powers, but inform the representatives of the British and German Governments of your readiness to co-operate in causing all treaty rights to be respected, and in restoring peace and order on the basis of recognition of Samoan rights to independence; endeavor to prevent extreme measures against the Samoans."

The copra trade of Samoa seems to be the cause of all the present trouble. Copra, the dried kernel of the cocoanut, is the staple commodity of the Samoan Islands, as it is of all the islands of the Western Pacific. In 1885 the exports of this article for German account were estimated at the value of $223,743. The competition of four American houses has greatly irritated the German traders; their profits being thereby much decreased.

President Cleveland has appointed Col. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, as Inspector General of the United States army, with rank of brigadier general, and the appointment has been confirmed by the senate.

A. R. Stevenson, at present holding the position of First Assistant Postmaster General, has been appointed to the place upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia made vacant by the death of Judge Merrick.

DEEP

Cough Medicine.

CATARRH

BEST COUGH MEDICINE,

Piso's Cure FOR CONSUMPTION

S TRAIN ONE CENT A DAY

LT TWO THOUSAND PAGES

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NER, PROPRIETOR.

E, W. VA.

d and assumed con-

NTAS, it is our pur-

pose to spare no pains to keep just such a house as the public demands.

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WAGNER.

LOCAL NEWS.

—Lt. H. L. Landis, of Union Bend, was in town Monday night.

—On Monday there was several cattle, two to the owners in this section. The purchasers were buying supply of fattening cattle.

—Messrs. John J. Smart and C. J. Rose, with their families, were down on Tallahoma last week attending the funeral of Mr. Joseph Smart.

—Drs. Grimes and Mrs. Dr. Smith, of Big Spring [illegible] were in town on Wednesday last.

—Mr. Tabb, Esq., of Hillsborough, Ogden Mass was over and we are glad to welcome people. He came up by the train.

—Mr. Peak, President of the Bee and Silk Lumber Company, was in Lawrenceville Monday taking after the interests of the company.

—Mr. John S. Horton, who has been sick at the Duckworth Hotel for some time died just a few minutes before the paper for this week went to press—Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 2:30 p. m.

—We are informed that D. S. Cartwright, Esq., has for some days been suffering from a renewal of his old trouble, hemorrhoids.

—W. J. Brown, Esq., Hill Dept's enterprising gentleman, is keeping up well with the times. He has a full line of spring goods already displayed in his store.

—George Dabbs, the young man who was accidentally shot two weeks ago is said to be getting as well as could be expected.

—Austin Cockrell, Esq., who is associated with the Cumberland Circuit Court, took several cases in Lawrenceville last week. He had a great while on contemplation pleasing to the county and we is the hands to run one of the best Circuit Mills in the County.

—Miss Allison Cartwright, the talented, wide-awake Cherry correspondent, is very much afflicted with [illegible] and sore eyes. We sympathize with her and hope to hear from her soon. Fortunately in two cases out of three, by means of [illegible] can be corrected by getting glasses.

—The Delaware for March is fully up to its usual excellence. The [illegible] of the magazine alone is worth the money to make an intelligent mind. The ladies especially are of the very [illegible] Harper's periodicals is the variety. Price $4 per year. Published by the Delaware Publishing Co., 1, 3 & 5 West Fourteenth St., N. Y.

—A LARGER DELIVERY. Another carrier was needed in the people of Lawrenceville, and others in the [illegible] are having an extension of rural free delivery. A mail now consists of [illegible]

—Our [illegible] and plenty of mail to U. S. Hall is off on a trip to [illegible]

—Mrs. Dennis Cheek [illegible] returned home on account of the ill. of her father, Mr. [illegible]

—Lee John Hill, of Hammond, [illegible] Lawrence [illegible] Thursday and Friday.

—Rev. John Hill, of Lawrenceville, will preach at the Methodist church next Sabbath morning and evening.

—Rev. Mr. Cheek, of Cherry, will preach at the Methodist church next Sabbath morning and evening.

—Mr. Frank Cheek, of Cherry, was in town Monday.

—Mr. Jesse Cheek, of Cherry, was in town Monday.

—Mr. Jesse Cheek, of Cherry, was in town Monday.

—Mr. Jesse

HOME NEWS.

—Dr. S. L. Austin, of Green Bank, was in town Monday night.

—On Monday there was a record rushin the the Waters in this section. The lumbermen were busily engaged driving logs.

—Messrs. John J. Beard and C. P. Moore, with their families, were down at Hillsboro last week attending the funeral of Mr. Joseph Beard.

—James Grimes and Mrs. Jacob [illegible] living near Mill Point, are both on the sick list. Dr. Rathbone is in attendance.

—Hon. T. Carty, Esq., of Hillsboro, is higher than ever and will speak to common people. A rousing boy at his house.

—Mr. Pook, President of the Beaver Lick Lumber Company, was in Huntersville Monday looking after the interests of his company.

—Mr. John R. Slaven, who has been sick at the Huntersville Hotel for some time died just a few minutes before the paper for this week went to press—Wednesday, Feb. 26, at 2:30 p. m.

—We are informed that H. M. Lockridge, Esq., has for some days been suffering from a renewal of his old trouble, rheumatism.

—N. J. Brown, Esq., Mill Point's enterprising merchant, is keeping up well with the times. He has a full line of spring goods already displayed in his store.

—George Halliday, the young man who was accidentally shot some two weeks ago is said to be doing as well as could be expected.

—Daniel O'Connell, Esq., who is connected with the Cumberland Lumber Company, spent several days in Huntersville last week. He met a great while he contemplates locating in this county and says he intends to run one of the best lumber mills in the County.

—Our efficient Constable, Jas. D. Gurnett, while crossing Thorny creek last Monday, narrowly escaped being drowned. His mule stumbled and fell, throwing Mr. Burnett into the water. Fortunately he was thrown near a fence, by means of which he succeeded in getting ashore.

—The Delineator for March is fully up to its usual excellence. The publishers of this magazine spare no pains nor expense to make their publication what the ladies desire. It's one of the very best illustrated periodicals in the country. Price $1.00 per year. Published by The Butterick Publishing Co., 7, 9 & 11 West Thirteenth St., N. Y.

A CARD OF THANKS.—I do now return my thanks to the people of Huntersville, and others, for the kindness shown me during my recent sickness at Hotel Pocahontas. I shall ever remember it with sincere gratitude.

DANIEL MURRY.

—Dr. Sutherland [illegible] Every time and plenty of mud.

—Dr. E. L. Hide is off on a trip to Mill Point.

—Miss Dessie Sharp of Swarthout's creek, entered last week as a pupil of the H. M. and F. Academy.

—Messrs. John Hill, of Kansas and Wilson Beard, of Missouri, are visiting friends and relatives at this place.

—Miss Lena Hill, of Lewis, entered this morning as a pupil of the H. M. and F. Academy.

—We had four visits to town last Saturday. I tell you a man has to walk straight while he stays in town now.

—The Hillsboro division of the Sons of Temperance are getting around every day, and doing an excellent work at this place.

—Died, on last Thursday morning Mr. Joseph Beard, of Rheumatism of the stomach. Mr. Beard was 69 years and respected citizen and a devout member of the M. E. Church, South. All deeply sympathize with his sorrowing relatives, but we feel that his loss is gain with the Dead.

PRUDELLE.

Died

At his home in Hillsboro, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 14th day of Feb. 1889, Joseph Beard, in the 70th year of his age.

In the death of Joseph Beard Pocahontas county loses one of her oldest and most respected citizens, whose long and eventful life is honorably and inseparably identified with the history of the county. He was born in Greenbrier county, W. Va. on the 28th day of Sept., 1819, and removed to Pocahontas county in the year 1857. Early in life he was united in marriage to Mattie Jordan, daughter of John Jordan, Esq., with whom he happily lived till the day of his death, and who now survives him,an aged and lonely widow. As the issue of this marriage were born three children; one son, John J. Beard, the present Clerk of the Courts of Pocahontas county, and two daughters, Mrs. Isaac McNeel, and Mrs. Wm. L. McNeel, now deceased.

In the year 1883 Mr. Beard made a profession of religion and connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1844 when the division came, Joseph Beard without hesitation cast his lot with the M. E. Church, South.

His life was marked with unusual energy and activity, but in no enterprise was this more manifested than in his labors for his Church. He was not a religious enthusiast, nor specially demonstrative, but unceasingly gave those better and more substantial evidences of a firm and abiding faith in Christ and his church. In the prosecution of church work of every kind, he was always ready to do his part, and never slow to suggest to others their duty when the occasion demanded. He was a man of firm convictions and decided opinions, yet ever maintained a liberal respect for the belief of others. There never lived a more sincere man; deceit had no place in the make up of his character. Indeed his habit of telling the truth plainly, and his outspoken candor in commending the good and reproving evil sometimes falsely led those who were not well acquainted with him to think him in some matters a harsh man, but he was not so; underneath the surface of mild belief and rigid candor was hidden a heart as tender as the heart of a child, the sympathies of which responded to the greatest touch. His generosity and hospitality were proverbial, the friend and the stranger were ever his welcome guests, nor did he ever weary in sharing the comforts of his home with as many as chose to partake of them. He was possessed of a peculiarly happy nature; disappointment nor calamity could never subdue for any time his cheerful spirit. It was his rule to always do his best and to be satisfied with the result.

He willing and widely he sinned. He was affectionate and indulgent toward his kindred, and true in his friendship. He was a good and useful citizen,ever ready to contribute in any manner to the good of society and of his country. But most of all will he be missed by his church, whose interests were first in his heart. His life is ended, but its influence will still be felt, and truly may it be said of him that "being dead he yet speaketh."

LINDY.—At the home of his parents on Knapp's Creek in Pocahontas County, on the 15th day of Feb. 1889. Virgil Harold, young son of Andrew Harold, Esq.

The immediate cause of his death we are informed was diptheria. He had been sick a very short while, and when it was announced that he was dead his many friends were greatly surprised and shocked. Virgil was a bright, promising boy, highly esteemed by all who knew him. His premature death is a grievous stroke to his family and friends, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

ALDEN'S MANIFOLD CYCLOPEDIA

Volume XI. carries this work from Debt to Dominie. The 840 pages are packed with information of just the kind which the vast majority of reading people desire to obtain. Like its predecessors it is truly manifold in its character. In a single volume it gives an unabridged dictionary, and a cyclopedia of information which is ample for practical use, is fully reliable, and is brought down to the present year. Among the articles treated at some length we notice that Debt, with its various subheads, has over 7 pages; while kindred topics, as Debtor and Creditor, occupy over 6 pages more. Delaware has about 5 pages; Delirium Tremens, 4 pages; Democracy, nearly 7 pages; Denmark, about 10 pages; Dentistry, about 6 pages; Descent of Man, 6 pages; Development, 11 pages; Diet, 8 pages; Digestion, 29 pages; Diphtheria, 5 pages. There are, also, a large number of really helpful illustrations. The form of the book is most convenient; the paper, printing, and binding are all very good. This is emphatically the Cyclopedia for the people, and the extremely low price—only 50 cents a volume in cloth, or 65 cents in half Morocco—brings it within the reach of all. A specimen volume may be ordered and returned if not satisfactory. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Atlanta, and San Francisco.

The New Cabinet Officer.

NORMAN J. COLMAN,

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

President Cleveland's appointment of Norman J. Colman as Secretary of Agriculture, the new Cabinet office, is universally approved. During the administration about to close this distinguished man has been Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture. As head of a department comprising Seed, Entomological, Horticultural, Pomological and Propagating, Statistical, Chemical, Forestry and Veterinary divisions, he has been eminently successful in carrying out the intention of the law of May 15, 1862, which established the Department of Agriculture.

The new Cabinet officer is a New Yorker by birth and a Missourian by adoption. He was born at Richfield springs, in 1827. From the age of sixteen up to twenty-eight he was a teacher in New York State, and Louisville Kentucky. While at Louisville he studied law and took the degree of LL. B. He subsequently formed a partnership with M. C. Kerr, afterward speaker at Washington, and began practice at New Albany, Indiana. Mr. Colman became District Attorney. In 1865 he removed to St. Louis and bought out an agricultural paper. Mr. Colman is the suggestor and originator of the Missouri Horticultural society, the State Board of Agriculture. He was a member of the Legislature during the exciting political contest of 1865-66 which passed the Drake Constitution, and was a leader of his party. In 1868 he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor but was defeated. He was unanimously nominated for Lieutenant Governor and elected in 1874. During the war he was a Union man and Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of enrolled Missouri militia. Secretary Colman is a power in his command of information pertaining to agriculture and kindred subjects.

—JACOB BONER—

CHEAPEST STORE

IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY,

and the BEST goods.

He has received a fine lot of DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES &c. &c., and will sell you 25 per cent. cheaper than any other store in the county, and exchange goods for produce.

Come and see for yourselves, at Huntersville, W. Va.

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County rendered on the 20th day of JANUARY, 1887, and on the 16th day of October, 1888, in the Chancery cause of P. J. Brown vs. E. S. Grant Jr. and others, the undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed to sell on

SATURDAY, MARCH THE 23rd, 1889

in front of N. J. Brown's store at Mill Point, Pocahontas County, W. Va., at public auction to the highest bidder 161 acres of land, the property of the defendant, E. S. Grant, Jr. Said land is situate near Greenbrier river, about one mile from Mill Point in said County, is fertile and in a fine state of cultivation and has a comfortable dwelling house and out buildings upon it.

TERMS OF SALE. Enough cash in hand to pay the costs of suit and expenses of sale and the residue upon a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security for the deferred payments bearing interest from date and a lien to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

I, John J. Beard, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, certify that the Commissioner above has executed bond as required by law.

JOHN J. BEARD,
Clk Cir. Ct.

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Wanted for our complete line of Nursery Stock. All new choice and Fast-selling Specialties. Last Spring we had PATRONS to workers. My large experience in the business enables me to offer special advantages to beginners. I CAN MAKE A SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN of any one who will follow my instructions. Permanent employment. Wages paid each week. Outfit free. Apply at once, and secure choice of territory.

EDWARD P. SMITH,
Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.
MENTION THIS PAPER.

Simmons Liver Regulator produces no unpleasant effect upon the stomach no matter how long it is taken. A little taken at night insures refreshing sleep and a natural evacuation of the bowels. A little taken in the morning sharpens the appetite, cleanses the stomach and sweetens the breath.

"I never recommend a medicine unless I know it to be good. In a majority of twenty-five years I have used the most of such a medicine, and when I found J. H. Zeilin & Co.'s Simmons Liver Regulator, I was satisfied that I had found the best. Rev. J. P. Farrer, Proprietor Christian Visitor, Smithfield, N. C. 12 41.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Fiduciary Notice.

The following fiduciary accounts are before me for settlement:

Account of Collection Adm'r of Martha E. Dysart, dec'd.

Account of Christian Lightner, Ex'r of William Lightner, dec'd.

Account of T. H. Moore, Adm'r of Margaret Moore, dec'd.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Comm'r Acct's.

FIDUCIARY'S.

The following fiduciary accounts are before me for settlement:

Account of J. M. McClintic and C. P. Moore, Adm'rs of Jacob Miller, dec'd.

THOS. W. McNEEL,
Comm'r Acct's.

PATENTS.

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Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, rendered on the 18th day of October, 1888, in the Chancery cause of

John W. McNeel's adm'r.
vs.
John W. McNeel's Heirs, et als.

I, as Special Commissioner appointed in said decree, shall proceed, in Court of the Circuit Court of said County to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the favor of the widow thereof, on the

4TH DAY OF MARCH, 1889,

the following real estate, situate in said County, as well: A certain lot or parcel of land containing one acre, lying in and adjoining the town of Hillsboro on the Dirt & Creek Road; and also another certain lot or parcel of land containing one acre, lying above the first mentioned lot, in and adjoining the town of Hillsboro. Both of said lots were bought by J. F. McNeel from Thomas Gay's. They are valuable lots, and the title is believed to be clear.

TERMS OF SALE:

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of said sale, and for the purchase of purchase money the purchaser will be required to give bonds, with good and approved personal security, bearing interest from day of sale, falling due in Six and Twelve months respectively from date, and a lien will be retained for the purchase money.

C. B. SLAVEN, Special Com'r.

Scott, as receiver for the late firm, gives by the above Special Commissioner.

JOHN J. BEARD, Cl'k.

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Pocahontas Times.

W. W. LOVEY. C. P. MOORE.

LOVEY & MOORE,

C. P. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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Half col'm	3 50	5 00	8 00	30 00
One col'm	5 00	8 00	15 00	50 00

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One copy, 1 yr., $1 00 in advance; after 6 months, $1 50; after 12 months, $2 00.

These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Feb. 21, 1889.

Weather and Coming Seasons.

It does not always require that a man should be a prophet to make a shrewd guess as to what the weather will be some months in advance. There are probabilities, we will not say certainties, regarding times and seasons that are obvious to every one who knows the difference between storm and calm, heat and cold. We know, for instance, that one extreme is likely to follow another. If our winter is extremely cold it is highly probable it will be followed by another correspondingly moderate. An unusually cold wave as called, will generally be succeeded by a spell of weather of great mildness for the season. In a very dry season, or a succession of dry seasons, there is sure to succeed a period of weather to make up the deficiency of rainfall. In any particular spring is cold and wet and late, we may generally expect that the succeeding autumn will be warm and pleasant, and that winter will be slow in coming. If the entire year should be had on account of the excessive cold or unseasonable storms, the compensation may not come till the next year, but that it will come in time is as sure as that the sun will continue to rise and set. It is one of the firstlaws of nature that rain shall alternate with sunshine, storm with calm and heat with cold, and it is by studying these movements of the elements more closely than the rest of mankind that some pretended weather prophets have occasionally succeeded in coming somewhere near the truth in their predictions.—San Francisco Chronicle.

That Meeting.

Pursuant to a call, the Democrats of this county, met at the Court-house, to take action, and pass resolutions in regard to the conduct of Hon. C. P. Dorr, delegate of this county, in not giving his support to Hon John E. Kenna for re-nomination and re-election to the U. S. Senate.

T. B. Horan called the House to order, stating the object of the meeting, and on his motion W. H. Hoover was made chairman, and R. S. Hutchison secretary. The chair appointed T. B. Horan, F. W. Brady and E. H. Morton, who reported Resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The Resolutions set forth the fact that the democracy of the Delegate has acted, and that we are Mr. Dorr's constituents and not Mr. Kenna's and that we have a right to instruct our Hon. delegate by vote to that end, etc., etc.

On motion of T. B. Horan a copy of the Resolutions were sent to Hon. John E. Kenna, and on motion of the secretary, a copy of so be sent to Hon. C. P. Dorr.

After speaking by Hon C. Mc Holsti, Horan and Hutchison, the meeting adjourned.—Addison Clipper.

The Horses Were Spared.

When Mr. Cole, a well known citizen proprietor in the south, sold his stock in New Orleans, three dancing horses that he had owned for years went with the others by mistake. Mr. Cole at once bought them back, saying he would never consent to have the horses become the property of any one who would make them work, and he had decided to put them to a painless death. He proposed to bleed them to death, but W. B. Leonard, a livery man, suggested that the use of chloroform would be a little better and less painful mode. This was finally decided upon, and a reliable man procured, who was to have performed the operation.

They were all collected in the circus tent. There was Cole, Leonard, the riders and the clowns, the ringmaster, the tumblers and the leapers and the three pet duns. Calling the little mare by name, he told her to kiss them all good-by. The intelligent animal, stretching forward her head, kissed each one. This was more than they could stand, and the sacrifice was put off. Cole had no place to take them to, so Mr. Leonard promised to find some one who would assume charge of them, under a guarantee never to work them, but to keep them in goodorder until death should claim them for the grave.—St. Louis Republic.

Good Humor and Good Discipline.

Several years ago the convicts in a large penitentiary conspired to gather and make an unsuccessful attempt to escape. In the struggle the leader of the prisoners and one of the keepers were killed. The men were secured, but they remained sullen, gloomy and vindictive temper for months afterward.

Stricter discipline was enforced, but then after sunshine, kindness was tried to conciliate them. Their rations improved in quality and several new privileges were granted them, but it was all in vain.

"We are sleeping on a volcano," the warden reported. "They are in a murderous humor."

He then recommended the appointment of a certain Dan Pickett, as assistant warden, the man who held that office being a gruff, sarcastic fellow, especially disliked by the prisoners. Dan was not ornamental as an officer, but he was a fat jolly embodiment of good humor. He chatted every day and little of service from the convicts, but, that rendered, he took an interest in them, in their condemnation their toothaches, their children, their plans for life after discharge.

They were human beings to him, not numbered beasts in cages. He was not afraid to joke and laugh with them. In two weeks' time the men were quiet and contented. Good humor had done its work. The result was over.

"Good humor," says a German writer, "is one of the rarest and fin of human virtues, which we are not to overlook; but it wins more battles in life than do mighty intellect or lofty imagination."—Youth's Companion.

Looking Ahead for Horses.

The day will come when the present mode of protecting the foot of the horse will be discovered to be a mistake. Its horny substance was never intended to be pierced by nails. No wonder that so many horses fall lame and are perpetually ruined. We were recently shown a horse shoe in leather. It struck us as an excellent idea and worthy of adoption. We should put in operation that leather shoes had superseded shoes of iron. If, however, iron be a necessity, let it be nailed on the leather shoe. Now, shoemakers, please get up a new sole, and show them to all your horses friends. Don't take "no" for an answer; stick to them till you have overcome their prejudices. When you have succeeded apply to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for a medal and if they decline to give you one be content to know that you have done more good than the society in question with all its wealth.—Scotch Paper.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, is used by over Fifty Thousand Mothers. It relieves the little sufferer at once. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; relieves wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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...ventions of the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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BLUINE. NO FREEZE. Odorless or Dust. NEVER SPOTTED, STREAKED OR MOTTLED CLOTHES. Will not injure the most delicate fabric. Will not injure the hands. Will not injure the finest laces. Will not injure the finest linens. Will not injure the finest cottons. Will not injure the finest woolens. Will not injure the finest silks. Will not injure the finest satins. Will not injure the finest velvets. Will not injure the finest plushes. Will not injure the finest ribbons. Will not injure the finest trimmings. Will not injure the finest embroideries. Will not injure the finest laces. Will not injure the finest linens. Will not injure the finest cottons. Will not injure the finest woolens. Will not injure the finest silks. Will not injure the finest satins. Will not injure the finest velvets. Will not injure the finest plushes. Will not injure the finest ribbons. Will not injure the finest trimmings. Will not injure the finest embroideries.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. JOHN E. CAMPBELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, May., 16, 1889. Terms of Subscription. No. 43.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. N. McClintic.
Sheriff, M. J. McNeel.
Deputy Sheriff,
Clk's of Co. & Cir. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
County Court, (C. E. Hazel, Pres't. (S. B. Hannah. (O. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

C. F. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STUPER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. HOUCHIN,
Atty-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. KEE,
Atty.-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Courts of Pocahontas county.

F. J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

I. W. H. McMURRAN,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County as any Spring and Fall. The Blind Ass of Sandy Ridge will report to THE TIMES.

D. S. P. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

THE STERLING CO.

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Every Piano Warranted.

Factories, Derby, Conn.

THE FAR PASTURE.

There are wide acres, and brooks and dens,
And Brownie and Bonnie Kate—
Though I am to mind her,
Nowhere can I find her—
And now it is growing late.

Over the meadows and through the shadows
I have sought her long and well—
At last I have found her,
Tail grasses around her,
Led by the sound of the bell.

She had gone astray, and had lost her way
In the clover blossoms white,
The cool, sweet clover,
Tempted her over
To the pasture far, to-night.

I tenderly led her, through valley and meadow
To lead and not drive, seemed but right;
'Twas the sweet rank clover,
That tempted her over—
And who of us always does right?

And the strangest feeling is o'er me stealing,
And seems through the shadows to come
As beneath the wide bars,
And the silver stars,
"Bonnie Katie" and I go home.

The damp dew is falling,
And voices are calling,
I too have strayed off from the right—
And the sweet red clover, has tempted me over,
But oh! will he blame me; or seek to reclaim me?
If I call to Him now, will He come?
And over the meadows, and
Through all the shadows,
Lead his poor wanderer home?

—M. E. NORTH.

A Little Child Shall Lead Them.

The small but thriving and enterprising town of Seedville, in the State of Ohio, was plentifully posted with bills bearing the above title, lavishly printed in all the hues of the rainbow. How the manager of the Seedville Academy of Music ever succeeded in securing so great a star of the dramatic firmament as Charles Cheriton was a matter of much speculation and wonder to all but Seedville citizens; but then Seedville always was smart for a small place and managed to keep abreast of the great cities of the country in everything, from natural gas to natural actors. And if the lively manager was unable to furnish Kyrle-like entertainment for the play goers of Seedville, the said play goers were not mean enough to pass by the opportunity with unappreciative indifference. They read the show bills, bought their tickets and on every evening thronged the seats of the really pretty theatre.

The piece was what is technically known as a lighthearted comedy, but it was a comedy in which was displayed a good deal of the tragedy of mental suffering, of misunderstandings, of some purposes and bitterness of heart; though, from the fact that all the pain and sorrow was finally turned into gladness and joy through the instrumentality of a little child, one termed it a comedy.

The drama gave the principal actor, Charles Cheriton, a fine opportunity for displaying his power of acting, and many a time had this man moved great audiences almost to tears in his representations of the deep passions of human nature.

On the particular evening which chronicles our story, Cheriton was at his best. With the rare modulations of his deep, far reaching voice, with his expressive features and gesticulations he swayed the feelings of the throng before him as the autumn winds bend the topmost boughs of the forest trees.

Toward the end of the second act the large audience noticed that the actor did not do his part in the act and during the rest of the evening did he rise to his usual standard of excellency. Some knew the cause, for in the intense interest felt in the play, as one had perceived a little wee baby figure steal quietly down the extreme left aisle of the balcony. No one but Cheriton. He was in the midst of his delivery of some most pathetic lines and his eyes were raised upward, so that they rested precisely on the balcony aisle to the left of the stage. He saw the tiny but graceful form of a child—a little girl—not five years old, clad in a quaint, but rich and dainty, dress of black velvet with ruffled sleeves and white lace edging at the wrists and neck; he noticed the broad brimmed hat trimmed with a narrow but exquisite wreath of simple meadow daisies, and above all he beheld, beneath the hat, the cloister of sunny, golden hair and the clear blue eyes of the childish, angel face.

The baby, with baby grace and abandon, stole softly down to the balcony rail, upon which she rested her little arms, and with her chin nestling in her dimpled hands (like one of Raphael's cherubs) silently watched the play. Cheriton felt absolutely certain that the baby was the child of—well, a woman he once knew. He was positive of it, and would have backed his opinion with every thing he possessed.

He was no longer in the Seedville Academy of Music. Mechanically he proceeded with his part in the performance, but he saw none of the people before him, save the baby—and even the baby only served to remind him of another face, long since lost to him—while his thoughts and memory were afar off in a city of the sunny South.

He remembered how in the City of Mexico, exactly six years before, he had loved with a mad and irresistible passion just such a fair sweet face as was the babe's in the balcony; he recollected the faultless form, the natural grace of movement and the bewitching smile; he called to mind the sunny hair and the quaint dresses of velvet and old lace—yes, it all came back to him with the baby leaning there over the balcony rail. How he tried to forget it all, on the stage and off! How he had sought to bury it far out of his sight and memory! He had traveled East, West and North (never South) only at last to find the past as fresh as ever, in the little theatre of quiet Seedville.

Naught saw he of the footlights or the orchestra, of the stage or the house—he was away on a vine covered veranda in the outskirts of the City of Mexico. He was telling a fair young girl of his love and adoration, and ringing in his ears was her cold, hard reply: "It is impossible, to-morrow I am to be married."

The second act of the play came to an end. When the curtain rose for the third and last act, the baby had disappeared.

The performance was almost concluded when through that terror-stricken assemblage rang the alarm of "Fire!"

Aroused from his reveries and dreams of the past Cheriton became aware that smoke was issuing from the left stage. He was quickly alive to the situation, and stepping to the edge of the stage, in a loud and commanding voice he directed the movements of the affrighted men, women and children.

The fire quickly gained on the building, and before the one fire engine of Seedville could get to work the theatre was doomed.

Cheriton was one of the last to leave the stage, and when he did so the danger in the audience was over, for all had reached the street. When the alarm of fire was given Cheriton was attired for the play as a laboring man, without coat and vest; as dressed he appeared on the street.

Standing with the crowd watching the flames was a beautiful woman, perhaps twenty five or twenty six years old. As Cheriton emerged from the building he was elbowed by the crowd, and casting his eyes (from force of habit acquired on the stage) along the throng of faces, it rested on this woman.

He was seized with an inspiration, and rushing hastily to her, he grasped her arm tightly and almost rudely.

'Were you in the theatre to-night?'

'Yes.'

'Alone?'

'No; with my mother.'

'No one else—positively, no one else?'

'No one.'

'Ah,' thought Cheriton, as he hastened away, 'the child was left at home and, doubtless, knowing where her mother had gone, follow ed her to the theatre.'

By this time the fire was all over the house and the auditorium was filled with a dense mass of smoke. But heedless of the scorching heat, the blinding and suffocating smoke, and deaf to the warning cries of the firemen, Charley Cheriton rushed into the ill-fated building. He made his way to the left side of the balcony which was standing yet, and there, near the railing fast asleep or dead, he found the fair haired baby girl. He grabbed a shawl which some one had left in the hurry to escape, and dashing again through the smoke and flames emerged once more on to the street.

A loud hurrah and deafening hand clapping greeted him, but he walked straight to the lady whom he had before addressed.

'Here is your little girl, madam. I noticed her in the balcony this evening. Do not be afraid; I just felt her move and heard her try to speak. If you will show me your house I will carry her home for you.'

The lady was too much affected to speak. Silently they walked a short distance until they reached a pleasant house not far from the fire.

When they entered the parlor the mother took her child and welcomed Cheriton a seat.

In a few minutes the lady returned.

'My baby is not hurt at all, and is now sleeping as if nothing had happened. Mr. Cheriton, how can I thank you?'

'I am thanked sufficiently already,' he replied.

Then there was silence. It was a strange meeting; the actor in his stage costume, his sleeves rolled up, his hair and moustache singed and his face blackened by the smoke, while near him sat a beautiful woman scarce able to restrain her tears.

He waited until she regained some composure, and then he rose as if to go.

'Good bye,' he said. 'I am glad to have been able to give you your little girl. I suppose you have nothing more to say to me, so good bye.' He held out his hand as he spoke and she took it in both of hers.

'Yes, I have something more to say, and I will say it whatever you think of me for doing so.

'Listen six years ago you thought me heartless and cruel because I told you that it was impossible to marry you, though you thought I had given you to understand that I loved you. Well I did love you. Perhaps it is unwomanly to say it but I did love you. The man I married—the father of my little girl—died before the baby was born. He was a good man, a good husband, but I did not love him. I loved you all the time and sacrificed love and happiness for what I thought to be duty. Charley, I love you still; you have saved my little girl—will you save me? Save me from a lonely, unhappy future and from all the misery of bitter memories? Will you, Charley?'

Well, every thing had ceased very strange to Charley Cheriton that New Year's Eve—the play, the baby, the fire, the meeting—for somehow it did not seem at all strange when he passed his large bare and blackened arm around the slender waist, while the well-rounded head with the fair tangled curls rested upon the smoke-begrimed shoulder which covered his broad shoulder. And he thought of the title of the play—"A little child shall lead them."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Two gentlemen were walking on F street yesterday when one said:

"Let's cross the street. There comes a man to whom I owe some money, and I don't want to meet him."

"Does he dun you?"

"No, that's the word—it is never spoken of to."

A few days had elapsed since the debtor walked on some occasion in thoughtful silence. Then he said, seriously:

"I wish that man would go and shoot it out or me with a club. I won't pay him the money, and I wish he would thrash me like hell and settle the matter so that I wouldn't ever be afraid again to meet him."

There is a bit of good, clean human nature in that reflection.

The minister was closing with the benediction, and therein thus spoke out:

"Ma, what's an adjective?"

His mother explained the meaning of the word, and then modestly asked him why he wanted to know.

"Because I heard pa say that the sermon this morning was a dog-on adjective, and when I asked pa to tell me what that was he said it was an adjective."

Stranger—Where is the county seat?

Kansas (in which locality the citizens appreciate it, it's only a few that ever evidence any disinclination towards themselves. It is don't the function of the county seat to habit to be quite indolent, as pronounced, so to speak.

A well known [illegible] that he is about to write a book which shall go a long way towards bridging the [illegible] which separates the [illegible] from the gentleman." He has [illegible] a hard task. It is [illegible] to [illegible] word "[illegible]" [illegible] "and "[illegible]" [illegible] of sinners.

Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	3 in.	6 in.	1 yr.
One inch	$ 1 00	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
¼ col. in.	3 00	6 00	8 00	12 00
½ col. inch	5 00	8 00	12 00	17 00
½ Col. in.	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
One col. in.	15 00	25 00	35 00	50 00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, less five cents a line for each additional line.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 1 yr., $1.00 in advance; after 6 months, $1.25; after 12 months, $1.50.

These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

May 16 1889.

The town of Stafford, Kan., was swept out by a cyclone last week.

There is going on in Richmond, Va. a tremendous religious upheaval among the negroes.

Two young men in Somerset, Pa., hanged their father to get their inheritance.

Was it the Harrison family or the republican party that was elected last November.

All the records smashed. The City of Paris crosses the ocean in 5 days 23 hours and 7 minutes.

The State claims 90,000 population for Richmond, with a suburban population of 25,000 more.

The Parkersburg Journal seems to think that the prospects for the "Black Diamond" railroad are more encouraging.

Had it been Cleveland, it would have been tariff reformation—as it is, Harrison and wage reduction, re-marks an observant exchange.

Carter H. Harrison, who was last week appointed marshal of the northern district of Texas, is a brother of the President.

Mrs. Louisa Shelby, of Staunton, is dead. It was just about four weeks after the death of her husband, Judge Shelby.

The only woman ever convicted of horse stealing in Missouri was a beautiful girl of 18 years, on May 7. The jury gave her two years.

It is said that they have had to quit fining bills into the White House to accommodate the numerous members of the presidential family.—Ex.

Henry W. Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, is to address the literary societies of the University of Virginia at their final exhibition on the 25th of June.

It is understood the President will appoint a portion of the federal spoils in the near future in West Virginia. Gen. Dailey, on the new West Virginia Central, left out.

It is conceded by republicans as well as democrats that the last republican speech of the New York campaign was delivered by ex-President Cleveland in response to the toast, "Our country."

Frank W. Palmer, of Illinois, has been appointed Public Printer. The newspapers differ. Many that republicans will now prepare for a change of administration.

It is the intention to the pity of most of the republican papers to tell you about an immense boom that is coming to Harrison if a republican President ever gets all to feel. There is nothing like thinking told you!

BEAVER SMITH'S three postmasters were removed in Pocahontas county last week. Clarkson is getting in his work pretty fast.—Beattie Democrat.

Mr. Democrat we haven't heard of them as yet.

There are five banks and six newspapers and an average daily sale of fifty dollars worth of postage stamps in Guthrie, Oklahoma, a town which did not exist prior to April 22nd. In a few days more we may expect to hear it boasting, with the rest of its occidental comporarries of "the finest opera house west of the Mississippi."

Where is the protection in American labor that you republicans talk about? We don't know where it is; but there is one thing we do know, that there are thousands of working men, working for whatever compensation they can get, and thousands upon thousands who are out of employment altogether, and have large families in a starving condition.

West Virginia is talking a phenomenal boom. More miles of railroad will be constructed during the present year than in any other one year in her history, and she is a Democratic state, too. Our Republican friends who are continually howling about old fogies and mossbacks and claiming that nothing but a Republican administration can attract capital into a state, should make a note of this.—Charleston Daily Star.

Rather a funny little episode happened near Philippi last week. A young man went to the clerk of the court and obtained a permit to wed a young lady. On his way home he called at the residence of another young lady, to whom he had been paying some attention, and exhibited to her his license to wed her rival. She, with rather more spirit than her sex usually possesses, getting the paper into her possession, very deliberately proceeded to tear it to pieces, and consign it to the flames, and the young man was compelled to postpone the wedding to another day.—Nicholas Chronicle.

The New York World says in Mr. Cleveland's conduct, since his retirement from the Presidency, many evidences that he aspires to become his party's leader in the next National struggle. It says in Mr. Harrison's disregard of the civil service, and the consequent disgust of the supporting element with the President, an opportunity for Mr. Cleveland. It says: "If Mr. Cleveland can and will make himself the exponent and champion of the real ideas and true principles of Reform—reform in politics, reform in administration, reform in legislation, reform in parties—his nomination would be quite possible, and he would have a vigorous supporter in the World."

Is it possible that the World is beginning to arrive at the light at last? It has a number of reforms which it would have Mr. Cleveland to make himself the champion and exponent of, or position of its vigorous support. Will could Mr. Cleveland say to this proposition: "All these things have I kept from my youth up." The World knows, that it is asking no pattern for Mr. Cleveland. He walked the referee's path all through his administration, and bowed to defeat. He may could have done more than he in the way of the reform element—because he was the very man himself, at times this is. The open opposition of the World to Mr. Cleveland began the very hour of his inauguration, and was bitter, relentless and stayed from that day till now. We are glad to see it ready to acknowledge at last that its war to oust the Democracy in victory in 1892 is Grover Cleveland.—Kansas Populist.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

Washington, May 10th.—Harrison made the best appointment that he has yet made when he selected Hatter Thompson, of South Carolina as the democratic member of the Civil Service Commission. Gov. Thompson was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland's administration, and was during the last days of Congress appointed by Mr. Cleveland to the same position he has just resigned from a Republican President, but the Senate did not act on his nomination.

There is a whining and wailing, and gnashing of teeth among the little crowd of late applicants for the position of Public Printer, five of whom are understood to have made a combination, each promising to give the other four appointments in the office if made Public Printer, over the last that the coveted prize has gone to Ex-Congressman Frank W. Palmer, formerly postmaster at Chicago. Whether Harrison suspected the "combine" which these applicants had entered into I can not say, but it is known that some days ago he told a gentleman that he should not appoint any of the applicants up to that time and asked him to name a good man for the office. Palmer was named, and after further investigation the office was tendered to him, and he accepted it. When the appointment was made public it was really amusing to see the members of the "combine" chasing around trying to find somebody to introduce them to the new Public Printer so they could get in their applications for the "fat" position under him. It is thought that one of these was Dennis, nominally of Pennsylvania, really of the District of Columbia, may lose his mind or great shock but the disappointment been at not being made Public Printer. He was so certain that he was to get the appointment that he had already given away several of the most important places in the Government Printing office.

It is evidently the purpose of the the republican politicians to make the census bureau an asylum for their political proteges. The Interior Department has decided that the appointments in the bureau will have next year when it gets regularly to work, over 1,000 clerks, besides an army of special agents, and the most of them will be kept for two years or longer. It will be a great convenience to provide said republicans to use them, year-times to pay off their political debts, and if the appointments were made under civil service rules that would be impossible.

The first of the fifteen contested election cases which are to come before the Fifty-first Congress was opened by the Clerk of the House this week. It was Culberson vs. Morgan, of the second Mississippi district.

Harrison having provided a snug place for his brother-in-law, or in-law, plans to appoint Harrison's brother to one of the most lucrative local offices in Washington—Brigadier of Wits.

The new secretary of Agriculture in order to pass his brethren is with farming implements, and wants to get solid with the farmers of the country, put in a fifteen hour evening given with a waffle in the grounds surrounding his department, but that this week. It seems he was entirely ignorant of the fact that several newspaper men had their eyes on him during the entire performance.

Republicans are closely beginning to compare Harrison with Hays and Arthur, they say that he is timid almost to the extent of cowardice.

It is said that the Post office Department is appointing clerks to the Railway Mail Service and during their apprenticeship in April in order to avoid compliance with civil service rules under which such appointments should have been made since May.

Senator Harrison thinks that Colvin S. Brice will be elected chairman of the National Democratic committee to succeed the late ex-Senator Barnum. This is good news to learn that Senator Gorman will not accept the position.

Theodore Roosevelt of N. Y. who has just been appointed as one of the republican Civil Service Commissioners, is a prominent free trader. Funny isn't it, that a man elected President solely because he was a rigid protectionist should give such a prominent appointment to a free trader.

The newspaper muse's luck has not yet deserted him. The new Public Printer is a member of the fraternity.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

The mail hack leaves Frankford for Huntersville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, and for Huntersville for Frankford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning. Stage connects.

Jno. Frank, Carrier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of May 1889.

J. C. McNEEL,
Notary Public.

PUBLIC SALE!

I will proceed to sell at public auction Friday 17th commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., all of the Household and Kitchen furniture and Farming Utensils, belonging to Frank Chapman, on Beaver Creek.

TERMS cash in hand

E. W. ELAZD.

WOOL! WOOL!

We want to buy 10,000 lbs. of wool for which we will pay part cash. It will pay you to see us before you sell.

Very Respectfully,
Harold & Jones,
Frankford, W. Va.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

If you need a mower or reaper you will do well to communicate with the undersigned, who is agent for the celebrated

WALTER A. WOOD MACHINES.

All inquiries as to terms etc. will receive prompt attention.

Address,

L. R. MOORE

Sunset, Pocahontas Co., W. Va.

Hotel by G. W. Wagner,

GEO. W. WAGNER PROPRIETOR.

HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Having lately purchased and assumed control of HOTEL POCAHONTAS, it is our purpose to spare no pains to keep just such a house as the public demands.

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WAGNER.

—Sheep Shearing.

—Oats planting is over.

—Three new subscribers this week.

—A special term of the County Court met this Tuesday.

—Watch this matter with the contributions this week.

—Dan. B., Sight, of Green Bank was in the city Tuesday.

—Rain isn't equal to make grass grow.

—Barbee Arbogast was in town Tuesday.

—Sheriff McNeel was in Huntersville Tuesday.

—L. W. Harold, of Frost was in Huntersville Tuesday.

—[illegible] of Huntersville was in town last week.

—E. A. Gibson of Ragland, Va., is in town.

—Capt. Waller, who has been on the sick list some time has recovered.

—[illegible] of Charleston was in town last week.

—A. F. Watkins, of Monroe Co., was in the city last Thursday.

—S. S. Wells of Baltimore, was in town Sunday.

—L. E. Sweet, of Huntington was in town last week.

Get in John Watts & Co. Frankford, W. Va., The Deering Mowers and Self Binders. may 9 tf

—Andrew Price, and Henry McClaughlin were in town the first of the week.

Buggy Harness and Saddles at $5.00 and up by the list at S. P. Lobb's Somerville, W. Va. 30 3m

—The County Court, Messrs. Moore and Beard, were here Tuesday.

—A Northern country man is going to put fifty seven acres of potatoes in potatoes.

A good line of ladies hats just received at Harold & Moore's, Frost, W. Va.

—Eli Richey has been appointed postmaster at Beverly, Randolph Co.

Having purchased from Killen & Co. my entire stock of goods, I will sell at cost for cash, for sale by A. F. Lobb, Somerville, W. Va. 30 3m

—They are going to vote for a site for the court house in the Little Levels.

If you want a good suit of clothes go to Harold & Moore's, Frost, W. Va.

—Lots of talking going on now. The talker who furnishes the biggest lot is usually the biggest liar.

—Don't forget that we are trying to raise a good local paper and want the news and if you know of any thing please report.

Notice.

The Frost Subscription of Wilderness Hall and Greenbrier Academy will take place Thursday and Friday, May 23rd and 24th. Exercises will begin promptly at 2 P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to the Public to attend.

M. H. Lobban,
Prin. pro.

—B. Davis, of Knapp's [illegible] was in this place Tuesday.

Go to Harold & Moore's, Frost, W. Va., for your dry goods and notions. Best styles and lowest prices. may 9 tf

—The State Press Association of this State meets at Millsburg, on the 19th of June.

Buy the Deering Mowers and Self Binders, the best machines in the world of John Watts & Co., Frankford, W. Va. may 9 tf

—C. E. Higgs, of Christiansburg, Va., was at this place the first of the week.

Call an examine our stock of queensware, we can sell you in both quality and price. Harold & Moore, Frost, W. Va.

John Watts & Co., of Frankford, W. Va., will be in a during June Court with a full of Mowers. Don't buy until you see them. may 9 tf

—Messrs. E. H. Moore, Jos. McNeel and B. M. Beard, of Academy, were in to see us Tuesday. Mr. Beard was driving a fine pair of match bay mares.

—Sheriff McNeel and C. E. Beard, brought out Perry Townsend to jail last Tuesday, on a capias for non payment of fines &c., made at the last term of the Court.

—The Greenbrier Independent says that Mr. John Forgrason, of Lewisburg, died at his home on Thursday last, the 3rd inst., in his 74th year.

—Don't forget that next Tuesday 21st is school election day. Come to the polls and vote for Mr. Pl. G. Mathews, for County Superintendent; he is the only candidate in the field.

Harold & Moore, Frost, W. Va., have just returned from the east, and are now receiving the finest, best and most complete stock of goods they have ever offered the public, which will be sold low down for cash or good produce.

—Messrs. F. C. Mcvillough, Geo. Grant and U. A. Church, were in the vicinity a part of last week looking after inducements for a branch railroad from the C. & O., from the White Sulphur to this place.

—Don't forget the poor editor when you have a news item, or an business advantage. If your wife takes you, let us know it, and we will set it all right before the public. If you have company, tell us if you are not ashamed of your visitors. If a youngster arrives at your house begging for subsist, buy a lot of cigars and cause around, and if you are a cash subscriber, we will find a name for him or her as the circumstances will permit. And if you have a social gathering of a few of your friends, drop around a big cake, some of eight pies and a basket occasionally to eat, but as a guarantee of good faith. You needn't bother about calling us, for our machine isn't suitable to the occasion. We mention these things because we want the news, and we are bound to have it.

Life is Brief.

The landed estate belonging to Capt. Shober, passed beyond this world at half a few days ago. He was 87 years old, and has long since passed the Capt's reserve. It takes the second leg of our town, and her death will be regretted by those who depended on her, when they wanted to ride a short distance.

Mill Point Pickings.

Fine weather for planting corn and making garden.

Widower Mathews and M. F. Gum left for Thursday for Beverly Co.

The farmers are nearly all done planting corn.

Mr. Hedgecock has moved to Huntersville.

Mr. J. T. Hogsett is quite ill at this writing.

Mrs. Mary Hacker is putting in an enclosure.

We had a big rain and hail storm last Saturday night.

F. F. G.

Orders of Publication.

No. 1.

At rules held in the Circuit Court Clerk's office of Pocahontas County, W. Va., Circuit, on the first Monday in May 1888.

Wm. F. Arbogast &c. ... Pltf's.
vs. } In chy. No 1.
Wm. L. Austin &c. ... Defts.

The object of this suit is to have partition or sale of 4,000 acres of land lying on Knapp Creek, in Pocahontas County and the proceeds divided among the parties entitled thereto, according to their respective rights and interests, and to appointing Com. &c. to do said [illegible] Com. Wm. F. Arbogast, Wm. Austin, Peter John and A. M. Hart-man, Mary Driscoll, Catharine John, and Ann Hendricks, John C. D. Packard Defts to the bill, and [illegible] Graves are non residents of the State of West Virginia, and that the bills of Nathan Hart, are unknown, and that the bill appears to be true, and the said defts [illegible] to appear here within one months after the date of the last publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interests in the suit.

Teste:
A. M. T. Beard, Clk.
C. P. Mathews, p. q.
may 9th 4t

No 2.

At rules held in the Circuit Court Clerk's office of Pocahontas County, West Virginia on the first Monday in May 1888.

[illegible] ... Pltf's.
vs. } In chy. No. 2.
Wm. F. Arbogast &c. ... Defts.

The object of this suit is to have a sale of a tract of land containing about 1,700 acres, lying on the Allegheny mountain in Pocahontas County and the proceeds divided among those entitled thereto, according to their respective rights and interests, and to appointing Com. &c. to do said [illegible] Com. Wm. F. Arbogast, Wm. Austin, Peter John and A. M. Hartman, Mary Driscoll, Catharine John, and Ann Hendricks, John C. D. Packard Defts to the bill, and [illegible] Graves are non residents of the State of West Virginia, and that the bills of Nathan Hart, are unknown, and that the bill appears to be true, and the said defts [illegible] to appear here within one months after the date of the last publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interests in the suit.

Teste:
A. M. T. Beard, Clk.
C. P. Mathews, p. q.
may 9th 4t

No. 3.

At rules held in the Circuit Court Clerk's office of Pocahontas County, West Virginia on the first Monday in May 1888.

[illegible] ... Pltf's.
vs. } In chy. No 3.
Wm. F. Arbogast &c. ... Defts.

The object of this suit is to have a sale of a tract of land containing about 1,700 acres, lying on the Allegheny mountain in Pocahontas County and the proceeds divided among those entitled thereto, according to their respective rights and interests, and to appointing Com. &c. to do said [illegible] Com. Wm. F. Arbogast, Wm. Austin, Peter John and A. M. Hartman, Mary Driscoll, Catharine John, and Ann Hendricks, John C. D. Packard Defts to the bill, and [illegible] Graves are non residents of the State of West Virginia, and that the bills of Nathan Hart, are unknown, and that the bill appears to be true, and the said defts [illegible] to appear here within one months after the date of the last publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interests in the suit.

Teste:
A. M. T. Beard, Clk.
C. P. Mathews, p. q.
may 9th 4t

Order of Publication.

[illegible]

Private Sale of Land.

I will sell at private sale, all or any of that [illegible] land, lying on the Little Mare Spruce, in the county of Pocahontas [illegible] Terms [illegible]

Abram Lee, P. A. Trust.
Ragland, Va.

Carpenter Wanted.

A good wood working man will find steady work at good wages. Apply to the undersigned at once.

Harold & Moore,
Frost, W. Va.

Grist Mill.

We are prepared again to do the custom work at the Mill formerly owned by Mr. Andrew Price.

Bring on your grain and get your meal.

Harold & Moore,
Frost, W. Va.

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business attended to for Moderate Fees.

Our office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office and we can obtain patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with cases of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

[illegible]

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Huntersville, W. Va.

May 16 1889.

Blackbird and Horse Snake.

Forest and Stream.

One bright morning last summer I was walking out in the country near town, looking for anything I could find, and seeing what I could in the bird line, when I was surprised to hear a great noise of birds [illegible] the [illegible] republican party that was elected last November.

All the records smashed. The City of Paris crosses the ocean in 5 days 23 hours and 7 minutes.

The State census 30,000 population for Richmond, with a suburban population of 15,000 more.

The Parkersburg Journal seems to think that the prospects for the "Black Diamond" railroad are more encouraging.

Had it been Cleveland, it would have been tariff reform—as it is, Harrison and wage competition, or maybe on other cold exchange.

Carter B. Harrison, who was last week appointed assistant of the mint in the district of Tennessee is a brother of the President.

Mrs. Lemuel Smith, of Staunton, is dead. It was just about four weeks after the death of her beloved husband, Judge Sheffy.

The only woman ever convicted of horse stealing in Missouri was a beautiful girl of 20 years, in May 7. She got a two years.

It is said that they have had to put fishing bells into the White House to accommodate the members of the presidential family.—Ex.

Henry W. Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, is to address the literary societies of the University of Virginia on their final exercises on the 25th of June. [illegible] with the county, but unfortunately gone the lady. The black bird was the close pick and did all of the fighting, while the other birds did the "calling". This seemed very strange to me. He would attack his foe fiercely until beat, then in like a few feet, and then begin again, thus fighting alone for the young of a bird of an entirely different species. I was not watched the fight [illegible] and [illegible] I saw the battle was [illegible] certainly fought well.

[illegible] he said he was a young [illegible] and had great confidence in himself, and he [illegible] [illegible] confidently. I was [illegible] [illegible] day!

"Oh, the day is already passed, Mr. Harris," replied the girl, blushing. "Cupid was so jealous I finally locked him in the [illegible] next month. The cards will be out [illegible]

A boy sixteen years of age, named Albert Parsons, attempted to elope with his step grandmother, Mrs. Mary Mull, aged twenty-two, last Saturday. They were intercepted at Clarksburg and the wellborne failed. They were both from Taylor county.—Randolph Enterprise.

Mrs. Henry Yeager, of Greenbank, and Mr. Horner, of Traveler's Repose, with their families, all of Pocahontas county, passed through Monterey on April 24, enroute for Cheyenne, Wyoming.—Highland Recorder.

Wonder what the striking and locked out miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and those of Indiana and Illinois who have just been forced to suffer and unprecedented cut in their wages think of the success of "protection to American labor."—Register.

A Pointer For Enterprising Citizens.

The Grafton Eagle Sentinel says: The young men are the bone and sinew of the land. If we want to build up our State and bring about greater prosperity, we must keep our young men at home, and in order to do this we must offer them such inducements to remain as will overcome the attractions of other sections. This is a big, wide country, but there is no section [illegible] greater [illegible] the State of West Virginia, if our young men could be induced to remain here and exercise [illegible] energy they can do just [illegible] better than they could [illegible] more.

A Times reporter [illegible] court under [illegible] a young [illegible] and was committed to [illegible] County Justice Asylum. [illegible] was to relief) himself of [illegible] result of [illegible]. He [illegible] horrible story of cruelty and [illegible] on the part of several of [illegible] at. She [illegible] claim, the result of which [illegible] death of a patient. The [illegible] injuries was verified by [illegible] examination of the [illegible] jute, and the attendants [illegible] cited.

[illegible] King [illegible] colored [illegible] has lasted forty days at [illegible] Ill., sank down by the [illegible] eight gallon stone jug [illegible] water, before many spectators, prayed the Lord to turn [illegible] into wine. Tears, both [illegible] cheeks as the earnest [illegible] request, but the water [illegible] still.

[illegible] never came to you," said [illegible] man to a New York [illegible] the other day. "What [illegible] John Wanamaker's business must be having [illegible]. There are some 50,000 [illegible] postoffices in the country, [illegible] that 50,000 of them [illegible] country stores. Don't [illegible] that when John Wanamaker [illegible] Delaware comes round to [illegible] a store to have a pretty [illegible] good chance of getting an order? [illegible] bet that there are not a [illegible] dozen such customers [illegible] within a thousand miles of Philadelphia who do not buy all they can at Wanamaker's nowadays, and even in some distant parts of the country the postmasters will obtain a point whenever they can to send to Philadelphia for their goods. Suppose a man were to be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. JOHN E. CAMPBELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, May, 23, 1889. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION $1.25 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. No. 44.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. H. McClintic.
Sheriff, M. J. McNeel.
Deputy Sheriff,
Clerk of Co. & Ch. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Commissioners, C. B. Beard, Pres't. / S. B. Hannah. / G. P. Moore.
Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

C. P. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

L. H. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. KUNKEL,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. BUCKEE,
Atty-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for settlement in Pocahontas county.

W. L. ECK,
Atty.-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Courts of Pocahontas county.

J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

E. J. H. SYDENSTR,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County as near Spring and Fall. The exact date of such visit will appear in THE TIMES.

D. S. F. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

THE STERLING CO.

THE STERLING PIANOS,
Quality of Tone, Purity of Temperament and Elegance of Finish.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.
STERLING ORGAN
Factories, Derby, Conn.

BUCKLEY MT.

For THE TIMES.

There mountains cross the river,
No lonely look and dark;
No human sound, no human step,
I ever saw or mark.

The autumn come, the season go,
While snow flakes gently fall;
The trees take on their fresh green
dress,
But still 'tis silence all!

If I could see a child at play,
Or stately shepherd's staff,
Something to break the loneliness,
Something with which to talk.

I gaze until the topmost pines
Glare darkley down at me,
And summon to my wearied look,
What'er the skies may be.

If sadness reign, or gaiety,
If friends are there or kind,—
Duty, the bright and guiding star,
United that I see and find.

MRS. ANNA L. PAGE.
Marlinton, W. Va., May 1889.

In the Throat of a Boa.

BY GEN. EDWARD S. PAYSON.

"I can never look upon one of those writhing, slimy things without a shudder," said my friend, Colonel Paul Ballantyne, as we three (his pretty South American wife was of the party) stood in front of the boa constrictor's cage in the serpent-house at the Philadelphia Biological Garden.

"And yet, dear," interposed Mrs. Ballantyne—and she laid her hand brightly upon her husband's arm, and looked up into his handsome face with a wealth of love glowing in her lustrous brown eyes—"it is well not been for the serpent you would probably never have met me. But perhaps you regret that?" she added, with a pretty pout.

"Ah, that was the recompense!" said the Colonel, and he sighed her fondly. "But for that, I think I could never have summoned up fortitude enough to again look upon one of the monsters. As it is I cannot repress the shudder, and in fancy I feel myself again being corded down to death."

"You had an adventure, Colonel?" I ventured.

"Adventure!" he echoed. "Well, I should say so. The most horrible a man ever experienced. But you dine with us to-day, and then I'll tell you the story."

He did, and gave me permission to print it, which I have done without material alteration, and with the substitution of fictitious names for the real actors, who will doubtless read and recognize this history.

Three years ago my friend was sent to Venezuela, as the agent of a firm of mahogany importers, who had purchased some valuable forestry concessions in that country.

The lands lay along the banks of one of the bayous of the Orinoco River, about one hundred and fifty miles above the Isle of Trinidad.

The Colonel examined the tract, selected a site for a logging camp, and proceeded to its location, purchased supplies, and engaged a score Venezuelans, named Guzman Moulo a, to superintend the logging.

Indian laborers to fell the trees could be engaged in any quantity in the vicinity of the mahogany forest.

Manduca was a slightly built, sly featured fellow, with an engaging smile, to which he gave way at the slightest provocation. He was accompanied by an Indian named Jose, who was much attached to his master.

Colonel Ballantyne had several weeks' contract with his friends, on the way up the river, and he began to regret having engaged so many peacemakers so unlimited, but they did as thoroughly understand his work, and soon convinced his employer that he was worth more than the liberal salary that was paid him.

The camp was established, a corps of native axe men engaged and preparations were made to get together the material for a big mahogany raft, which would be floated down to the mouth of the bayou, where the precious wood would be loaded in vessels sent out by the firm which employed the Colonel.

Accompanied by Jose, who was familiar with woodcraft, the Colonel made daily excursions into the forest in all directions, to locate and mark the trees.

The tract proved to be a rich one. Mahogany trees were there by the thousand, and the forest was intersected by creeks in all directions, along which timber might readily be floated to the bayou, and thence to the river.

They had been in camp about a week, and the work was progressing satisfactorily, when Manduca, who had heretofore been kept too busy to quarrel, got into a dispute with his employer, and had it not been for the interference of some of the Indian workmen, one would have shot the other, for both men drew their pistols.

After they had both had time to cool down, the Colonel, who is naturally of the most forgiving disposition, apologized to his antagonist, and requested that the matter be forgotten.

He held out his hand in token of amity, but Manduca, with a shrug of his shoulders, and a contortion of his dark face, turned on his heel and walked away.

That night he and Jose held a long conversation, which was carried on in a low tone of voice, but although they looked frequently toward the Colonel and exchanged significant signs, he did not detect that they were plotting treachery.

The next morning the Colonel and Jose started, as usual, for a short expedition in the forest.

It was a fine day with the birds and they were making merry in the camp.

Jose carried a small hatchet for marking the trees, and over his shoulder was slung a hammock, containing lunch.

The Colonel walked in advance, armed only with a small rifle.

By noon they were ten miles from the camp, and further down the bayou than they had ever been before.

When they stopped for luncheon near a small spring, Jose informed his patron that they were only a few miles distant from the extensive coffee and indigo plantation of General Antonio de Silva, who succeeded Bolivar as President of Venezuela, and from whom the Colonel hoped to secure a concession to cut mahogany somewhere, and Jose showed the logging right.

After lunch the Colonel lighted his pipe, and leaned his back against a great live stock to enjoy an after dinner smoke.

Very by was a clump of low bushes, bearing a yellowish berry, and he asked Jose if they were good to eat.

Jose examined them, and them directly declared that they were poisonous.

"I have often eaten them down toward the coast, senor," he said, "but I have never seen any Indian so fat in the interior."

He turned his head, as he spoke, and then dropping his hammock, he sprang forward with a yell of terror, and in that something like the raspberry.

He did notice that Jose ate only a couple, one did he see the look of cunning exultation on the Indian's face.

Ten minutes after eating the first berry, the Colonel felt strangely exhilarated, and burst out into a rollicking college song with the boisterous hilarity of one intoxicated with absinthe.

His whole nervous system, even to his finger tips, tingled with pleasing excitement. He had a vague recollection of making a resolve to check his infirmous outburst; of seeing Jose glide away into the forest with his rifle over his shoulder; and a look of malignant hatred on his swarthy face; of struggling to his feet and calling to the Indian to come back; and then he rolled upon the ground and all became black.

Not until the following day did consciousness begin tentively assert itself. He then awoke, with a horrible sensation of helplessness.

The lower half of his body was numbed and paralyzed by a terrible gradually constricting power from all directions.

His limbs appeared dead, and all the blood forced out of them into the upper part of the body. His eyes seemed starting from their sockets; there was a ringing in his ears, and he breathed with great difficulty.

His throat was hot and dry, and he was consumed with a raging thirst.

He was lying face downward, and having determined to throw off the stupor, he raised his head to his hand.

Instantly he was dragged back ward several feet along the ground.

Horrified and bewildered, he made a frantic effort, raised himself on his elbows and looked about him.

He was held coiled in the center of a monster boa constrictor!

The reptile had begun to swallow him without first crushing him with its coils, as is usually the case.

When the serpent surprised in mercilessly gathering into several coils about his body.

Maddened at the loathsome contact, the Colonel gave a howling scream of agony, and reaching frantically at the ground, struggled to release himself from the deadly embrace of the serpent's folds.

But the teeth of his monstrous were fastened in his throat to hold him like a pair of iron screws, while the terrible serpent plans below was working with increased energy.

The Colonel ceased his struggles, and looked about wildness for Jose.

"What has become of him? Why he, too, being devoured by a boa already devoured by—"

A fate too appalling even these speculations, he suddenly became aware that Jose, before concealed from him, the Indian had disappeared in the wood, and then, like a flash, he remembered the fellow's conference with Manduca, and he realized that he had been left to perish.

At the terrible thought, he made another effort to escape.

The movement deducted the boa, and again it dragged him backward two or three feet, and again the constricting strain from below began.

So long as he was perfectly quiet, the serpent remained in his motionless coils about, and as he made to a most cautious manner.

He put down his left hand to feel the cruel fits of the boa constrictor's jaws.

They were three inches higher up his body than when he first experienced discouragement.

The exhaustion through which he had passed had exhausted his emotions, but this discovery again aroused them.

He tried to form some plan of putting an end to his existence, but his brain was no longer equal to the consideration of a definite idea. He was beyond all power of action.

Once he fancied that he heard the cry of some animal or human being near by, but he was too far gone to give his senses attention.

At last all seemed to be over with him. It was as though the darkness of night had gradually closed over him, the roaring sound in his ears continued for awhile and then all was silent.

He had sunk into the unconsciousness of complete exhaustion.

"I remember no more," said the Colonel, "until I came to my senses again, and found myself lying on a luxurious bed, in a most pleasant room."

"The first face that I saw as I opened my eyes, was that of the lady who afterward became my wife. At the time I thought her an angel from heaven, and—well, she is as near one as a mortal can be.

"I was very weak, and it was several days before I fully recovered. Then she told me the story of my rescue.

She is extremely fond of scientific pursuits, and was befriending in the forest, accompanied by her maid and two trusty servants, when she suddenly halted the head and shoulders of a man protruding from the mouth of a monster boa, whose body lay in serpentine length along the ground.

Taking in the greatest fact I was dead, and chilled with horror, she ordered the horrified my that I had dimly heard.

"It brought to her aid the servants, who were armed with sharp axes, to cut a path which necessary through the tangled undergrowth of the forest."

They boldly attacked the serpent, she succeeded in chopping him completely in two. It is true the lodge in his body dressed by serpent and legs. It was necessary, however, to slit open the severed head and such before I could be released.

"At first they thought the head, but were soon convinced of dragging a lingering spark of life."

I was then in relative dimensions, the Colonel was taken to her home, and there she nursed him back to life and health.

A tender romance, such as the time, was developed during the convalescence, and when he was able to return to the logging camp, he had promised to be his wife.

He then learned from one of the Indian workmen of the treachery of Jose, and started for his.

Jose had seen the gigantic serpent crawling slowly toward the Colonel while he lay, all unconscious of danger, and then, deliberately and coolly, he left him to his horrible fate.

When he reached the camp he pretended that the Colonel had been killed and devoured by an immense serpent. But when questioned the negro men, the natives and Manduca, who was befriending by the Colonel, and then left him to his horrible fate.

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Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Half col'm	8 00	14 00	20 00	30 00
One col'm	15 00	25 00	40 00	50 00

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Job work will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

May 29 1889.

"A Great Prosperity."

On the fourth of March the Republican legislature of Kansas, after singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," passed a resolution "that we congratulate the nation upon the dawning at this moment of a republican administration, and the consequent era of prosperity and good government." A few days later came the failure of the Leading bank works with liabilities of nearly $2,000,000, and throwing 2,000 men out of employment. Then the failure of the Excelsior pottery at Trenton, N. J., employing 300 hands, followed by the shutting down of the rolling mills at Reading, Kansas and Scranton, Pa., and the Findlay, O., iron and steel companies, with liabilities of near $500,000. A few more days passed and there came a lockout at the Fall River, Mass., cotton works, in which 6,000 men, women and children were thrown out of employment. Scarcely a day passes without a terrible reminder from somewhere that the "era of prosperity" of which the Kansas orators spoke has dawned upon the country. This is shown by the reduction of wages at mechanics and laborers and a decrease in the price of farm products all over the land. If he probably an "era of prosperity" for somebody and "prosperous" is hard to be a big thing for somebody, for we should [illegible] by the labor, the mechanic, the farmer or the producer in any of the branches of manufacture or trade? Not much. Such prosperity is not recognized by the honest people over the gentle men who have our government under their control. It may be an "era of prosperity" for them and it does seem to. If it did not pay them to pursue their present tactics and if it did not pay the millionaire manufacturers to shut down their works they could not and would they? Well, it hardly probable. But what are you going to do about it? "Prosperous" is the watchword of the republican party and it will be by power the nearly four years to come and it is the party in power and all in the end covers of the country [illegible] good times during the time they control of the last election. It is their time to make or lose power and they will make the most of their opportunity. The workingmen elected Mr. Harrison and the idea of "prosperous times" followed by the [illegible] of Anderson [illegible] that was their fault; good, but no right to "kick." He ought to take his medicine like a man. He asked for it and he has got it, but we imagine that it does not taste as good as he thought it would. Everybody is not to be a great scholar, and it has sometimes been a question [illegible] Uncle Sam who had followed his party when it led, would stopping to ask himself what [illegible] interest. But after all, they may have a necessary to [illegible] and we hope they will.

If not, we had better turn this country into a vast filled asylum and let "prosperous" rule the roost until its followers starve to death hugging their idol, which is in reality the most gigantic fraud of the nineteenth century.—Charleston Mail.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 17th.—Hon. Samuel J. Randall who has been confined to his residence in this city for several weeks past, is now much better, although not yet well enough to get out of doors. He contemplates spending the summer at the seashore.

Solicitor General Jenks, of the Department of Justice, who tendered his resignation at the beginning of the present administration, has been notified of its acceptance by the President to take effect on the 15th inst. Mr. Jenks will continue in the service of the Government as counsel in the telephone cases until they are disposed of. This position was the bone of contention which brought on the recent bitter wrangle between Senators Harrison and Quay. It was privately promised by Secretary Blaine's candidate Alphonso Hart, of Ohio, some weeks ago, but for some unknown cause the appointment has not yet been publicly announced.

Ex-Senator Riddleberger, would-be Congressman Langston and other anti-Mahone Republicans came to Washington and shook the President all they want to, but so far everything given out in Virginia has gone to a Mahone man.

A big scramble is now taking place daily at the Government Printing office, Public Printer having taken charge of the office Monday, since which time he has hardly been allowed an opportunity to eat or sleep so great is the rush. He has made but few appointments yet, but one of those few Chief John Kenny, was sworn in by ex-Senator "Billy" Chandler, of New Hampshire, who is now at Public Printer's headquarters, by his private secretary. "Billy's" friends are of course likely to be heard from when the contracts for the next supplies for the office are made next month.

Chief Justice Fuller has gone to Norfolk, and from there he will proceed to South Carolina on his circuit tour.

Hoffman's first negro appointment, Hon. James Townsend of Indiana, to be recorder of the General Land Office has created quite a commotion in the Land Office. In the division of which Townsend is to be chief there are 25 white ladies and every one of them is trying to get transferred to some other division or order to escape the negro chief. Some of the ladies state that "We actually have to put a certain amount of rouge and powder on our faces, and it will be very disagreeable for one to catch a negro at my expense. I shall get into some other division if I can, if not I suppose I shall have to stand it, as my sweet and better disposed upon it."

Chief Justice does not propose getting left in the good situation for office. Ex-postal Tarsney has appointed a board of private examiners for Justice, and the Civil Service Commissioners have requested a letter stating how some examinations can be held in Oklahoma.

It is said that the Harrison and Fairchild factions of Ohio republicans have got up a compromise on the Federal offices in Cincinnati, to get Gen. [illegible] Wm. Long Collector. The fun is a Blaine man and the latter give his hand to Foraker.

The civil list appointments here are a good deal of a bore and every one privately says he is disappointed. Under W. E. Hazell, editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, who wants to go to minister to Denmark. Hazell is the man who publicly insulted Mrs. Cleveland by a scandalous editorial in the columns of his paper while she and her husband were the guests of his city. It is surprising that he could get anybody to endorse his application.

The Court of Claims has decided that the celebrated Triggs' records, which have been in the custody of the Treasury department ever since the war should be turned over to Mr. Myers, the executor of the General Triggs' estate.

Ex-Congressman Ochiltree, who spends his time in New York, but for political purposes, claims a residence in Texas, says that Harrison has given him control of all the Federal patronage of Texas. It may be just as Mr. Ochiltree says, but you know Mr. Ochiltree is the champion romancer of the country.

Ex-Public Printer Benedict and brother, as chief clerk of the Government Printing office have been presented with handsome gold-headed canes by the clerical force of that office.

A Mysterious Death.

On Wednesday of last week some fishermen discovered the body of a man lying on the bank of Green brier river, about three miles above Alderson, in Fort Spring district, this county. The body had evidently floated down during the recent rise in the river and deposited where found. The authorities of that district were notified, and a jury of inquest went down from Huntersville to investigate the matter. The body was very much decomposed, and was that of a man 50 years of age and who well dressed, having on a fairly good suit of clothes, worth about $15 or $20. Nothing on his body was found to identify him. The only articles found were a couple of pocket knives, a memorandum book, a pencil, a memorandum book, a pencil, a memorandum book, a pencil

MASONIC NOTICE.

HUNTERSVILLE LODGE NO. 63, A. F. & A. M.—The regular meeting of this Lodge will be held on next Saturday evening, the 22nd inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. Work, Master Mason degree. By order of W. M.

J. S. DOYLE, W. M.
W. C. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

6-21

HOME NEWS.

—Preaching to-day.

—Read Doyle & Doyle's new ad. this week.

—Read C. M. McCoy & Co's new ad. this week.

—A. Bell, of Salisbury was in town on Wednesday.

—Buggy harness and saddles at $5.00 per set, at retail at A. P. Leist's Emporium, W. Va. 30-3m

—Sidney Arbaugh was in town yesterday.

—Go to John Wiles & Co. Frank Bird, W. Va., for Dancing Skewers and Still Boilers. may 9-12t

—R. H. Wells, of Baltimore, was in per May the first of the week.

—Sewing Machines, Sink Eddie Kits, warranted, for sale by A. P. Leist, Emporium, W. Va. 30-3m.

—Go to Doyle & Doyle's for all kinds of Dry Goods.

—John Wiles & Co., of Pennsboro, W. Va., will be in Webster, Upshur County with a lot of Skewers, from 1st May until the 20th. may 9-12t

—Tell your friends that you would think they are hard enough times, would not have going to Doyle & Doyle's for their dry goods.

—Read the Leading Winners and Loosers, "by Lost Machines" Sink Eddie made by John Wiles & Co., Frankford, W. Va. may 9-12

—Lost, on W. court, the Sum of [illegible] Finder will please return to this office and receive reward. [illegible]

—L. L. Wright and wife, passed through town on their way to [illegible] Va.

—Mr. [illegible] Wednesday with [illegible] Mr. [illegible]

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May 23 1889.

The True Home Life.

From Good Housekeeping.

What is the central point of the home life? Is not this the question which we should ask, as home builders, ask ourselves? What are the things of all that we do, daily, weekly, or returning in their appointed time, which are only not necessary, but are harmful to the true home life? It may be that the only reason for doing certain things is because the proceeding generation has done the same things, and that, too, in very mechanical ways. A mother holds her first child while it sleeps upon her lap; it becomes accustomed to it. When she grows stronger she must lay it down to do necessary work; it frets and cries and refuses to take its naps. The mother is worn out in her efforts to do the work and quiet the cries; she carries the child about in her arms. It is slow to walk. She becomes nervous and irritable, to mend her baby, even. Her second child is cross and restless. She bears and rears several children. All through these years the mistake persists and wears her out. The children are but taught to depend upon themselves, and to be helpful.

The mother does unessential things and leaves the essential undone. Her mental growth stopped long ago; she, for the time when the little children find that mother cannot help them in their little studies, and also for the mother who has let the knowledge of her childhood slip from her, and has not advice to it both for herself and family! What is more beautiful to see than great-eyed boy daughters asking mother's opinion of some point which they are in doubt about, which they bring to her to have settled before they return to school? To have their trusts eagerly to left her upon their return that their work was right!

Sometimes it is through suffering only that a woman learns that there are many things which need not be done. It is often in those times of bowed spirit that she sees most clearly that real living is not a part of her home life. After her strength is gained and she has put the strength she can then think what she should do with the strength which is still left to her.

Temporal wants and pleasures must be considered, and indeed pleased for, but there are many things done in the way of cooking food as people come through its cookery, which should be taste merely, if at all. Anything which takes away one and keeps to keep up appearances at some entertainment, should never be done.

Let children be taught that they may have many choices when they are more free, and keep them in order. In a home where the work is done by the mother and daughters, she [illegible] is pressed for

behind that when her daughters were old enough to iron much ruffled white dresses they preferred plain ones.

Nothing can take the place of neatness and order. These depend much upon good management, for one can always be cleaning, yet never clean, always arranging, yet never in order. Sometimes one's own spirit is restless which is the secret cause of the lack in the divine part of a true home life.

She Thought it Time to Get to Business.

"Oh darling Ethel," said the young man, as he moved nearer to the blushing maiden, "you really do not love me as I do you, or you would not be so cold."

"I am not cold, Herbert," murmured she.

"Yes you are. Here I have loved you madly for months, and to night I have told you so, and yet you refuse to let me kiss your sweet lips only once to seal our compact."

"It would not be right, Herbert," she sighed.

"Yes, it would, my darling one. It would not harm you; it would never be told to the cold ear of the world; it would be a token I should never forget. Do you give me one, just one, my affianced bride."

"Well, Hubert," said she, as her liquid eyes beamed love to his, "if I give you this token, will you give me one to keep near my heart?"

"Anything, darling, any token you may wish!"

"Only your name, dearest; your name on a piece of paper. It is only an old's to oblige, aye perhaps a foolish girlish idea of mine, but I want your dear name that I may carry it in my bosom, and gaze on it and kiss it when you are away. Just put your name here."

And Herbert did so only too gladly, and she placed the paper in her bosom, and when she reached her room she took it out and gazed on it. And above his name where he didn't happen to see, appeared this legend, which had been written just before he called:—Evansville March 28, 1889. This night I promised to marry Ethel, and I hereby bind myself to do so at the time we mutually agreed on.—HUBERT MONTGOMERIE."

"Yes," she muttered to herself as she sank to rest on her pillow, "I think I've got him fast. There have been too many flunks kissing and clobbering over me for the last five years, and I think it's time to take a female and get a rare grip on one."

His Honeymoon.

The following rather singular method of of enjoying a honeymoon may commend itself to impecunious bridegrooms if it does not to their brides. The colored female cook of a family living in Boston came upstairs one afternoon, and, turning the mirrors of her apron with entertainment, said to her mistress:

"You see, missus, I thought it moughtn't be 'mis' to be tellin' you dat Tuesday I done got married last week."

"Ah! and what is your name now, Hannah?"

"Mis' Williams, ma'am. You see, my husban', he am a cook, too. He am a chef in a hotel."

"A chef, eh! That's very nice. And do you expect to leave us directly?"

"Not directly, mum. I'll stay fo de present. You see, my husban' he's done gone to New York an' if somethin on his hotel-room an' it'll be nigh onto six weeks befo' he comes back."

Even in your children the habit of daily reading in the bible. Say to each of them in your own way that which the Matthew Hale wrote to his child: "Every morning read seriously and reverently a portion of the Holy Scriptures. It is a book full of light and wisdom, and will make you wise in eternal life."—Rev. E. Heber Newton.

A ship ruled by women—court ship.

Mrs. Blossom: "What's that? O horrors, the hotel's afire." Mr. Blossom: "Yes come on; we're no time in line." Mrs. Blossom: "But here I am in my night dress." Mr. Blossom: "Good enough; I'm glad you got out of your boldness and into something decent."

As it is the manly man who wins and satisfies a good woman, so it is the womanly woman who pleases and retains the desirable man. She need not be soft or silly, or weak or nervous—she may be strong, vigorous, resolute and brave; but, whatever she is, she must be womanly in order to please.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine, it is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

"Distance alienates conquers love," quoted a husband, in writing home to his wife from whom he had been some time away, "I hope, dear it won't be so in your case." "Oh no," she replied in her next letter, "the longer you stay away the better I shall like you." He had to take it this unoriginally, as he was afraid to risk asking an explanation.

Diseases in Farmer's Families.

A paper in a Massachusetts health report gives the suggestive summary of the principal causes of sickness in families of farmers:

1. Overwork and exposure; the women being more frequently overworked.

2. Improper and improperly cooked food.

3. Damp location of dwellings.

4. Want of cleanliness about their houses, especially in reference to drains, privies, cellars and proximity to barnyard and hog pens.

5. Impure drinking water, largely due to preceding causes.

6. Defective imperfectly ventilated and on the general floor, with the too general use of feather beds.

7. Insufficient respiration.

MY FIRST WORD IS

Bargains!

To all comers, I offer the opportunity of the season in

Dry Goods, Hats, Clothing, Notions, Groceries, Hardware Queensware, Tinware, Trunks, Valises &c.

I will sell as low as could be bought in the city.

JACOB BONER,
Huntersville, W. Va.

IF YOU NEED

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. JOHN E. CAMPBELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, May., 30, 1889. Terms of Subscription. No. 45.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. B. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, M. J. McNeel.
Deputy Sheriff,
Cl'k of Cir. & Co. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct. { C. B. Beard, Pres't. / S. B. Hannah. / G. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 1st Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

C. F. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STOVER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. A. SCHERR,
Atty-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBOGAST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for soldiers in Pocahontas county.

W. L. ELZEY,
Atty-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Courts of Pocahontas county.

F. A. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Dr. J. S. MYERS,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County as my Spring visit. The Knox As a of such visit will appear in THE TIMES.

Dr. R. F. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

THE STERLING CO.

THE STERLING PIANOS,
Quality of Tone, Variety of Design, FINISH and Reasonableness in the Price bring to Piano Lovers Satisfaction.
Every Piano Warranted for Five Years
and instruction pamphlet of every purchaser of Piano or Organ.
STERLING ORGAN
Factories, Derby, Conn.

READY TO BE MARRIED.

I am ready to be married;
I can make a loaf of bread;
I can cook as nice a dinner
As my mother, so she said;
I can keep a room in order,
Sweep the house and make a bed;
Mother says a girl may marry
Who can make a loaf of bread.

I am ready to be married;
I can cut and make a dress;
Mark the lines with the seams stitch;
Mend the hose, that's hardly less
Fine and dainty than a cobweb;
So I dare to tell him. "Yes!"
Mother says a girl may marry
Who can cut and make a dress.

I am ready to be married;
I can knit a stocking well;
I can make and I can darn it,
And a "bargain" I can tell;
I can shop and go to market,
And I'm not a tall-room belle;
Mother says a girl may marry
Who can knit a stocking well.

I am ready to be married,
And I have a lover true,
Just the handsomest and dearest
Lad that ever came to woo.
Never maiden loved her lover
Half so dearly as I do;
Mother says a girl may marry
When she has a lover true.

—Ex.

Old Sam and Mam Dukes.

BY F. M. BURTON.

"An, did yer momma never tell yer of that, Elsie, me darlin'? How the sun an' the moon dance togeth-er, the bot' of 'em, on Easter morn-in'? Oh! oh! what a choice it is, it is! Might be she never heard of it, for there be a heap of ignorant ig-norance in 'America wurin' to be-pelt in the nature an' burst up like a pork o' peet, as it is. Pact, an' I think the most beautiful Virgin is Irish, an' so I do I!"

"But really, Maggie," and little Elsie's blue eyes were wide with wonderment, "really and truly, does the sun dance with the moon on Easter morning?"

"What would I be tellin' ye for if it wasn't so at all? They do in Ireland; just as sure as the island ever comes up dripplin' out av the say, here yahl England in the dark. Just look to her! The moon runs happily skip across the sky an' joins hand with the sun, an' they dance a rale Irish jig together."

"That must be dreadfully funny," said Elsie gravely then, a look dazed lingering in her puzzled thoughts. "Did you ever see them Maggie?"

"See them, is it? Oh-oh, run away, now, to yer mamma an' thing-a-ing me bothy-some questions. Don't I tell ye it's so? What more do ye want, I dunno?"

Elsie put her little finger in her mouth and pulled slowly and with abstracted gaze into the sitting room where her mother sat reading and her father was reading the evening paper. She sat down upon a low stool under the mantel and studied the brown and yellow figures of the carpet. In the soft light of the big lamp on the center table the brown waxed floor looked more than it did by daylight, and the yellow was almost white. Elsie wondered vaguely whether the yellow roses would be white during the hours with the sun, for she remembered that whenever it appeared of day it was suddenly gone; and would the sun turn his donkey cart wide for just one minute so that she could have a good look at him? and would the moon have fun? and would the poor's legs go right along from the grass, but little at home, or would there be a lady like papa's? It would both, and the reason more likely, would both just sit from side to side and laugh to each other's face because they resumed their regular duties!

It was strangely interesting to the eight year old, and it happy to declare she forgot all about the old figures in the new carpet.

The bronze clock above her head began to buzz with immense importance and then uttered a single tiny ring and went on ticking hurriedly, as if in haste to reach the next hour mark, when its buzzing should pre-lude a more significant announce-ment. All well regulated clocks are subject to this vanity; they puff out the cheeks of their faces, cattle away as if all their precious insides were falling to pieces; the pendu-lum is silent, and then the announ-cation ends with a few silvery strokes more or less, after which the time-piece recovers its modest self pos-session and goes on about its useful business.

"Half past 8," said Mrs. Durant, glancing up at the clock. "Time little girls were in bed."

"Mamma," exclaimed Elsie, tak-ing a tuck in her dress with her fingers and looking hard at her feet, "mayn't I sit up all night just this once?"

"Mercy on us!" cried Mrs. Du-rant, laying her sewing down in her lap, "what does the child mean?"

Papa Durant looked inquiringly over the top of his paper.

"I want to see the sun and the moon dance together," replied Elsie "and I can't wake up early enough if I go to bed."

Momma Durant was too aston-ished to speak, but papa, with an amused smile, said:

"You would have your trouble for nothing, Elsie; the sun and the moon don't indulge in such antics."

Elsie did not understand her father's words exactly, but she felt the denial and she responded:

"Maggie says they do every Eas-ter morning, when the sun comes out of the sea, and the moon hop, skips and jumps, and they take hands and dance in the sky at least in Ireland the both of them, and perhaps, if I just sat up all night, they'd do it for me. Please papa."

Papa laughed.

"If you sat up little one," he said, "you would not be awake in the af-ternoon to sing with the other chil-dren in the Easter festival. You wouldn't like to miss that?"

"I think I'd rather see the dance," responded Elsie.

"Maggie shouldn't put such no-tions in little girls heads," said momma, and forthwith Elsie was bundled off to bed. Her lips pout-ed with something more than affec-tion when she kissed her father good night, and two or three tim-es were tears rolled slowly down her face; but she went to her room without a murmur, and when her head was on the pillow she looked out at the stars and wished some-thing would tumble awake. Her father had cautioned her darling as to the coffee making Maggie's ser-vice; but it would Elsie have taken much more than that to dissuade her, for the event was too interesting not to be tempted, and she was more than willing to see herself whether it was so.

As she lay wondering about it all, a thought suddenly sprang into her head. Why should she not stay awake and see the dance? Papa and momma had not said that she must not, and that would not com-pel much when she told them at breakfast what she had done. She thought he was a real determina-tion, and the moment the moon looked at the stars counter with open eyes. Then she caught her self flopping and she sat up in bed. Even in this attitude her head speedily dropped, and she got out and stood in front of the half open window. Across the road a street lamp made fantastic shad-ows of the trees and houses, and far away a dog barked. From the room below came the clear, high tones of her mother's voice and the deep, somber murmur of her fath-er's replies. Mellow sounds from the top of the little till back of the house told that the church clock was striking 9. How slowly the time passed for Elsie! She looked up again at the stars and thought how tired the angels must get watch-ing through the dark silence of ev-ery night. Then somebody walked rapidly by, and when she could no longer hear his footsteps she won-dered if it was nearly 10 o'clock. At last it grew chilly, and she clinched into bed again, just for one minute to get warm.

The evening that grown old for country folk before Mrs. Durant put aside the work that had lain idle in her lap for many minutes, and followed her husband to their cham-ber. Her thoughts had gone back to a happy time when her son Willie was with her. Only five years ago, and how long it seemed. He had yielded to a restless disqui-etude and wandered away, where she knew not, except that it was excitedly reported that he had slipped aboard an East Indiaman. If he were alive he would be nearly 20 now, but no word from or about him had ever been received. He had been absent a year when his parents sought to overcome the depression that grew upon them by leaving their former home and establishing themselves in a pretty cottage vil-lage where this story finds them.

Mrs. Durant said nothing to her husband of their common grief, and before she slept she had poured her aching heart in thoughts of Elsie, upon whom she poured forth all of a mother's yearning affec-tion.

Elsie stirred. There was a flow of soft light in her room, and the shade that had shown so clearly into her window were almost invisible. His sprang from her bed with a great fear at her heart. Was it day? No, there was the moon smil-ing at her and making the whole night glorious. How had the moon come around the house corner so quickly? Had she been asleep? The event then had been just now. It could not be more than a moment since she snuggled her toes under the blankets, and refused to open her eyes to the dazzle she promised to put on her clothes. She would go up to the church at the top of the hill. There she could see all of the Union World would that vague workings of home for all town where papa used to live.

With eyes set to awake no more, Elsie crept down the back stairs, drew back the bolt of the kitchen door, cautiously opened it and stepped out. Everything was wan-derfully still, as if the earth was holding its breath in expectancy over the heavenly vagary in store of darkness. Across the sidewalk and the night dew had thrown for Elsie. She walked quickly across the yard and through the sagging wicket hedge to the low wall that bounded the churchyard. Over this, as I presently she stepped upon the flat checkers of the church. The moon was on the other side of the church now, so that might have seen that it was but a few minutes past midnight. Entirely satisfied with her adventure thus far, she sat down upon the church steps to wait.

Then for the first time she saw that she had been followed. Noise-lessly stepping across the grass came Don, the family cat, who was busy

Continued on fourth Page.

Pocahontas Times.

JOHN F. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post office at Hunterville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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Half col'n	8 00	10 00	16 00	30 00
One col'n	16 00	26 00	36 00	50 00

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These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

May 30 1889.

Fourteen lawyers have been president of the United States.

A Cincinnati man, in order to keep peace in the family, has married his mother-in-law.

Governesses are going to the front. Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts was a governess and so was Mrs. Levi P. Morton.

Mr. Gladstone's visit to Italy has improved his health immensely. When he returns to London he will look ten years younger.

Francis D. Duffin, of Brooklyn, a printer, set $300 on the losing horse at the race, and then settled his grief by committing suicide.

Hon. Theodydie Ros, recently appointed by President Harrison United States Minister to Russia is dead.

Prince Louis de Ligne and Victomte de Jongle fought a duel at midnight by torch light in a French forest. Nothing was wounded except trees.

THE Democrats have secured a majority of five in the constitution al convention of Montana. The prospects for the Saints do not look so dark, after all, do they brethren.

Mrs. Oscar Folsom, mother of Mrs. Cleveland, was married on the 20th in Jackson, Mich., to Henry E. Perrine, of Buffalo. He is secretary of Buffalo City Cemetery Association.

Hon. John Wanamaker, distributed $100,000 among his employes last week. It was the result of his profit sharing system adopted in his Philadelphia business house.

Hon. Asa T. McGraw has resigned as Collector of Internal Revenue. He will be succeeded by A. S. White, editor of the State Journal, a leading partisan paper at Parkersburg.

The Boston Journal reports that Samuel Cummings of that city while leaning against a rail in his grain mill, "began sneezing and sneezed so hard that he dislocated his shoulder."

Miss Anne Wendle, a young lady who lives in Wetzel county has completed a lace quilt containing 22,140 pieces. She commenced it when seven years old, having worked at it for fourteen years.

A Republican exchange says: "A man who is addicted to drink is not likely to get anything from Harrison." We can understand now why it was that so many of the brethren who seemed to have every prospect of office failed to get there.

A Clay county preacher has been ordered to keep accounts for gambling at cards. The failure of his book to pass promptly in the Sunday "pool" is, no doubt the cause of the minister's efforts to replenish his purse by a little game of draw.

Old Kanawha did nobly on Tuesday. Cutting down a majority of 1,200 to about 150 is not so bad, even if a full vote was not polled. At the same rate of increase we will be able to carry the county by about 800 majority at the next election.—Charleston Star.

THE iron makers of the South are driving the Pennsylvania furnaces out of blast. The Southern mills have been selling pig iron in New York at $16.50 a ton for a year, while the Pennsylvanians have been compelled to get $18 per ton for theirs, or close their mills. The Tariff will not help Pennsylvania hereafter. Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama are the countries from which Pennsylvania must protect herself, and she can't do that by a tariff.—Charleston Gazette.

The editor of the New York Times, Mr. C. R. Miller, in a closing lecture before the Dartmouth Alumni Tuesday on the "Art of Making a Newspaper," said among other things:

"The art of making a newspaper, like any other art, demands of him who would practice it a special skill and some information. The vulgar error that the newspaper art demand no special training, but may be taken up at a moment's notice and a generous salary by any man or woman temporarily out of work or unacquainted with any kind of work, is traceable to an obvious source. Young men are admitted to the practice of the law; they are graduated in medicine, and they are ordained or appointed ministers of the Gospel, in each case after a fixed term of study has elapsed and an ascertained degree of professional knowledge has been acquired. Of him who asks for work on a newspaper office no degree, license, or certificate is exacted. Yet no contention is that the training which fits one successfully to practice the art of making a newspaper is no less arduous, is usually rather more prolonged, and yields no smaller volume of attainment than the special studies preparatory to the practice of law, of medicine, of engineering, or architecture, or the instruction of ingenuous youth."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 25th.—"Hot stuff has a week back loose," said a republican Senator, and it is constantly growing weaker. There is every indication that we are to have a repetition of the worst features in the Hayes and Arthur administrations." This language was used by a man who is generally regarded as being very friendly to the administration, and there is no doubt that he is, but he was asked by a republican friend his opinion of the President and he gave it without reserve. And the known facts in a number of cases bear the Senators statement as to a week back home out. For instance he wants to put his old law partner Attorney General Miller in the Supreme Court bench, but owing to a vigorous protest from the Indiana republicans, who want Judge Woods of that State appointed, he does nothing. Again: In the early days of the administration John Wanamaker selected a business man of Philadelphia to be Postmaster at that city, and Mr. Harrison lacked the nerve to make the appointment. And again: Sometime ago John Sherman was promised that his Congressman Hall, of Ohio, should be appointed Solicitor. Gen'l Hall was telegraphed to and told to come on and get the appointment. They made a big row arousing fearful of lying etc., and intimating that the administration might go to pieces, for all he cared. Then says Harrison's luck turned great luck on him and Hall's appointment has not yet been made out. The cases mentioned are all well known, doubtless there are many smaller ones that the public never hears of, but these are sufficient to prove that the Senators indictment is a true one.

Oklahoma can't have a national bank. He says the Attorney General to whom the application was referred to the Treasury department.

Some absurd rumors about the sending of an English man of war to Alaskan waters to prevent the provisions of Harrison's recent proclamation, as to the seizure of all vessels found illegally taking seals, from being carried out; forcibly if necessary, have been floating around here this week but nobody seemed to take any stock in them.

Justice Miller of the Supreme Court, having failed in his purpose of getting ex Secretary of War Mr. Crary, appointed as his successor, or rather in getting a promise to that effect from Harrison, now says that he has no intention of retiring.

Washington has been the scene of some very heavy fighting among some of the big fellows in the republican party during the present week. Blows have been passed that will be remembered for years and revenged too, if the opportunity comes, and it most always causes strife among the leaders distribution of the patronage. The first skirmish was between Representative Cannon, of Illinois and Senators Cullom and Farwell of the same state. Cannon got one of his constituents appointed collector of Internal revenue without consulting either of the Senators. Cannon has the best of it so far as the Senators swear vengeance. The next engagement was a battle royal that has raged all the week. It is over the Philadelphia Federal appointments. On one side is "Cheap John" Wanamaker, Representative Harry Bingham and Tom McManes, and on the other Senator Quay alone, with all his war paint on. The fight has been carried to the White House nearly every day and poor Harrison has been compelled to act as referee much against his will. This fight is still on, with the result in favor. Another engagement was caused by a U. S. Marshalship in New York, Senator Evarts dared to oppose the candidate of Senator Hiscock and Boss Tom Platt, and not only to oppose the other candidate but to have one of his own. The three met here this week and indulged in a few rounds. Evarts is believed to have been completely knocked out. It seems to be generally believed by the republicans that Harrison will call an extra session of Congress in October. Of course everybody knows that there is no earthly occasion for an extra session except to give the republicans two months to fight over the organization of the House and to perfect their arrangements to get at least three fourths of the contested seats.

Blaine, Windom and Proctor do not that they propose resigning, as was rumored.

Many people from Washington have gone to Alexandria to-day to witness the unveiling of a bronze monument to the Confederate dead.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

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OUR LIQUOR IS FOUR MILES NEARER.

C. D. LAM, formerly of Mt. Grove, Va., and M. O'FARRELL, have established a new

LIQUOR AND GROCERY STORE

At the foot of the ALLEGHANY MOUNTAIN on the Warm Springs and Huntersville Turnpike, and will handle a full line of first-class

WHISKIES, WINES &C., at from $2 to $4 per gallon, also GROCERIES, CIGARS, TOBACCO &c.

We respectfully solicit a fair share of patronage of the public, and guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

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(Successors to Fudge & McClintic.)
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Orders filled promptly.

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Call and examine our both Wet and Dry Goods before you purchase elsewhere.

If you need a mower or reaper you will do well to communicate with the undersigned, who is agent for the celebrated

WALTER A. WOOD MACHINES.

All inquiries as to terms etc. will receive prompt attention.

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Sunset, Pocahontas Co., W. Va.

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GEO. W. WAGNER, PROPRIETOR.

HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Having lately purchased and assumed control of HOTEL POCAHONTAS, it is our purpose to spare no pains to keep just such a house as the public demands.

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,
GEO. W. WAGNER.

MASONIC NOTICE.

HUNTERSVILLE LODGE NO. 85, A. F. & A. M.—The regular meeting of this lodge is on the Friday evening preceding each Full Moon, unless the same falls on Friday, then on that evening.

J. B. DOYLE, W. M.,
A. F. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

HOME NEWS.

—Geo. W. Siple, of Green Bank, was in town Friday last.

—Geo. Ginger, of Dunmore was in Huntersville last Saturday.

—H. A. Coulter, of Aylmer was in to see us last Saturday.

—County Supt. Mathews, was in town Monday.

—B. K. Burns, of Academy was in Huntersville Monday.

—Harry Moore, of Dunmore was in town last week.

—J. W. McNeil, of Edray, was in to see us Monday.

—Rev. W. T. Price of Marlinton was in to see us Monday.

—Dr. Mathew Wallace, of Mill Point was in to see us Tuesday.

—Quite a little snow in several parts of the county last Saturday, how's that for the 25th of May?

Buggy harness and Saddles at $20 and up to $60 at A. P. Leist's Lewisburg, W. Va. 30-2m

—The County Court, Messrs. C. Hannah, S. S. Hannah and Geo. Beard were in town Monday.

Go to John Wurtz & Co., Frankfort, W. Va., for Deering Mowers and Binders. may 9-12t

The County Court met last Monday to canvas the election returns.

Sewing machines from $25 to $50, warranted, for sale by A. P. Leist, Lewisburg, W. Va. 30-2m

The school election is over and Mr. Mathews, elected Co. Superintendent.

Guy Slaven who has been at selling the Hillsboro Academy has returned.

Miss Mary Curry, has returned to the Hillsboro Academy where she has been in attendance.

John Wurtz & Co., of Frankfort, W. Va., will be here during June Court with a lot of Mowers. Don't forget to see them. may 9 12t

Don't it about time somebody was doing something toward getting up a big Fourth of July celebration?

For the Deering Mowers and Binders, the best machines ever made of John Wurtz & Co. Frankford, W. Va. may 9 12

One Jno. Smith, a logman, is wanted, for rape, committed on the Mr. Perkins, on the river near Hillsboro.

Mrs. C. A. Dennison and family are visiting her parents Mr. J. C. Lacy, at this place. Mr. Dennison was with them but returned Monday.

Quite an enjoyable afternoon was spent Sunday in singing at this place, led by Profs. D. B. Moore and S. J. Smith, of Edray, and M. A. Friel.

—H. G. Mathews, the only son of Lewis for County Superintendent was elected by a handsome vote. The vote taken at Academy for a Mr. Moore whose was defeated by two.

—Rev. W. E. Miller, of Hillsboro preached at the Methodist Church at this place on Monday night and Tuesday. His sermons were interesting and instructive and very much appreciated by the audience.

—The residence of Brice and Chumley at Mingo, was destroyed by fire last Sunday. The fire originated from a defective flue. The property destroyed is known as the Dorcas homestead. The loss is estimated at $1,000. No insurance.—Enterprise.

—Dr. C. L. Austin and Maj. J. C. Arbogast, of Green Bank, were in town Tuesday. The Doctor says if a person were to depend upon the United States under the present administration there would be no certainty about getting married. On Friday last he mailed a dollar to the Clerk with the request to send by return mail a marriage license, but no letter nor dollar has yet reached the clerk's or the Doctor had to come to town himself.

—The Pocahontas Musical Association held very pleasant sessions at Frost, May 23-25, under the direction of Prof. S. B. Moore, aided by a corps of Musical teachers, and organists. The attendance was large, and enthusiastic, and the interest in sacred music enhanced. Profs. Sweeker, Smith and Buckman, Capt. Gilmer, from Highland, Rev. G. P. Moore, Profs. A. C. Moore and M. A. Friel, were among the more prominent of the lecturers. Rev. O. B. Sharp, was secretary, Misses Ida Herold Nina Herold Ida Smith and Mrs. Laura Herold rendered very efficient service upon the organ, that added much to the success of the convention. Outlines of an address, to be published by request of the convention, may be looked for in our next issue.

—Geo. Marteny, a young man about 17 years old, was instantly killed yesterday, Thursday, near his home, two miles east of Beverly, by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands. He had his gun ready to shoot a squirrel on a tree near by, and it is supposed that forgetting that he had it cocked sat it down on the ground with sufficient force to discharge it, the ball entering his breast and passing through his body lodged just under the skin. He clasped his hands upon the wound and ran about twenty-five yards, when he fell and instantly expired. A younger brother, who saw the accident, immediately informed his parents and the lifeless body was carried to the house near by. He was a quiet, industrious, well behaved boy, and the tragedy has cast a gloom over the community.—Enterprise.

Church Notes for June

Sacramental meeting at Liberty church, 1st Sabbath of June, 11 o'clock, a. m. Preliminary services Saturday night.

Sacramental services at Martin's Bottom, 3rd Sabbath of June. Preaching services Saturday morning before, 11, a. m. The aid of Rev. D. S. Schoonmaker is expected.

All day meeting at Mary Gilmore's Chapel on Elk, on the 5th Sabbath of June. Parties will please bring their baskets and spend the day in social singing and religious exercises. W. T. P.

Split Rock Sabbaths.

Sunday school was organized at this place Sunday the 19 inst with an enrollment of forty.

Mr. Gibbs who has been visiting friends in this county and Miss Ora Tallaferro who has been the guest of Col. Gatewood the past two weeks, left for their homes Wednesday morning.

Twenty three scholars enrolled at the Big Spring school.

Capt. Hosier was over on Elk a few days ago but as he was afraid of snakes he did not stay long. One morning he met two ladies who had started to gather wild flowers. They saw a very large snake and called to Capt. Hosier, after he had passed to come back and help to kill it, but he pulled off his hat and ran until he reached Col. Gatewood's. There the ladies found him an hour afterwards sitting in a comfortable arm chair, he thought they killed the snake and when they got to Capt. Hosier jumped up and said "I won't do it a monster snake as killed [illegible]

P. L.

Runnels Happenings

Wm. Conkley and Will McGlaughlin and Misses Mollie Smith and Mary Conkley attended the Commencement exercises of the Hillsboro M. & F. Academy.

Rev. Wm. R. Miller is absent helping Rev. W. E. Bellenger with the Quarterly meeting at Dunmore.

The Quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church will be held here next Saturday and Sunday. Rev. Miller will be assisted by Bro. Kinner, P. E.

Mrs. Hinkle Wissinger, of Pocahontas, passed through town last week on her way to visit her parents on Beaver creek.

Married—the 5th of May at the residence of the bride's parent in Barr's Valley, Miss Caroline Rider to Mr. Geo. Dunbrack, of Sewanee tia and at the same time by the same minister, Mr. David Dean to Miss Susan Rider. The young ladies were sisters and the one that Mr. Dunbrack married had never been over a mile from home in her life.

PRUNELLA

The Buckhannon papers say they have an exhibition in that town now, a portion of the skeleton of a giant, which, when living measured twenty-eight feet in height. One half of the jaw bone, extending from the point of the chin to the back, measures twenty eight inches and weighs sixty five pounds. Three front teeth are missing, the balance, four molars, are intact and about the size of a just cup. The tibia or shin bone, from the knee to the ankle, measures about five feet; a portion of the lower extremity, however, is gone. The rib bone is about thirty three inches in length. There is also on exhibition the jaw bone and shin bone of an ordinary sized man. The deportment of the one not corresponding exactly with exactness also does the nerves, etc. This skeleton was unearthed by a Mr. Maggie, in the southern part of Louisiana, in 1878, and it is estimated to have weighed when living, eight thousand pounds.

Minnesota has a law on the subject of intemperance, the operation of which will be watched with a very deal of interest. It makes it a crime to be drunk, either in public or in private, and is punished by fine and imprisonment.

There is, to our mind, something wholesome in this law, and we believe it will accomplish more in the way of reforming the intemperate than any legislation yet devised. It will prevent the frequency of the example, and increase accordingly the disgrace of the crime.

Make it odious to be intoxicated—as it ought to be—and there will be fewer cases of drunkenness, and less use of intoxicating drinks.—Charleston Gazette.

While Bismark was at college he fought twenty eight duels.

A. W. SMITH,
Academy, W. Va.

UNDERTAKER.

Is prepared to Furnish and deliver Coffins upon very short notice and at reasonable prices.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

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LOURY & DOYLE'S

Where you can see a large assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER

Ready Made Clothing,

Also a nice line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ladies gents, and children's SHOES, and the latest styles in ladies HATS, just from New York.

Call and see them, and we assure polite and courtly attention will be shown you.

They are also Proprietors of

Huntersville Hotel,

Where, if you stop, you will receive the best accommodations.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

The mail hack leaves Frankford for Huntersville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, and from Huntersville for Frankford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings. Cargo unknown.

JOHN FRANK, Carrier.

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, entered in the Chancery Cause of E. J. Sitlington's Executor and Wife, vs. James P. Cooper and Wife, on the 3rd day of April 1884, I as Commissioner appointed by said decree will on the

4th DAY OF JUNE 1884

proceed in front of the Court House door of said County to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, a certain tract of land containing about [illegible] acres, the property of the defendant James P. Cooper, lying on the waters of Stamping Creek, adjoining the lands of the heirs of A. H. Sitlington, deceased, and others, and is a parcel [illegible] conveyed to said James P. Cooper by [illegible] and wife by deed dated [illegible] and recorded in the Clerk's office of said County in Deed Book [illegible] page [illegible].

C. B. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

[illegible] 1884. [illegible]

Orders of Publication.

No. 1.

[illegible]

Order of Publication.

[illegible]

No. 2.

[illegible]

No. 3.

[illegible]

PATENTS

[illegible]

Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	3 in.	6 in.	1 yr.
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Yearly notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

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One copy, 1 yr., $1 00 in advance; after 6 months, $1 25; after 12 months, $1 50.

These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

May 30 1889.

Continued from First Page.

the child by the hand, walked with her up to the steps through the orchard.

"'Twas up here you was going to see the sun dance, wasn't it?" he asked, and when they were seated together on the church steps he made many inquiries about her, learned that there was in her mind a vague memory of a brother, and that mamma had said he would surely return some time. Presently the bell in the steeple above them struck one, and the stranger tried to persuade the child to her home and bed. She persisted in her desire to see the morning dance of sun and moon, but her eyes were heavy, and before she knew it, she was fast asleep in the stranger's arms. He had taken off his coat to shelter her, and in a corner of the church portico they passed hour after hour of the slow Easter morning.

It was yet some minutes before sunrise when Mrs Durant was startled from her sleep by a violent knocking at her chamber door.

"Mis' Durant! Mis' Durant! Hattie ye up? Elsie's gone!"

Maggie, on the way to the kitchen of early misses, had gleaned into Elsie's room. During the few minutes that followed, confusion and anxiety enshrouded the premises of the household. Then Mr. Durant set out to warn the constable, and Mrs. Durant, painfully agitated at the thought of losing another child, began to search the neighborhood. She went by the road that wound about the hill to the church. As she neared the building she saw a man standing in the portico, and she determined to ask him if he had seen Elsie. He did not see or hear her. She had come quite near when the sound of his voice made her stop stock still with a tremor of fearfulness about her heart.

"Wake up, Elsie," he said; "the sun is just coming up."

"Is he dreaming?" inquired a small sleepy voice from a bundle in his arms. "Where is the moon?"

"Elsie! Willie! My children!" cried Mrs. Durant, running forward.

The man, a young and not bad looking fellow, about twenty-four and confidence in appearance, rose quick to and said:

"We're here, brother!"

And if the sun and the moon really do rise on a dreary heavy [illegible] in the church, and the cattle moan lowest on from the grassy side of her joy. If they did not dance then it is doubtful if they ever have done so since the first Easter.

The government appropriated $100,000,000 expenditures for 1889-90.

The Days That Go.

It may safely be set down as a fact that Western farmers, at least those who raise cattle mainly for beef, have concluded that the horns must go. A great many dairymen are undecided because of the vehement assertion that dehorning destroys the "butter potency" of bulls and the milking qualities of cows—an unproved theory as yet—but the beef grower has made up his mind. It is now simply a question as to the manner of their going—whether they are to be bred off by the use of polled bulls, or sawed off, or gouged out, or whether they will simply kill the horns as they do weeds when they begin to sprout.

The cattle raising world has been startled in the last three months by the announcement that by the simple and single application of a chemical costing 2 cents per head, the discovery of Mr. John March, of Shullsburg, Wis., the growth of horns can be entirely prevented. We are skeptical at first, but a representative of the Journal visited the farm of Mr. March and made a personal and critical examination of a number of grade short horn calves from seven to ten months old dehorned by this method, and came away with firm conviction that the method was a complete success. Probably the most convincing proof is furnished by the skull of a seven-months-old calf, which our representative examined carefully, and which was semi-dehorned by this method the chemical having been applied to one side and not to the others.

It is not necessary for us to enter into any argument as to the advantages of dehorning beef cattle. We have advocated that from the beginning for all grade cattle. We have commenced taking them off even the thoroughbreds on the Journal farms, and will dehorn this year's calves with the chemical. It is folly to grow horns on cattle when for two cents per head they can be prevented, with scarcely any pain, without danger and without any possible deformity.—Western Farm Journal.

Household Notes.

Fresh milk boiled with rut sugar will soothe a cough when other things fail.

Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm, salt to give stable dissolved.

A strip of flannel or a napkin wrung out of hot water and applied round the neck of a child that has croup will usually bring relief in ten minutes.

To save toothache, pulverize about equal parts of common salt and alum. Get as much cotton as will fill the tooth, damp it, put in the mixture and place it in the tooth.

Bathe a sprain with arnica diluted with water, and bandage with soft flannel moistened with the same. A sprained wrist thus treated will grow well in a few days.

A tablespoonful of common lye-ing soda to every five gallons of lard, when cooking, will improve the lard. It should be added when the lard is nearly done, and if not carefully watched will boil over.

Old furniture that has a dull, greasy look should be rubbed with turpentine and then polished with rotten stone and polish. The improvement in its appearance will repay you for the trouble. White spots on furniture can be removed by rubbing a piece of flannel with turpentine and then rubbing the spot hard. It may require several applications of the turpentine and the rubbing patience.

The biggest circulation ever reached by a newspaper was by the New York World the 7th of October the issue for that date being 600,000 copies. The same day the Boston U [illegible] printed 438,000 papers.

"Three years ago I went into the florist with $50,000, and in less than two years retired."

"With an independent fortune?"

"No, until I could raise a little money to go into something else."

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are teething. It relieves the little sufferer at once. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Youth.—Can you give me anything to do, sir?

Merchant.—What is your line.

Y.—Clerk, sir.

M.—Clerk! Why, clerks are a drug in the labor market just now.

Y.—They are! Well, if that's the case I had better look for a job as a drug clerk.

Mrs. Cahokia.—Alfred, I have been reading about the hot air treatment for weak lungs, and I think I should like to try it.

Mr. Cahokia (struck by a happy thought).—All right, Esmeralda. This is April. Next month is May. We'll spend the whole month right here in St. Louis.

Jinks.—I called at your boarding house to-day and saw the table nearly set for dinner, and I must say things looked very neat. I never saw a whiter table cloth in my life.

Blinks.—No, she doesn't make her tea, coffee or soups strong enough to stain.

A lady in this town recently set a pot of cream in a spring near the house, so that it might keep cool. During the night a frog fell into the cream pot, and his struggle to get out actually churned the cream, so that when the lady visited the pot the next morning she found the frog sitting on a ball of butter, washing his feet in the butter-milk.—Middletown Enterprise.

"John, Mr. Jackson has bought a phonograph."

"Is that so?"

"Yes. You ought to see it. It repeats everything that's told it."

"I don't see how Edison got a patent on it."

"Why not?"

"Because it's no improvement on you women."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. Cheney & Co.

☞Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Mrs. Elite (to $3,000-a-year flat).—Oh, it's perfectly terrible the way things have gone to-day. Thaniel has been just as contrary and disagreeable as it is possible for a human being to be.

Miss Elite.—Did you bow to him differently this morning?

"Indeed I did. I always do. Did you?"

"Yes, ma, I bowed to him most humbly."

"Well, something is the matter. Tomorrow morning try kissing him."

CARPET SWEEPERS.

If you want something that will keep every thing as clean as it can be, and that from getting dirty every thing in the house, buy a Bissell Sweeper of Hall and Hill, Jarvis, Pocahontas Co., W. Va.

PRIVATE SALE OF LAND.

I wish to sell at private sale, 181 acres of land lying within one half mile of Greenbrier River opposite to the mouth of Hunsucker's creek, formerly known as Cackley's place. I will sell it a bargain. I will present to the county two acres in the vicinity of Lobelville, on the Huntersville road.

Address Jas. E. A. Gibbs,
Hamilton, Va.

MY FIRST WORD IS

Bargains!

To all comers, I offer the opportunity of the season in

Dry Goods,
Hats, Clothing,
Notions, Groceries,
Hardware Queensware, Tinware,
Trunks, Valises
&c.

I will sell as low as could be bought in the city.

JACOB BONER,
Huntersville, W. Va.

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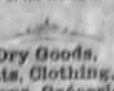
Or you are sick and tired, and want relief, use
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
It will cure you, and you will be surprised at the result. Try it.

IF YOU NEED



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GET THEM AT THE TIMES

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Cures Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Intermittent Fever, Weakness, Lack of Energy, Want of Appetite, Loss of Flesh, Low Spirits, Nervousness, Headache, Backache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all diseases requiring a reliable tonic and general system regulator.

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It is Palatable as Milk.
It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
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WATERPROOF, SOFT, AND DURABLE.
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Write for Catalogue. CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, June 13, 1889. No. 47.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. B. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, M. J. McNeil.
Deputy Sheriff.
Clerk of Co. & Cir. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com. Pl. & Co. Court, W. P. Ward, Pres't.
J. S. Hannah.
T. C. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Dixter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

C. F. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STOVER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. HUCKER,
Att'y-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. T. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to collections for merchants in Pocahontas county.

W. L. KEE,
Atty-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

F. J. BUTLER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. J. K. McCARDIE,
ASSISTANT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The first Spring visit each year will appear in THE TIMES.

D. R. F. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Wolff's ACME Blacking
BEATS the World. IS to the Shoe
HARNESS DRESSING
The BEST for Man & Beast
LASTING
Obtainable
ABSOLUTELY WATERPROOF
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

The Silver Lining.

To-day's sorrow's day at sunset
Like a half-forgotten song;
There's never a life so happy
But has had its tears of sorrow;
For the sun shines out the brighter
When the stormy tempest clears

There's never a garden growing
With roses in every plot;
There's never a heart so hardened
But it has one tender spot;
We have only to prune the border
To find the forget-me-not.

There's never a cup so pleasant
But has bitter with the sweet;
There's never a path so rugged
That hours not the print of feet;
And no hope is left unpromised
'Tis the trials we may meet

There's never a sun that rises
But we know 'twill set at night;
The tints that gleam in the morning
At evening are just as bright;
And the hour that is the greatest
Is between the dark and light.

There's never a dream that's happy
But the waking makes us sad;
There's never a dream of sorrow
But the waking makes us glad;
We shall look some day with wonder
At the troubles we have had

Love and a Blizzard.

The Post lay bottled in sunshine. The sweet air untainted by the foul breath of the town, blew as it never does east of the Rockies, in regular, rhythmical swells.

Although it was early April, the prairies were green, and covered with the hardy blue and crimson flowers which bloom beneath the snow. It was just the day of all others when confinement within four walls is intolerable, and the joy of mere animal existence demands expression.

On the piazza of her father's quarters Katy Dare was standing, looking at the sky, which was bidding for architectural deformities, undaunted by the smoke of trade.

"Oh, girl of God! Oh, perfect day! Where shall we work, but—play," she sang softly. "That's just it; we must do something. Think of losing this glorious weather as by without recognition. To-morrow we may be perishing with cold."

Quickly the dainty maiden ran beneath the roof of pine cotton-wood trees which lined one side of the row of prim cottages, and capped impudently at the door of a garish, old white house which stood with its many blinking windows facing the parade ground. Mrs. Bernard, wife of the Captain, who mothered every girl in the garrison, and was a perfect mine of new and delightful social projects, would know but that to-day was the very June day which came way last August or April somewhere.

Seated in the pretty parlor waiting for the tardy housewife, Katy Dare made a lovely picture. From the crown of her pretty head to the tip of her tiny shoe, she was simply irresistible. You could no more classify her beauty than analyze the perfume of a violet. There were no standards in her case. She was herself and character to be loved. The strongest minded person will forget it, because her face is most entrancing there. Absolute, unconditional surrender was the fate of all.

The wife of the Chaplain, Mrs. Merivale, who had long since constituted herself the moral police in the garrison, had been known to defend for some time past Katy Dare in Katy's presence, but to all the others upon the occasion of her charge—those devoting young men.

From the gay ballet costume of the officer to the colonel striker of the youngest lieutenant, she was "queen of hearts." Spoon and gift came to her every day. Every time mess picnic or boat trip was on the carpet positive or negative of the sex Katy's return from boarding school and brass indeed was that man who ventured into her presence with his lips tainted with wine. Yet she was far from perfect; a most wilful, errant little dirt never lived. Her love affairs kept the garrison in a state of breezy excitement. The number of pairs who became young men who periodically asked to be exchanged into far distant regiments was legion. It was darkly hinted that every unmarried man within a radius of one hundred miles had proposed and been rejected.

Major Dare protested that the discipline of the Seventh was being ruined; the men did not heed attend to their duties, and then begged Katy to forgive him for his cruelty; and at last the suffering victims of her irresistible ways found themselves to be regarded as presumptuous offenders. Still the army of martyrs grew.

At the time when our story opens a consumptive Episcopal clergyman was softly sighing at her feet. Rev. Jame Little had come to Wyoming Territory in search of health. His cousin, Captain Little, had found him quarters in the town near the Post, and introduced him to the social life of the garrison.

A wonderful change now took place in Katy Dare. Waltzes and operatic songs were banished from her music-stand, and Gregorian chants reined in their stead. Haughtily she went to Caldwell, where the enthusiastic churchman had commenced to hold daily services. The surplices for the choir boys were fashioned by her dimpled hands. Demurely seated in the rough, bare room, which did duty as a chapel, she listened attentively to eloquent discourses on love and the domestic virtues, which at this time formed the theme of the pastor's sermons.

The round eyed choir boys forgot their notes and nudged each other knowingly. "The parson is sweet on Miss Dare," they whispered.

The contagion spread. Dad Sargent, first Sergeant, who was of a jealous disposition, tried to stop the Rev. James Little by the professional mysterious packages of strong powder sent. Invitees were placed in the most accessible to Katy. Jimmy Brown and Tommy Tompkins came in blown in the easter rabbit in fact, their old motto (the was Arcadian) by the blue-eyed worshipper.

The commanding officer became alarmed. Could it be that the quiet he had passed so many splendid fellows at Christ to take up with the crooked cross. "Has one hundred Easters made it" he queried, sarcastically.

Katy grew no wiser. The chants were waited forth nightly to a throbbing organ. Invitations to embroidery lay on the table. The Major wrote Scouts to be dispatched over huge volumes of church history, and led his children such a life that the poor things, with the search of his very necessity thought of murdering the organ.

The interests of the garrison grew intense. What was the thing of? Was it another example of the law of contrasts? Would the Major contract?

Through all the fascination the genius of passengers of the drama moved serenely. The object to his devastation lured him unnoticed to it to and from its every unconscious a gaze—at page book in his hand. Stepping wearily at his side the lo dy, her golden tongue pushed or merely took from her pretty hand. Her eyes met often at each other in expression in which respect for the other was deftly blended with admiration for the man.

Whenever Jack Reynolds, the Quartermaster of the regiment, was due to play pa till the ends of his moustache ran ragged. "Of course it is none of my business, but how does it is the talk of the Post. He walks around talking about his wounded rotten, and he seems to like it," he groaned. Tall, athletic, with a pleasant, manly face, Jack was the most awkward, bashful member of the Seventh.

Katy had always turned up her saucy little nose at him, and refused to believe the stories which were told of his bravery in season and out. "He's a perfect bear!" she had said more than once, and Jack had friends enough to tell him the little sobriquet a various. Too proud to show how deeply he was wounded, he went his way, and found excuse after excuse for not attending the hops and parties where he would be likely to meet the Major's daughter.

But while we have been gossiping, Katy has wisely succumbed for Mrs. Bernard's appearance in the parlor. That good lady had intended for some time giving Katy Dare a piece of her mind, but when she came within the winning influence of that witching face she kissed her instead, and emotionally retired into plans for the day's enjoyment.

"We must have a picnic to Lake de Beret, dear," she said.

"The very thing!" cried Katy, rapturously, as I understand a break the monotony of work and routine.

At once—I think a gap occurred till the Post. The commanding officer led the way in his drag, followed the ambulance filled with ladies who did not ride, and culminating Cart, a long procession of wagons and horse back riders, for travel is rapid, for in the west one rail the land.

Halts frequently occurred. The Major, the friend who in the service, prided the host to no one. His fair magnificent horses were up to his hands. Four abreast the was charming. The conversation Katy had secured Jack Reynolds to his side, and the latter was charmed, complacently about the subject, mentioned it casual and gayety pleasure, till his Major was that, in the time with unprecedented politeness.

Jack Reynolds was not one of the party. His friends at Quartermaster would drawn him, he said, his business. Katy had openly given thanks for his absence, remarking gayly that unpleasant companions were unpleasant companions. Never had the bachelor been more fair. Mounted on his bonny horses and the cynic like the wind, winning every race.

After eight o'clock breakfast came the spring, under their shadow Lake de Beret. A most romantic spot was the eye could not have chosen, this lake shone in warm spring water, a cold mountain stream. Hidden deep in the bank lay in the big Rock, surrounded, one gets from some the narrow, and higher the banks, then from the other sides. It is little difficult path, also party would attempt the lake, exploring by means. After and the beginning of town the rocks began to grow a width, and trees grew through the water was dancing merrily.

For a time the occupants of the stopped talk and a tranquil silence appeared upon the scene. Katy, a beautiful picture in the shade of a tree, looked out over the lake. To the right the glass of the lake. Opposite Katy was a picket fence of the quaintest, most picturesque fashion, and beyond the fence a tiny cottage, with a thatched roof. Katy gazed at the cottage in an ecstasy of delight. "Oh, how perfectly lovely!" she exclaimed. "I never saw anything so picturesque in my life. Do look at it, Major Dare!"

The Major looked at the cottage, and then at his daughter's face, and then at the cottage again. "Yes, it is very pretty," he said, slowly, "but I prefer looking at you."

Katy laughed gayly, and then, with a quick change of expression, she exclaimed, "Oh, I see it all! It is the most delightful place for a honeymoon! Major, you must take me there!"

The Major looked at her in astonishment. "Why, my dear child, you are not married!" he said.

"Not yet," she replied, "but I am going to be. Jack Reynolds has asked me to marry him, and I have promised to do so. Is he not a dear fellow?"

The Major looked at her in silence for a moment, and then he said, "Katy, I am very much surprised at you. I thought you had more sense than to marry a man who is not worthy of you. Jack Reynolds is a fine fellow, but he is not the husband for you. He is poor, and you have been accustomed to every luxury. You would be miserable in a little cottage like that. Besides, I have set my heart on your marrying Captain Little, who is a gentleman of wealth and position, and who will be able to give you a home worthy of you."

Katy looked at her father in astonishment. "Why, papa," she said, "I thought you liked Jack Reynolds. I am sure you have always been very kind to him."

"I have been kind to him because I pitied him," said the Major, "but I never thought of him as a husband for you. Now, Katy, I want you to promise me that you will not marry Jack Reynolds."

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Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

June 13 1889.

AFTER THE FLOOD.

In the midst of a calamity, or immediately after its occurance, we are very apt to overrate the injury sustained. Ten days ago the Knapp Creek Valley seemed to be an almost total wreck, and those who sustained the greatest loss were disheartened. But no sooner had the waters subsided than everybody went to work with renewed energy, till now but few traces of that awful destruction are left. True some damage was done that can never be fully repaired, and some few will feel the effects of the recent flood for years to come; still when we consider our losses along with the losses elsewhere, how insignificant they seem. We might indeed murmur and become disheartened if the late sufferers of Johnstown, Pa. our loss could not be estimated by dollars and cents, but at the cost of human life. Within the bounds of Pocahontas County we have heard of no one who even lost a horse, much less a life. Then let us not go about with long faces because the waters carried away a few hundred rails, or destroyed a few acres of corn or wheat; these may all be replaced; but let us rather be thankful and rejoice that our lives are spared and the lives of our families and friends. Indeed our injuries are not worthy to be mentioned when we compare them with others.

Damage by the recent floods.

[illegible] TIMES: All over the State, [illegible] Pocahontas County, the County Courts have been call[illegible] all matters to consider and adopt [illegible] are necessary to repair the dam[illegible] done to public property by the late A floods. No prevention on the part of anyone could have prevented the damage we have suffered and since it has been visited on this county with others, who have sustained much more, it will be useless to stand idle until another rise in the waters shall complete what the recent flood began.

It is said that the middle pier in the bridge at Marlin's Bottom is so injured, that another flood will be likely to destroy for as a bridge which cost something over $11,000 who can it repaired at once, at a [illegible] small expense, it can be [illegible] as ever.

In this county, along all the streams running through this County are in a terrible condition, and in some places new roads will have to be made. Why should not our County court meet at once and see to this matter? It is the duty of this Court, and the safety of the [illegible] public demands this [illegible] at once.

[illegible] to the bridges across [illegible] of [illegible] that [illegible] from [illegible] we [illegible] for the thousands of people made homeless by the great floods in Pennsylvania. Washington has shown the world that however heartless she seems to be in her dealings with political and social doings, she in reality has a great big human heart, throbbing just now in sympathetic accord with her suffering brothers and sisters of the Conemaugh Valley, upon whom such a terrible calamity has fallen. A public meeting was held to provide organized methods of collecting money and clothing; it was attended by an immense crowd and was presided over by the President who made a strong appeal for subscriptions. About $50,000 in cash has been raised besides an enormous quantity of [illegible]bushels clothing disinfectants etc. Everybody seemed disposed to give something; poor people who were unable to give money gave a blanket or a coat off garment; bootblacks and news boys handed in their nickles alongside the millionaires thousand dollar checks, and the children emptied the pennies out of their little banks in order to turn them over to the Committee. For the first half of the week nothing was talked about or seemingly thought about but the awful news from Johnstown. Washington's flood had done a damage to property public and private of several millions of dollars but that was entirely forgotten in the face of the great loss of life by the Pennsylvania horror.

Already the republican acting Commissioner of the General Land office has begun to undo the good work of the democratic administration. He has given notice that he intends abolishing the Board of Review and the Division of Contests, both established under Mr. Clevelands administration and both recognizes as being in the interests of the homesteader and against the land grabber. But as the last named class have for many years, with the exception of from '85 to '89, controlled that office the change can hardly be surprising.

The Civil Service Commission is busily engaged in discovering "mare's nests." It has just reported a large one in the New York custom house, and is now in Troy, N. Y. hoping to find one in the post office. Next week it is to start west on a grand tour of discovery which will embrace a dozen cities.

It is rather early to begin the naming of choices for 1892, but the following from the Atlanta Constitution is worth reproducing:

If the Democratic party fails to make Grover Cleveland its leader in the campaign of 1892, it will repeat the stupendous folly in which it set aside Mr. Tilden in 1880 for General Hancock. * * * * Grover Cleveland is the leader under whom the Democracy can march to triumph in 1892 and he is proving himself more and more worthy of the great work in which he is commissioned—the redeeming of the government from the hands of the Democratic party, which is the party of the people.

Heavy storms of rain and hail at Hoajutla, Mexico, have caused the river to inundate that town, drowning many persons and battle, washing away many houses and destroying crops.

Married persons who have no children are seeking to adopt the children orphaned by the flood. None of those little ones will be allowed to suffer.

A heavy storm has been raging in Hong Kong, China. Immense damage has been done.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MILES 4 4 NEARER

OUR LIQUOR IS FOUR MILES NEARER.

C. D. LAM, formerly of Mt. Grove, Va., and M. O'FARRELL, have established a new

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At the foot of the ALLEGHANY MOUNTAIN on the Warm Springs and Huntersville Turnpike, and will handle a full line of first class

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DEALERS IN
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LIQUORS,
At from $2.00 to $3.50 per gallon.
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Call and examine our both Wet and Dry Goods before you purchase elsewhere.

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WALTER A. WOOD MACHINES.

All inquiries as to terms etc. will receive prompt attention.

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I. B. MOORE,
Sunset, Pocahontas Co., W. Va.

Hotel by G. W. Wagner,

GEO. W. WAGNER, PROPRIETOR.
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Having ately purchased and assumed control of HOTEL POCAHONTAS, it is our purpose to spare no pains to keep just such a house as the public demands.

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,
GEO. W. WAGNER.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 7.—"Cheap John" Wanamaker is treading on dangerous ground. He wants to abolish Sunday work in the post offices, and in order to get some foundation to work on he has sent a circular letter to the postmasters of one hundred of the largest cities asking for suggestions as to how Sunday work may be stopped etc. Of course all good men believe that the Sabbath should be observed in as general a manner as possible, but at the same time all sensible men know that a certain amount of work must be performed by somebody even on that day, and the carrying and rapid handling of the mails is a work too important to be stopped at any time, for any cause. In fact the efficiency of the Post Office department is more in need of being increased than decreased in this very matter of Sunday handling of mails and if Wanamaker isn't very careful he will raise a tempest in the business world that will be strong enough to sweep him out of the office that cost him so much money. And there is another view of the subject that should not be lost sight of. In the more than one hundred years of its existence no attempt has ever been made to have this Government officially recognize any religious denomination or sect, and the precedent would be a dangerous one to establish. Suppose for instance that Wanamaker, who is a Presbyterian, should succeed in having all work stopped in our post offices on Sundays during his administration of the post office department. So far all right, but now suppose that in the unexpected upheaval of politics he should be succeeded by a Hebrew, or a Seven day Adventist, both of which sects regard Saturday as the sabbath day, and that he should insist on having all post office work stopped on his sabbath. Then what a row we should have. Church and State both have important functions to perform in this as well as every other country, but let us keep them separate and distinct, for if history teaches anything it is the utter futility of successfully uniting the two.

Politics here this week have pushed the wall flour rose touch of society that makes the whole world kin. Democrats and republicans have vied with each other to provide [illegible] for the thousands of people made homeless by the great floods in Pennsylvania. Washington has also been the scene of a number of weddings, and the usual quota of society events. Mrs. Secretary Rusk has been receiving every Thursday afternoon, and Mrs. Secretary Tracy has been receiving every Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Secretary Proctor has been receiving every Tuesday afternoon, and Mrs. Secretary Noble has been receiving every Friday afternoon. Mrs. Secretary Blaine has been receiving every Saturday afternoon, and Mrs. Secretary Windom has been receiving every Monday afternoon. Mrs. Secretary Wanamaker has been receiving every Thursday afternoon, and Mrs. Secretary Miller has been receiving every Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Secretary Rusk

PATENTS

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS.

Ready Made Clothing,

Huntersville Hotel.

Passing Notes.

HUNTERSVILLE LODGE NO. 65, A. F. & A. M.—The time of regular opening of this Lodge is on the Friday evening preceding each Full Moon, unless the Moon falls on Friday, then on that evening.

J. R. DAVIS, W. M.
S. P. PATTERSON, Sec'y.

HOME NEWS

—County Court convenes next Monday.

—Mr. H. S. Stokes was down to Hillsboro last Saturday.

—Go to John Wurts & Co. Frank Ford Mowers and Chevrolet Mowing Machines and [illegible]. may 9-12t

—J. Sterling of Academy, and Mrs. Eli Davis, of Valley Center, Va., were at Huntersville Hotel last Friday.

—Buggy harness and Saddles at $1.75 and up to $27 at A. P. Leist's Huntersville, W. Va. 30-2m

—Billy C. F. Moore and Mrs. John J. Beard, were down at Hillsboro last Saturday.

—John Wurts & Co., of Frankford, W. Va., will be in a during June Court with a lot of Mowers. Don't buy until you see them. may 9-12t

—The bridal tour of Dr. C. L. Austin was not so extensive as was contemplated. Being brought to a halt at McDowell by the high waters, the party had to be content with visiting that place, Monterey and Top of Alleghany.

—We were pleased to learn that our young friend Clawson McNeil, of Pocahontas, who was a law student at Morgantown, graduates at the head of his class with distinction.

—Go to the Deering Mowers and Self Rake, the best machines made made of John Wurts & Co. Frankford, W. Va. may 9-12

—Any one wishing to procure a good well-shod or sharp horse would do well to attend the next County Court, as double the bridge at Huntersville can be bought low. And we do not doubt that the road around the mountain will be given to any one who will haul it away, and those of us are left that would never be put to any more holes.

Sewing machines from $25 to $45, warranted, for sale by A. P. Leist, Huntersville, W. Va. 30-2m.

Farmer Items.

A gentleman for some of the school boys to notice: "If it takes a letter 20 days to go from Green Bank to Huntersville a distance of 20 miles, how long will it take Andy Hughes to travel around the world at the rate he travels.

Capt. E. A. Smith, is up from the [illegible].

The lumber company did not [illegible] as reported at first.

W. J. Moore, brother in law of Capt. E. A. Smith is here from near Jonesville, Va.

Mr. T. A. Smith has two sisters living at Edgetown.

The [illegible] have had their hay to cut up this way, and have [illegible] the roads in pretty [illegible]. Two others do like [illegible].

[illegible] was up Sunday and gave a very interesting lecture to the Clawson Sunday school.

Six weeks more of war, so says Jonathan and Phil Sheridan. They are both gone and all doing well.

A. F. Latham, has returned to Huntersville.

Registered at Hotel Widmann last week and this—J. Lacy, of Dillon, on "I Say, the celebrated Fiddle-bow," C. H. Jackson, A. H. Jackson, W. F. Pritchard, H. M. Moore, C. F. Tice, Jas. Kyle.

[illegible] plants which he received a few days ago from Huntersville, are all looking remarkably fine.

Rumors in the Air.

Tom Hatter.

Barnum Items.

It is reported some Bohemians, some distance, collect all night and caught nothing. A party of Marion Sullivan Bohemians toiled part of the night recently and caught one rat. Bob and Winnie dog fish. The dog fish to make up in pretty much scratch and intentions. The scales grew to enough in the world. One of the young fishers fell into water, he thinks six feet deep, upon examining his boot legs however, and finding the boots not full of water, the estimate of dangers may be modified. One thing is true he has been cool to a water melon ever since on the matter of fishing.

Mrs. Florida Price the estimable wife of Calvin Price Esq. of Clover Creek, who has been quite ill is reported better. This is gratifying to a large circle of attached friends.

The committee of the Road,at this place, while conscientious, did not scrutinize very much irreparable damage.

D. H. Garber lost one raft of cherry and walnut lumber. He thinks that most of it can be identified as the sawing was done by a vertical saw.

It looks as if the question of riparian rights, will need attention in the near future. As our lawyers are wise, this word is enough.

B. K. S.

Mail Sub Contracting.

The mail route between this place and Traveler's Repose, has been sub-contracted for by John F. Waddell and C. O. W. Sharp, at about $600. How's that? a mail 60 miles a day, every day in the year except Sunday, over mountains, streams and everything else for $600.

We can't understand why men that claim to have good judgment will let a man from another State come in here and tell us what we shall work for; and take his mail routes off his hands at about half the actual cost that it will take to run them.

It looks as though some men will have a mail route if they have to pay some one to get it. Why is it? Is it an honor to carry a mail on an old poor horse over mountains, streams and through all sorts of weather and in mud and snow three feet deep and arrive at all hours in the night? If there is any honor in it we fail to see it.

The government don't want the mails carried for nothing; it is able to for it, if you will ask it; and why will you let these infernal star route contractors come in here and shave their contracts at a starving price off on you.

It's none of our business what you work for; but it worries us to have our mails come in, at all hours in the night. It would worry the devil himself.

What we want is good service, and we don't believe any one can give good service on a route as the above for $600

School Commencement.

The second Commencement of Hillsboro Training School took place last Tuesday night June, 6th., in the Pavilion erected for the purpose in the presence of a large audience. Every foot of space was occupied and many forced to stand throughout the exercises which they did most patiently.

The appearance of the stage with the light hearted students arranged in a semi-circle presented a pleasing scene. The stage settings were beautiful flowers, and the central piece a horse shoe formed of roses and much orange enhanced the beauty of the views presented to the vast audience. The paintings and drawings of the art pupils were handsomely arranged on the back ground and right of the stage. On the left were well executed specimens of penmanship by the writing class. Among the names of those deserving special mention for their painting and drawing are Misses Helen Clark and Millie Peters, both of whose did excellent work as could be seen by some lovely paintings and drawings exhibited that night, and proved that they have a talented teacher at the head of their department. Miss Rose Shearer's writing class as well as her art class, show decided improvement in that line. Promptly at 8 o'clock to the strains of a beautiful march the students took their seats upon the stage. Miss G. M. Shearer, Principal, occupied a seat on the right, at the head of the class. On the left was the Motto "Peace Be still" on the right "Vincit qui Patitur" and just back of the Piano, in a half circle the lovely old german word "Wilkommen." As the last strains of the overture died away Miss G. M. Shearer invoked the blessings of the Almighty God upon the students, and the audience. As it would take too much space to make special mention of each piece. We will give the order of the program which was as follows:

Note the Bright Hours only opening chorus by the whole school.

Salutatory—by Miss Clarice Shearer

Boothlack—Illustrated Recitation by Earnest Marshall, John Peters and Forrest Harper.

Trouble your Head with your own Affairs—Recitation by Miss Delia Edgar, which was nicely prepared and well delivered.

Perseverance Polka Trio—by Misses Onnita Shearer, Maggie McNeel and Nettie Calliham.

Will no Maiden Marry Me I'll Vocal Solo—by Gus Eskridge which was one of the best things of the evening, Mr. Gus acted the song to perfection as was shown by the hearty applause which followed it.

Ingenuity Essay, by Miss Annie McNeel, which was certainly as recently gotten up essay on this difficult subject, and could only have been written by one possessing this qualification. Her essay abounded in fine thoughts which were expressed in a way that secured for her close attention.

Some Day I'll Wander Back again—Vocal Solo and Cho. by Misses Needs and Rose Shearer and Jennie Clark.

Earnest Marshall 1st orator of the evening.

Parade March—by Misses Needs Shearer and D. Marshall.

The Battle of Banker Hill—abeautiful recitation by Miss Verdie Clark.

Golden Ringlets.

Selection of Trades—by six boys and one little girl.

Children's Glee Song—by seventeen children.

A short recess was now given while attention was called to the art collection by Miss G. M. Shearer.

Part II

"A Voice From the Wave" Vocal Solo—by Misses Fannie and Rose Shearer.

Gus Eskridge 2nd Orator of the evening subject,The Honored Dead.

"Drifting With the Tide"Vocal Solo and Cho.—by Misses Rose, Fannie and Needs Shearer.

Miss Duffie Marshall, Historian of the Evening, Class of H. T. School

Cymbaline Galop—by Miss Needs Shearer on the Organ and Misses Annie McNeel Delia and Bessie Sullgrove Pianos.

Commonplace Critics recited Reading—by Miss Verdie Marshall.

Huntresses Vocal Duett—by Misses Georgia and Rose Shearer.

Curiosity, Duo.—by Miss D. Marshall, Fan Drill and Wand Exercise.

Valedictory—by Jennie Clark.

Remarks, Distinction cards &c.

"Good Night"Closing Cho.— by school, so ended one of the very best of Commencements. The Fan Drill and Wand Exercise was excellent the young ladies and little girls were attired in those costumes and the little boys with swords and guns to match. The whole drill showed good and careful training.

There was in all about 90 announcements in the two which were made in perfect time. Destinction cards were awarded to those who had not been tardy at morning worship and were received by Miss Needs and Master John Peters, Marshall and Virgie Isabel and Ollie and Villa Marshall. Distinction cards were also awarded to those who attended over 95 per cent. in daily recitations and examinations and were received by Misses Duffie Marshall and Jennie Clark. The music was especially good and the pieces "A Voice From the Wave" "Drifting With the Tide" "Huntresses" and "Cymbeline Galop" deserve special mention as they were beautiful pieces, in fact pieces that can hardly be surpassed. All acquitted themselves most creditably and show they have teachers at the front who know what they are about. Miss Shearer is one of the best teachers we have ever had in our midst and deserves the patronage of the public. Her training both mental and moral is certainly deserving of the highest praise. Truly conscientious teachers are hard to find,but are certainly to be appreciated when we have them. Decided improvements have been made in the Art and music departments, the past session and we certainly wish her success.

Y.

WOULDN'T ACT AS CHAMBERMAID.—Widow Brown owned a lodging-house in Denver, Colorado. A year ago she became infatuated with J. J. Medley, proposed to him and married him. Medley expected to have a comfortable home and an easy life, but his wife's ardor soon cooled and she compelled him to perform all the offices as chambermaid in the hotel. Last week Medley soaked his humiliation in whisky, bought a revolver and deliberately killed his wife.

The Driver of a hearse at Wilkesbarre Pennsylvania, was startled the other day by a noise in a coffin. He opened the coffin and the supposed dead man scrambled out and asked for a drink of whisky.

When Mr. Randall says that the democratic outlook is bright, the republican organs are inclined to make fun of him. They will laugh in a different way in 1880.

Last week, severe storms prevailed throughout France. The greatest damage has been done in the departments of Belmont Marne, Aude, Yonne, Haute Garone and Ardennes, where immense places the country is almost devastated.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,

—AND GO TO—

LOURY & DOYLE'S

Where you can see a large assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER

Ready Made Clothing,

Also a nice line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ladies gents, and children's SHOES, and the latest styles in ladies HATS, just from New York.

Call and see them, and we assure polite and careful attention will be shown you.

They are also Proprietors of

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A. H. HARPER,
Academy, W. Va.

UNDERTAKER.

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OFFICE TO TRAVELERS.

The mail hack leaves Frankford for Lewisville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, and from Huntersville for Frankford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning. Charges reasonable.

JOHN PLACE, Carrier.

Order of Publication.

H. H. York	In Chancery.
vs.	
Chas. W. McDonald	

The object of this suit is to have partition made of three tracts of land containing respectively 106¾ 204 and 107 acres of land lying on the waters of the Big Spring Branch of Elk River in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, between the plaintiff and defendant, and to Regis and Isabella the children of George W. McDonald, and all others from cutting and removing the Merchantable timber from said lands until partition thereof is made.

And it appearing by affidavit filed that the defendant Chas. W. McDonald is a non resident of the State of West Virginia it is ordered that he do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit. The plaintiff has executed his bond as required by the order granting said injunction.

Teste JOHN J. BEARD, C.C.C.

June 6 4t Printer's fee $6.62

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, rendered in the Chancery Cause of E. J. Rice vs. James P. Ginger and Wm. [illegible] on the 3rd day of April, 1878, I as special Commissioner appointed by said decree shall on the

THE DAY OF JUNE 1880

proceed in front of the Court house door of the County to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for Cash, a certain tract of land containing about 40 acres, the property of the defendant James P. Ginger situate on the waters of Stamping Creek, adjoining the lands of the Heirs of A. B. Grimes and others. The tract of land is fertile and productive and in a partial state of Cultivation.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Com'r.

I John J. Beard, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, certify that the above commissioner has given bond as required by law.

JOHN J. BEARD,
Clk Cir. Ct.

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Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

June 13 1889.

(Continued from first page.)

the dreamer, softly; we found him lying near the corral, almost buried in the snow."

With a cry of other anguish, which those who heard it never forgot, Katy threw herself upon the bier.

"It's Jack!" she cried, "my Jack! I loved him all the time."

The women kneeled as well passed the death-like stupor which was fast stealing over him. The warm, glowing life brought back the touch of ink. Slowly his eyes opened and rested upon the beauty bowed before his own.

"My darling," he said, "have I won you at last?" Katy clung sobbing to his neck.

"All the world loves a lover."

From the little square walled eyes, perpendicularly upon the scoffer who had writing his happiness from the grasp of a "feather."

The major was delighted, but never said. He could not understand it.

"Why, she never liked Jack, and was devoted to the doctor," he said feebly.

"Used to?" replied the sagacious Mrs. Brewster. "In dealing with a girl, Major, remember it's never Jim but Jack, and if she flirts with a parson, she is pretty sure to marry a soldier." And Katy did.

Letter from Kansas.

EDITOR TIMES: Having moved to another town I found a few spare moments of time before the regular issue of THE TIMES, and not seeing anything in the interesting columns from the great state of Kansas, I have concluded, with your permission, to pen you a short article for publication, noting several things that I have noticed since I came to this country, that is peculiar from an Eastern standpoint, and which may be interesting to your many readers.

Kansas is certainly the garden spot of the West. Crops, stock, mining, and in fact everything connected with agriculture, including fruit, vegetables, etc., seem to flourish and yield abundantly. Corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, and in fact all kinds of vegetables and fruits, are raised in abundance. Corn is the staple crop, and probably one of the largest crops in the world. In addition to this there are large crops of wheat, oats, potatoes and fruit.

[illegible] is found in various parts of Southern Kansas, at a depth of about 600 feet, generally [illegible] feet in thickness.

There is a city in Kansas [illegible] Harper county, the county seat of which is [illegible] and which is the largest city in the state. It is the only town in the state that has a [illegible] and is the only town in the state that has a [illegible] in the world. In addition to this there are [illegible] and several thousand [illegible] and coal

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. JOHN S. CAMPBELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, June 20, 1889. Terms of Subscription. No. 45.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, M. J. McNeel.
Deputy Sheriff,
Cl'k of Co. & Ch. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct. (C. S. Beard, Pres't. S. S. Hannah. G. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

C. P. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STOPER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. RUCKER,
Att'y-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.

Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. KEE,
Atty.-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.

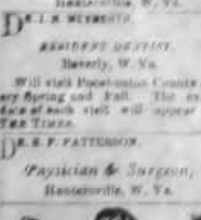
Will Practice in the Circuit Courts of Pocahontas county.

F. J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. I. N. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County on any Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

D. R. F. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.



Wolff's ACME Blacking

IS A GREAT LABOR SAVER.
A SHINE LASTS A WEEK.
RAIN AND SNOW DON'T AFFECT IT
NO BRUSHING REQUIRED.
MAKES A SHOE WATERPROOF,
Softens and Preserves all Kinds of Leather.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

THE AMERICAN GIRL.

The practical plain, young girl,
Not afraid of the rain young girl,
A poetical pray
Freddy and rosy,
A helper of self young girl.

A home in her plans young girl,
A never will late young girl,
A letter scribe
A life pure and clean
A princess of peace young girl.

A wear her own hair young girl,
A free from stare young girl,
Improve every hour,
No sickly sunflower,
A wealth of rare sense young girl.

An early retiring young girl,
An active, aspiring young girl,
A morning ariser,
A dandy despiser
A progressive American girl.

An honestly courting young girl,
A never seen flirting young girl,
A quiet and pure,
A modest, demure,
A fit for a wife young girl.

A sought everywhere young girl,
A flowers most fair young girl,
An ever discreet,
We too seldom meet,
This queen among queens young girl.
—*Mrs. E. E. Woodside in N. Y. World.*

Old Siegel and His Son.

BY THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

Many years ago, while making a tour through that beautiful tract of mountain scenery in the south of Bavaria known as the Salzgammergut, I stayed for a fortnight at Berchtesgaden. I spent much of my time there in fishing for grayling and in taking to the chamois-hunters, with many of whom I had made acquaintance during a previous visit. I used often to sit for hours listening to their hunting-stories, and on one occasion I hunted with them.

The mountains immediately around Berchtesgaden are kept as a royal chamois preserve, and as the King was expected to arrive shortly, none but his Majesty's own jagers were allowed, during the time I was there, to disturb the chamois.

I was, however, very anxious to have at least one day's sport, and arranged with old Siegel and his son Franz, chamois-hunters whom I had known for some time, and on whom I could depend, to have a "jagd" on the morrow. Siegel persuaded Gotting, a friend of his, to come with us.

We started early in the morning, and after toiling for several hours up through the dark pine woods which became more scant and scrubby the higher we went, emerged at last on the open snowfields.

We now separated; Franz and Gotting made a long detour to the left, while Siegel and I hastened on to reach some commanding position above, in case any chamois were driven up. After an hour's more climbing, we halted on the top of a precipice, which shaped in the form of a crescent, made a complete rail de zac for any chamois driven up by our friends below.

We had hardly been watching ten minutes when two chamois appeared in sight, bounding up the mountain side and coming directly toward us. When the foremost had come within range, I fired and missed, as most men would have done, firing as I did at so small an object from a height almost perpendicularly above it.

The beasts turned, and springing with wonderful speed over the sharp rocks, were soon out of sight. I fired a second shot just as they were disappearing, and think I struck one of them, but it contrived to get away, and we never saw it again.

Siegel and I, somewhat crestfallen, trudged on up the mountain, keeping a sharp lookout on all sides, and halting now and then to give the others time to overtake us.

Suddenly we heard, far down below us, a shot, and then all was again silent. We were much surprised, as it is one of the first rules in this kind of hunting never, except when absolutely necessary, even to raise the voice, much less, of course, to fire a rifle, which scares the chamois completely.

We knew that Gotting and Franz, directly below us as they were, could not possibly have seen a chamois, as our shots must have driven them quite out of reach. After a minutes anxious listening, we fancied we heard shouts, and fearing we knew not what, called loudly Franz's name.

We then heard—and this time quite distinctly—the voice of Gotting saying:

"Come down! come down! It's all over! Franz has shot himself!"

Siegel and I were standing together ankle deep in the snow. I glanced into his face, and I think I shall never forget the look of misingl saw there. Before I knew what he was about, he had seized his rifle, and presented the muzzle to his head, and was feeling with his foot in a frenzied manner for the trigger.

I snatchbd the piece away just in time; he did not try to recover it, but throwing himself on the snow, burst into a most passionate, most eloquent torrent of praise of his son's many virtues. He told me what a good son he had always been to him, anxious to fulfil his slightest wish.

I at length succeeded in partially soothing him, and in rousing him to action. We scrambled down as fast as we could guided by Gotting's shouts.

It was a long time before we reached them; to me it seemed an age. I accused myself of being the author of all this misery, and my anxiety was heightened by the reflection that we were in reality poaching, and we should very likely, in consequence of this misfortune get into trouble on our return.

We found poor Franz lying shot through the back and in great pain among "tanted "knie holz"—a plant something like our whinbush. It appeared that he had, contrary to all jager rules, carried his rifle capped, and that in walking through the knie holz, he had stumbled and fallen, and his rifle had somehow or other exploded, causing a severe wound.

We stanched the blood as well as we could with our handkerchiefs, and then held a consultation. Gotting said he knew of a chalet some way off to which he thought we might manage to carry Franz.

I lifted him up as carefully as possible, and walked for some way over the abominable knie holz, which threatening to trip one up every moment. I managed, I think, to go about two hundred yards with my burden, and then, exhausted, had to lay him down. His father tried to carry him next, but annoyed and half blinded by his tears, had also soon to give it up.

Gotting was the only one of the party who could carry Franz for any great length of time over the rough ground we were now compelled to traverse; he was a small man but seemed to be wiry and muscle.

It was, however, evident that the sooner we were obliged to go we should never, even if we knew the exact direction, which by the way, none of us did—get to the chalet before nightfall. Some other arrangement must be made.

During the moment that he should stay with the wounded man, while Siegel and I should go forward and attempt to reach the chalet. Gotting was the only one of the party who had ever been there, and that was years before. He gave us directions how to find it.

We were to pass to the *right* or left of certain peaks he pointed out to us, and then he said we should see a large field of snow. We were to cross this, and the chalet was in a hollow about half a mile above and to the left.

Well, we started—Siegel and I—leaving all the provisions except a few sandwiches with Franz and Gotting. A weary walk brought us to the peak where, according to Gotting, we were to see the snow field. But there was nothing of the sort there: peak rose upon peak, but there was no great, level snowfield stretching away at our feet, such as he had described.

We looked at each other in dismay. To add to our distress, the weather, which had hitherto been beautiful, began to get overcast. Light wreaths of mist were setting on the highest summits of the mountain, sure signs of a coming storm.

However, there was no use in going back. We should perhaps not be able to find Franz and Gotting again if, bewildered as we now were, we attempted to get back to them. Our only chance was forward.

Tired and dispirited we walked on turning around only to look at the gathering clouds which were now piling themselves dark and threatening behind us. The wind, too began to rise. We determined to go downward; indeed, we were too much exhausted to go any higher, or waste any more time in looking for the chalet.

The ground seemed to get more rough the lower we went, and the tremendous gusts of wind which whistled round us made the descent most dangerous. Great, spattering raindrops now began to fall and we halted on a ledge of rock, utterly worn out.

The storm increased and in a short time was at its height. The rain came down in torrents, completely drenching us. The lightning with blinding flashes played all round, kissing and illumining for an instant the awful grandeur of the scene, while the thunder pealed and crashed overhead, each crag and wall of rock echoing the sound and increasing it and hundredfold.

We had thrown our rifles away, afraid that the lightning would strike them, and stood waiting for the storm to abate. When we removed our clothes we were trembling with cold in every limb. The air, which was warm enough below, was now piercingly cold and the wind drove snow and bits of ice against our faces with blinding force.

I went first, and for a long time neither of us spoke. Only when a particularly dangerous place was crossed I gave the warning "look to the right!" or "to the left!" as the case might be.

Siegel led the way when I was tired, and then we proceeded with greatest caution, as a false step might have been almost certain death, till we got to more level ground.

Here we again encountered thickets of knie holz. We were already contemplating ourselves as having got the worst over, when we were suddenly stopped by a precipice or "wand," down which it would have been impossible for a goat to go. It was a sheer descent of at least sixty feet.

This was a dreadful disappointment. We walked along the edge for some way, but so far as we could see the Wand extended for miles. I had already thrown myself on the ground and had given up all hopes of life, when a shout from Siegel who had gone on a little way, made me once more spring to my feet.

I hastened to him. He was standing over a narrow hole in the rock almost hidden by bushes of the knie holz.

"We are saved! we are saved!" he cried. He explained to me how, when I had given up in despair, he suddenly thought that he remembered the place we were in, and had remembered, too, that if it were indeed the part of the mountain he supposed it to be, there was a circular hole in the rock forming the Wand by which the chamois hunters scaled this otherwise inaccessible place. He had gone on, had found the opening, and fearful of losing the spot had stood over it and called till I came.

We slid safely down this chimney like hole, which is not much more than twenty feet in depth, and safely descending the lower part of the Wand, which is here much broken, arrived, famished and half frozen, at 10 o'clock at night, at a woodman's hut Siegel knew of in the valley below. Here we obtained warmth and shelter.

Three of the woodmen immediately started up the mountain and returned in a few hours with poor Franz, who was very much exhausted, not so much from cold—as nothing had sustained to light a fire, and they had provisions—as from loss of blood.

I once asked Siegel what he would have done if he had not found that opening. "We should," he said, "have struck our alpenstocks into the ground, and have walked round them all the night to keep off sleep, which if it conquered us would, of course, have been fatal. If we lived till day broke we should have tried to find our way back to the others."

Whether we were likely to succeed in so doing, cold, hungry and exhausted as we were, the result may judge.

As for Franz, he completely recovered from his wound, and I have hunted many a time with him since that memorable day.—*Youth's Companion.*

NOW'S THIS.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
E. H. VAN HOOK, Notary Public. Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

"I know that you love me," he said, sentimentally, as he held her to his vest. "I know that you love me," she repeated, "because when I lay my head against your breast your heart beats so loud that I can hear it." "That," gasped the poor fellow as the awful truth dawned upon him, "that is not my heart. That's my Waterbury watch."

Mrs. May R. Bryan gets $5,000 a year for editing Mexico's Fashion Journal.

Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	1 yr.
One inch	$ 1 00	$ 1 50	$ 2 00	$ 5 00
Three in.	2 00	3 00	4 00	12 00
Quarter column	3 00	5 00	6 00	20 00
Half column	5 00	12 00	20 00	35 00
One column	10 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

Reading notices, and exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 1 yr., $1 00 in advance; after 3 months, $1 25; after 12 months, $1 50.

These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

June 30 1889.

Jefferson Davis celebrated his eighty-first birthday at Beauvoir last Monday. He was in fine health and spirits.

Old Jubal Early's speech at Winchester will be a godsend to the republican papers. The general stuck to it that the confederate cause was right, and was particularly rough on the confederates who have died since the war.

Humanity.

To the man gifted with sufficient spiritual strength to enable him to look over the heads of the crowd, humanity is a curious study.

From his perch on the edge of a shed such a man can look down in wonder and pity on the restless throng—ebbing and undoing, striving and suffering, supposing and mis-striken. Gob has given to humanity the earth and the fullness thereof, and, not satisfied with the glorious heritage as it comes from His hand, mortals are forever struggling to make such changes as will adapt its conditions easier in accordance with their erratic imaginings.

As an illustration, there are the millions of treasure expended and the thousands of lives wasted in the attempt to break the continuity of the western hemisphere and send the blue billows of the Pacific and the wild breakers of the Atlantic dashing away to west and embrace each other among the hills of Panama. The people of the east and the people of the west have, by much labor and pains, flung a rope of steel across the ocean, and, having caught the worst of the summer lightning, they talk in strange whispers from one side to the other of the world.

To mankind collectively, humanity is tender and charitable. To the individual sinner how ungiving it is. On the field of battle he who destroys most of his fellow creatures is the greatest hero. But he that kills his neighbor in a moment of passion is pursued most vengefully, and slayer his devoted head the hand of the avenger is forever uplifted.

Ah, humanity, humanity! In its clamor and unreasoning perversity the gentle voice of the living God is drowned by the mammon chatter. The moment that the soul awakes and finds itself an inhabitant of time, begins to glow among mankind to do. Wild and willful, poor in spirit, heedless in its ingratitude, and strange appetites, excited by a thousand cheap pleasures, language.

Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana! Let come the shocking reveal from the veiled and shocking ghosts of Kansas. Yorktown have come and gone and the dust of the south has passed through mystical transformation. Spring has painted the sky with hope and love, pinned from the cheeks of the maple, and flagged grass has roused the locust from a winter with the sleep of nearly two thousand years.

...mentions come that smoking and pit that my was wrong from the ungodly heart of a suffering God. Into its bitter despair and its glorious intoxication as it goes wailing and echoing down the path of the ages, and every day and every hour and every moment—every heart-throb of time—is burdened by that woful refrain: "My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?"—Atlanta Constitution.

Some of the Great Floods of History Recorded.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

It becomes interesting to note some of the great floods of history. One of the most notable was that which, according to the old Hindoo Puranas, washed away East Godwin's land on the coast of Kent, and left only the Godwin Sands. Holland has furnished many a coast flood. At Dort, in 1446, the sea broke in through the dykes and drowned the people of seventy-two villages, in all 100,000 persons. The dykes failed in 1530 and nearly 400,000 people died. The celebrated Ripon flood in Yorkshire was in 1771, and in 1787 over 2000 persons lost their lives by the sudden torrents from the mountains of Navarre. In 1813 the overflow of the Danube drowned 3000 Turkish soldiers on a small island near Widden, and in Simoia the floods practically ruined the French army on der McDonald. The Vistula overflowed and broke its dykes in 1813 and swept away 10,000 cattle and 4000 houses.

Two famous floods in France were those of 1840 and 1846. The former was in the southeast, and upward of 1,000 houses were swept away by the Rhone. The other was in the central and south western part of France, and destroyed $20,000,000 worth of property, including numerous costly railroad viaducts.

By the bursting of the reservoir at Lorca, in Spain, twenty square leagues were devastated, and over 1,000 persons were drowned, April 14, 1802. The property damage was estimated at $7,000,000.

The giving way of the dam of the Bradfield reservoir near Sheffield, England, on March 11, 1864, let loose a flood which swept fourteen miles of valley in two hours and caused a loss of $1,800,000, besides drowning 250 persons. This is the disaster which is made to figure in Charles Reed's "Put Yourself in His Place." The area of the Bradfield reservoir was seventy-eight acres, and its dam at the highest place was 93 feet high.

The Williamsburg, Mass., disaster was on May 11th, 1864. The dam of a 160-acre reservoir gave way, and $1,000,000 worth of property was ruined. One hundred and fifty persons lost their lives.

The South Fork reservoir accident of Friday night surpasses all similar casualties in every respect. This reservoir had an area of over 2,000 acres, and its waters, when freed from confinement, devastated an area of hundreds of square miles.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The Census Office issues an important Circular—Mortality Statistics.

The following is received from the Census Bureau:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
CENSUS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON D. C., May 1, 1889.

To The Medical Profession:

The various medical associations and the medical profession will be glad to learn that Dr. John S. Billings, Surgeon U. S. Army, has consented to take charge of the Report on the Mortality and Vital Statistics of the United States as returned by the Eleventh Census.

As the United States has no system of registration of vital statistics, such as is relied upon by other civilized nations for the purpose of ascertaining the actual movement of population, the only opportunity of obtaining even an approximate estimate of the birth and death rates of such the largest part of the country, which is entirely unprovided with any satisfactory system of State and municipal registration.

In view of this, the Census Office during the month of May this year will issue to the medical profession throughout the country "Physician's Registers" for the purpose of obtaining more accurate returns of deaths than it is possible for the enumerators to make. It is earnestly hoped that physicians in every part of the country will co-operate with the Census Office in this important work. The record should be kept from June 1, 1889, to May 31, 1890. Nearly 20,000 of these registration books were filled up and returned to the office 1880, and nearly all of them used for statistical purposes. It is hoped that double this number will be obtained for the Eleventh Census.

Physicians not receiving Registers can obtain them by sending their names and addresses to the Census Office, and, with the Register, an official envelope which requires no stamp will be provided for their return to Washington.

If all medical and surgical practitioners throughout the country will lend their aid, the mortality and vital statistics of the Eleventh Census will be more comprehensive and complete than they have ever been. Every physician should take a personal pride in having this report as full and accurate as it is possible to make it.

It is hereby promised that all information obtained through this source shall be held strictly confidential.

ROBERT P. PORTER,
Superintendent of Census.

A Letter to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep, and the little cherub awakens "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; relieves wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Where Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WANTED.

5000 lbs. of dry rags.
Address Baltzer Bros.
Jacox, W. Va.

GOOD FLOUR.

50 cts per pound, meal 75 cts per bushel at H. H. McClintic's mill, also fine flour at A. Barlow's Huntersville, and Barlow & Moore's, Edray for 5 cts. may 23.

Administrator's Notice.

All parties holding claims against David McClaughlin dec'd., are required to present the same at once to the administrator for payment, and all parties indebted to said David McClaughlin are required to come forward at once and settle up.

Respectfully,
Uriah Hevener,
Adm'r of David McClaughlin, dec'd.
June29 4-w Green Bank W. Va.

The Sponge is Mightier than the Brush.

THROW AWAY THE HOG BRUSH

Wolff's ACME Blacking

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

4 MILES NEARER

THE LIQUOR AT FOUR MILE STATION

C. D. L. M., formerly of M. and M. O'FARRELL, formerly of

LIQUOR AND GROCERY STORE

At the foot of the ALLEGHANY MOUNTAIN on the Warm Springs and Huntersville Turnpike, and will handle a full line of fine wines

WHISKIES, WINES &C., at from $2 to $4 per gallon, also GROCERIES, CIGARS, TOBACCO &c.

We respectfully solicit a fair share of patronage of the public, and guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

A. M. McCLINTIC & Co.,
(Successors to Judge A. M. McClintic)
Mt. Grove, - - Va.,
DEALERS IN
All brands of

LIQUORS,

At from $2.00 to $3.50 per gallon.
Orders filled promptly.
Also a full line of general Mercandise.
Call and examine our both Wet and Dry Goods before you purchase elsewhere.

If you need a mower or reaper you will do well to communicate with the undersigned, who is agent for the celebrated

WALTER A. WOOD MACHINES.

All inquiries as to terms etc. will receive prompt attention.

Address,
I. B. MOORE
Sunset, Pocahontas Co., W. Va.

Hotel by G. W. Wagner,

GEO. W. WAGNER, PROPRIETOR
HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Having ately purchased and assumed control of HOTEL POCAHONTAS, it is our purpose to spare no pains to keep just such a house as the public demands.

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,
GEO. W. WAGNER.

MASONIC NOTICE.

HUNTERSVILLE LODGE NO. 124, A. F. & A. M.—The next regular meeting of this Lodge is on the Friday evening preceding the Fifth Monday, which is the 30th day of June, and on that evening.

J. B. DAVIS, W. M.,
S. P. FAWCETT, Secty.
6 21

HOME NEWS

—We understand there will be a big picnic at Dunmore this year.

—There was a good deal of business done at this term of the Court.

—We will give the full proceedings of the Circuit Court next week.

—Lots of new subscribers this week.

—Thanks to those who paid us cash this week.

—Go to John Wurts & Co., Frankford, W. Va., for Deering Mowers and Self Binders. may 9-12t

—Good envelopes at THE TIMES office for 15c per 100.

John Wurts & Co., of Frankford, W. Va., will be here during June Court with a lot of Mowers. Don't buy until you see them. may 9-12t

—Hon. C. P. Dorr has retired from the Webster Springs Call, and it will be continued hereafter by Messrs. S. S. Woodhill and E. H. Skelton. Success to the new management.

Buy the Deering Mowers and Self Binders, the best machines made made at John Wurts & Co. Frankford, W. Va. may 9-12t

—We return thanks to the Virginia Military Institute of Lexington, for invitation to the annual commencement and semi centennial celebration to be held there the 4th of July.

—The Greenbrier Independent, one of our very best weekly exchanges has passed its 24th birthday. It is welcomed by its many readers to Pocahontas and may it long live and prosper.

—The Chancery suit of Frank Darnell vs. Wm. M. McAlister and others was at the term of the Court submitted to special Judge J. W. Arbuckle. The case was argued at length by C. P. Moore, of this place and R. S. Knight, of Charleston for the plaintiff, and C. P. Jones and John W. Stephenson for the defendants. A decree was entered in favor of the plaintiff for $2500 and costs. There has never been a chancery case in this Court that excited more interest on the part of the people, nor one in which the ability displayed was more entertaining. It is probable the case will be carried to the Court of Appeals.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION of Huntersville District will meet in Huntersville Friday, June 21st, 1889, for the purpose of settling with the District and attending to all other business that may be necessary.

By order of the President.

JAMES W. WARWICK Jr.,
Secretary of Board.

Personal Brings.

C. P. Moore was in town last week.

The reaping machine is in full blast at Dunmore.

There will be singing at the Cogar Hill school house on Sunday, 23rd, at 3 p. m. Let all attend and bring your books.

J. F. Moore and family were on a visit to Edray last week.

J. M. Moore will start for Johns Hopkins to-day for his family.

Rev. E. A. Smith's sister living at Johnstown, during the flood was saved.

Circuit Court Notes.

Circuit Court convened on Monday Hon. Judge A. B. Campbell presiding.

The lawyers attending Court from a distance were, C. P. Moore and J. H. Stephenson of Monroe; Hon. H. McAlister and Jno. W. Stephenson of Warm Springs; Jos. W. Arbuckle and Jno. W. Holt, of Lewisburg; Wm. Shrum, of Covington and S. B. Knight, of Charleston.

Quite a large crowd were in attendance Monday.

B. F. Harlow, late proprietor of the Greenbrier Independent was among us.

We will give the proceedings next week.

Notes By the Way.

It is a matter far beyond thanksgiving and praise to witness the cheerful alacrity with which our people hasten to repair the effects of the recent flood.

During the whole spring season, there seemed to be unusual industry all over the county, clearing land repairing fence, and improving roadways.

Taken for everything there is no region on the face of the earth, that surpasses West Virginia, and Pocahontas may be made equal to any county in the state, for all material comforts. Patient industry is sure of its reward in a region like this.

AN INTERESTING SUNDAY SCHOOL

There is a flourishing Sunday school, at New Hope school house on Brown's Creek, near Huntersville, under the joint management of Mr. James W. Warwick and W. T. Moore.

On a recent Sabbath afternoon the writer witnessed a scene there, not to be met with in any other Sabbath school in the world.

The first Sabbath School ever taught in West Virginia, and for that matter, anywhere west of the Alleghanies was conducted by Mrs. Mary Warwick in her old age.

Though she was so infirm, that when seated, she could not arise from her chair without assistance yet she would have her servants to place her on a horse, and she would ride four miles to a log school house located near what is now called the "Jerry Friel cabin" on Jacob Sharp's property, where she met her Sunday School. She was theonly teacher, and would open her school at 9 or 9 o'clock and continue teaching until one or two in the afternoon then she would go to William Sharp's, eat awhile, take dinner and thereupon return to her home at Clover Lick.

One of her favorite scholars was little Lizzie Sharp, now known and much esteemed by many of your readers, as good old Aunt Bettie McClaugherty verging close to ninety years of age. She was at the Sunday School the afternoon referred to, and seemed interested in all that was going on. Mr. Warwick is a great, grand son, of her old Teacher, and Aunt Betsy says she can see her old Teacher's eye in Jimmy Warwick's head. It was a touching coincidence, that two such persons, should meet in sabbath school, after seventy five years should have passed away, and is of lasting significance in the literature of Sunday school.

AN IMPRESSIVE BURIAL SCENE.

Last week the pleasing information was furnished by one of your correspondents and published, that Mrs. Florida Price, was thought to be better of her serious illness.

It now appears this was but too apparent, for she died Tuesday morning, June 18th, aged 33 years. She was one of four daughters, in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Bee, near Elkwater, Randolph Co., West Va.

About four years since, she was married to J. Calvin Price, Esq., and soon after they took up their residence on Clover Creek.

Two little boys are left motherless and a wide circle of relatives and attached friends, mourn the decease of a most excellent person.

On the afternoon of Wednesday, June the 19, she was buried from the Clover Lick Chapel followed by one of the largest funeral process ever seen in our county, and who is. She was entered in the historic Clover Lick grave yard, there to the grave of her great grand mother Mary Warwick, mentioned in a former note.

Outside of the cities, the writer, has rarely seen a grave more beautifully finished up. It was sodded with freshly cut turf, and adorned with across, and tastefully arranged garlands and wreathes of roses and evergreens.

The beautiful testimonies she bore of her confidence in the love and power of Jesus to save, are of the most consoling character.

Thinking of her, one is most touchingly reminded of these lines as beautifully appropriate

She sleeps in the Valley so sweet.
About her the green willows wave.
We planted the rose at her feet.
To bloom and decay o'er her grave.
She sleeps in the valley so sweet.
No sound e'er disturbs her repose.
So quiet in this calm retreat.
She rests safe secure from life's woes.

How calmly she rested in God.
"To thy arms my Savior I come."
Come quickly, come quickly, O Lord
And welcome thy wanderer home.
She sleeps in the Valley so sweet.
Her spirit has taken its flight,
Her form is but dust neath our feet,
While she is an angel of light.

W. T. P.

The Heroine of the Flood.

If the valley of Conemaugh has its heroes it also has its heroines.

The story of one woman's sublime courage and unselfishness at a supreme moment of peril makes a bright page in the gloomy record of the Johnstown calamity.

Mrs. Ogle, the manager of the Western Union Telegraph office at Johnstown, stood by her key to the last. She was notified time and again that certain death awaited her if she did not seek safety in flight. But the brave little woman thought of the thousands of people in the valley below and stuck to her post, sending out message after message of warning.

Suddenly a deafening roar filled the air, and a black wave, mountain high, could be seen rolling down upon the doomed city.

The pale faced woman gave one look and dashed the tears from her eyes.

"This is my last message!" the key ticked out to to the operator at South Fork.

There was no time to ad another word. The mad torrent struck the building and an instant later the lifeless heroine of the flood was washed through the raging waters, onward through the rocky mountain passes, and downward to the smiling plains below.

The bravest are the tenderest, and the tenderest are the bravest.

The Floods of the future.

The Conemaugh valley disaster must not be viewed simply as a calamity. It is a warning.

When the boats navigate Pennsylvania avenue in Washington, and carp invade the houses of that city, we see the shadows of coming events—something even worse than the Johnstown horror.

We have more than once pointed out in these columns the probable consequences of the floods that will visit this country in future. The destruction of our forests will make the cloud burst as familiar to us as the tornado is to the dwellers on our western plains. Von Richter, in his work on "The Influence of Forest Growth on Climate," says: "The old experience that the destruction of woods accentuates climate extremes, and more especially enhances the danger of floods, has not thus far been contradicted. But, it receives calamitous confirmation in the disasters which, in the South Tyrol, for example, recur so frequently, and which it is vainly sought to prevent by artificial works."

We are energetically setting in motion the very machinery that must necessarily increase the area and the destructive power of these tremendous floods.

Warnings we have had in abundance, but we take no thought of the morrow. "A rent of half a million feet last by the overflow of Yellow river in China, and shuts when the comforting thought comes to us that it is on the other side of the world. We hear of the cloud burst in the south of France after that region was stripped of its timber—cloud bursts which turn cow paths into raging torrents and sweep away houses, cattle and human beings. But all this, we say is in France. The awful warning comes nearer and in a deadlier shape, from time to time, until we have its breathless culmination and climax at Johnstown.

The thoughtful observerver who has watched these events, studied their lessons, and looked ahead into the future, can come to but one conclusion. A century hence Macaulay's New Zealander may not be here to shake his woody head over our ruins, but the scientific and progressive American of that day will have many strange chapters of history to relate. He will tell his children the story of our scores of dead cities that went down in the black night of a mighty deluge. He will describe the destruction of Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis and New Orleans. In Georgia and Tennessee he will name the cities of—but this comes too near home to be calmly discussed, and predictions would not be relished by any of us.

It is enough to say that a century hence, when the intelligent American of that day takes a glance backward, he will bitterly denounce our criminal waste and neglect in the matter of forestry, and it will be a mystery in his eyes that we allowed so many warnings to pass unheeded, and rushed on to our doom. —Atlanta Constitution.

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Order of Publication.

E. S. Turk
vs. In Chancery.
Geo. W. McDonald

The object of this suit is to have a partition made of three tracts of land, containing respectively 354 216 and 127 acres of land lying on the waters of the Big Spring Branch of Elk River in Pocahontas County West Virginia, between the plaintiff and defendant, and to Enjoin and inhibit the defendant George W. McDonald, and all others from cutting and removing the Merchantable timber from said lands until partition thereof is made.

And it appearing by affidavit filed that the defendant Geo. W. McDonald is a non resident of the State of West Virginia it is ordered that he do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order and answer as necessary to protect his interest in this suit. The plaintiff has executed his bond as required by the order granting said injunction.

Teste JOHN J. BEARD Clk.

June 6 4t Printers fee $8.00

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, rendered in the Chancery Cause of E. J. Sive vs James P. Ginger and wife, &c., &c., on the 3rd day of April, 1889 the special Commissioner appointed by said decree shall on the

THIRD DAY OF JUNE 1889

proceed in front of the Court house door of this County to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for Cash, a certain tract of land containing about 80 acres, the property of the defendant James P. Ginger on the waters of Stamping creek, adjoining the lands of the Heirs of A. D. Gwinn and others. This tract of land is fertile and productive and in a partial state of cultivation.

E. M. McCLINTIC
Special Com'r.

I John J. Beard, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county, certify that the above Commissioner has given bond as required by law.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clk.

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Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Huntersville, W. Va.

June 20 1889.

Faithful.

Two boys were at work rigging a small sailboat. It lay in an inlet on the New Jersey coast, and had been hired from them for the season by a stranger from New York.

"Come along, Bob," said of the two. "It's all right now. We'll have time to see the ball match, if we don't start at once."

They had taken down some of the old ropes, and had rigged the boat with new ones. The halyards in bad not yet examined.

"They're all right," urged his companion, trying them,—"strong enough to last for years."

"No; I'll put in new halyards. I promised to make a thorough job of it."

"Then you'll miss the game. I'm off."

Tom ran across the field; Bob looked after him. It was a sharp disappointment to miss the game. The old halyards were worn but they were still stout.

"They'll stand this summer well enough," muttered Bob.

Then with a quick, decisive move ment he cut them, and proceeded to put in new ropes. "I'll make the job thorough," he said.

That very evening the New York gentleman took a party of his friends out for a sail, among them several persons whose lives were especially valuable to the community, and whose death would have been a calamity. When they were a mile from the land, a fierce squall struck the boat. They steered to meet the storm. The boat was certainly not much sail for such a gale.

Of course, what must happen did happen. The boat upset, and the physician in the party, in a few minutes,

"It all depends on the halyards. They are new, but there's a terrible strain on them."

Every eye in the boat was upon the short knotted ropes. They creaked ominously; but they bore the strain, and in a short time the boat was righted up on the beach. Bob's trust in new ropes had saved the lives of all on board.—*Youth's Companion.*

TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

He was a summer lover,
And so Fanny he did go over,
And he didn't leave
Life to tell these
Fair Parisian born was he,
And so now calls Paris Paree,
And exclaims in glee, Haste,
Here, his mother,
There, his brother,
And his lady love, cherie.

A learning man for a certain house was put in the witness chair. "Do you solemnly swear," said the clerk, "that the evidence you shall give in the case now on hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?" The witness hesitated and then said, "Well, I'm a selling goods for—and I'm for five years, but I'll do my best."

Shad Fishing.

The life of a shad fisherman is not a happy one, either is it very remunerative. They have to make their money in a short season and they are liable to lose their fine nets, which sometimes get caught in passing vessels. The nets cost several hundred dollars each. The net consists of two rope lines, each about 1000 feet long, with small pieces of lead fastened to one line six feet apart and pieces of egg shaped wood fastened to the other line. A fine linen net with meshes three and a quarter to three and five eight inches in size is strung on the lines, which are placed about twelve feet apart. The fishes are caught by the gills. Their head passes through the meshes, and when they try to retreat they are held prisoners by the silken twine. But if the nets are not lifted at the change of the tide they are liable to make their escape, and then there is mourning among the fishermen.

Two men operate a boat. The boats now used are thirty feet long and flat bottomed. They are cheaper than the keel boats and more stable. They are stout, and yet light and easy to handle. One man rows, and the other tends or throws the net, generally in the shape of a letter "L." When the net is cast, a line is fastened from the boat to the nearest end of the net, and away the party goes, drifting with the tide.

Sometimes the net is liable to catch on an obstruction or on the keel of a steamer or a tugboat, and then the net is damaged $50 or more. After drifting with the tide for a time the man tending the net commences to haul in. Soon there is a splash, and a nice shad is found "gilled." Perhaps this is the only one, and maybe there are ten thirty or a hundred more.

Then the boat is rowed back over the course and the same routine is gone through until the tide changes or the fishermen are thoroughly exhausted. The fishing is done in the night, and when the air is clear and the moon shines out the sight presented by the hundreds of fishermen, with their white lamp lit boats, is a fine one. The fishermen have to suffer many hardships, though, on a foggy or cold night.

In the morning the fishermen carry their nets ashore and clean and mend them. They are then wound on a reel. The speculators that are to be found in every fishing town buy the shad and ship it to this city.

There is great rivalry among the fishermen to see who will catch the first shad. The lucky one receives $10 from the speculators. A fisherman generally averages $3000 for his season's labor.—N. Y. Star.

Farm and Garden Notes.

One of the essentials of soiling is a fertile soil.

Boys and girls are the best crop raised on the farm.

Every farm ought to have its experimental patch.

It is better to dehorn every bull than to have one man killed.

Muriate of potash has proved to be a remedy for the white grub.

The early killed is the early killed weed, and the weed that robs the crop least.

If you are careful to keep the furrows straight you will do faster and better plowing.

The smaller the field the more fence required and the more land taken from cultivation.

A diversity of crops distributes work, receipts and expenses more evenly through the year and through the years.

The plum curculio is injuring our apples. To prevent this set plums among the apples. Spray the apple trees, and the plums three times to destroy the insect.

In no other way can the farmer so radically do the work of nature to his advantage as by using tile, for under drainage both lengthens the seasons and deepens the soil.

An attractive paper.—Fly paper.

At the Theatre.—Stobson (rising excitedly): "Down with that red umbrella in the front!" Mrs. Stobson (drawing him back): "For mercy sake flash up! That ain't an umbrella; it's a new spring hat."

Mrs. Jason: "Jakie! was there ever any such person as the fool killer?" Mr. Jason: "What idiotic questions you do ask. How the dickens do I know? I never met him." Mrs. Jason: "Oh I know that."

Diner-out: "Waiter, how's this? I have just discovered a collar button in my soup." Waiter: "Yes, sah, you's de lucky man. We has prize soup on Monday an' Wednesdays. A harnsome gift in every twentieth plate."

Mendicant: Please help a poor blind man, Kind old lady: Blind? Why bless me, there's a shilling for you. Mendicant: Thank ye, heartily, ma'am. I knowed the minute I see ye' comin' ye was a kind hearted ole 'oman.

An Irishman being asked on a late trial for a certificate of his marriage, exhibited a huge scar on his head, which looked as though it might have been made with a fire shovel. The evidence was considered satisfactory.

Judge (to prisoner): "Your wife says you dragged her out of bed by the hair." Prisoner: "I didn't touch her hair, your honour. It was hanging on the back of a chair where she put it the night before." Case dismissed.

We are never weary of reading a good epitaph—one which indicates the work of a lifetime in a few short, crisp words. Here is one, for instance, which needs no explanation. It was inscribed on the tomb of a cannibal: "He loved his fellowmen."

Bagley (sternly): Aurelia, let this thing stop. Mr. De Twirliger. Aurelia: Oh; paw, do not forbid Albert the house. Bagley: He may come every night in the week if he pleases, but he shall not bring his dog into my parlor. Last night its howlings kept me awake for an hour. Aurelia: Why paw, that was Albert singing a selection from "Ermine."

Between the Acts.—"How truly rural that scene was," said a husband to his wife as the curtain descended after the first act, and then he went out to see a man. At the close of the play—it was a five act play—he again expressed his admiration for the truly rural scenery, but as he pronounced the "truly lovely" his wife got him home as quickly as possible.

A gentleman who was troubled with a cough, and had consumption in the family, was induced by a friend to try a sample bottle of Piso's Cure for Consumption. He did so, and was relieved at once. He continued its use, and was soon cured. He has since recommended it to many others, and always with success. It is the best cough medicine we sell.—Sold by druggists, 25 cts. per bottle.

A GENTLEMAN, having been cured of Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Weakness, Premature Decay, and all the evil effects of early indiscretion and youthful folly, is anxious to make known to others the simple means of self cure. To those who wish and will give him their symptoms, he will send (free) by return mail a copy of the recipe so successfully used in his case.

Address in confidence, JAMES W. [illegible]

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CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them, and after all sick head

ACHE

is the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it, while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, June 27, 1889. No. 49.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court—A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney—L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff—W. J. McNeel.
Deputy Sheriff—
Clerk of Co. & Co. Courts—J. J. Beard.
Assessor—C. O. Arbogast.
County Court—C. B. Hevener, Pres't; B. S. Hannah; Hu. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor—Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

C. P. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. HEVENER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. HEVENER,
Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBOGAST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. ECK,
Atty.-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of Pocahontas county.

F. J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Dr. J. F. McNEILL,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County as are Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

Dr. J. F. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

WATERPROOF BOOTS
Wolff's ACME Blacking
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, PHILADELPHIA.

Little Bear.

Gurgle, gurgle, little bear,
In your mouth and lowly sphere,
Make a skinny meal you will,
Devouring many a vain request,
In your song there's lots of chaff,
Little bear!

Gurgle, gurgle, little bear,
Pain is taken on record here,
This all the typists know,
From temperate to intemperate sons,
Standout them without a peer,
Little bear!

Gurgle, gurgle, little bear,
I do love thee. Yes, I fear
My affections are intense,
Cling around thee deep and dense,
Lavish not wisely, but too dear,
Little bear!

Gurgle, gurgle, little bear,
Stream of nectar bright and clear
Do you mind the days that I
Used to drink the brewery dry?
Oft you got me on my ear,
Little bear!

Gurgle, gurgle little bear,
Oh! How many a bitter tear
Sparkles in thy shining foam—
Many a desolate home—
Many a sorrow, dark and drear,
Little bear!

Gurgle, gurgle, little bear,
You may think it rather queer,
But I feel that I must chide
You or give the job up, one,
No more wholesale will I steer,
Little bear!

—W. W. Folsom, in Atlanta Constitution.

Three Marine Mysteries.

I suppose that a hundred ships come and go where one is lost, but when one reflects on the dangers to which they are exposed he must marvel that so many escape. I saw a list of thirty-six missing ships the other day, missing from American English and French ports, and the fate of each was unknown or guessed at. Say that half of them foundered in mid-ocean, five were run down in collision, five more were wrecked on capes or shoals where all hands perished, and what became of the rest? Say that three of the remainder were destroyed by fire and what fate shall we attach to the other five? From the moment a vessel leaves port to begin her voyage she is exposed to danger, and though a sailor may be ever so an brave and hardy, he cannot shake off the knowledge that he lives on the verge of the grave. There are gales, and fogs, and collisions, and fire, and hidden rocks, and powerful currents; and so I repeat that it is a marvel more sailing craft are not added to the long, some list of missing which is recorded year by year.

In the year 1865, as the British bark *Lord Oldham*, of which I was second mate, was approaching the Canary Islands, and when about 180 miles distant, we were caught in the tail end of a cyclone and badly knocked about. We got out with some slight loss and a great deal of discomfort, and were bearing up again to our course when a great calamity happened. Half an hour before midnight, while the bark was doing her best under a fresh breeze, a sudden and great shock was felt. Her masts went by the board, and, as I reached the deck, a minute after the shock, the hull seemed to split open from stem to stern. I had gone below to get a glass of bitters, leaving the deck only thirty minutes before the shock came. I was knocked down and confused, but it could not have been over sixty seconds before I regained the deck. It was just in time to be carried overboard. I went with a lot of cattle, from the decks, and amid the frightened cries of the men, and a quarter of an hour later, when I had locked myself in the quarters of the quartermaster, I could not get an answer to any of my calls to the rest of the crew. How it was that all were lost I never could make out. There was rail enough to have floated 500 men, and my watch certainly all with awoke at the moment of the collision. The only explanation I can give is that they were somehow caught and crushed. I drifted during the rest of the night, and was picked up in the morning by a vessel bound in. By that time the wreckage had drifted apart until nothing could be found. Nothing whatever was picked up or cast up on any shore, and had I not been saved, the fate of the bark could only have been guessed at.

What did she collide with? The lookouts were on the bow, and alert and the night so clear that a ship could have been seen a mile away. The chart showed clear water for a hundred miles about, and we must have run full tilt upon some vessel which had been dismasted and bilged in the hurricane. If loaded with timber, her decks would have been awash, and she would have been as bad as a rock to collide with. There was only one shock, and the whole bows of the bark were crushed in by it.

Three years later, while off the Banks of Brazil in a small English ship called the White Cloud, another strange thing happened. I was first mate of this ship, and about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the weather being very fine and the wind light, I had all the men on deck setting up the rigging, some of which had slackened away. A man aloft suddenly hailed the deck with the information that a large whale was bearing down on the ship head on. We were a merchant vessel, and the sight of a whale had no interest for us. We went on with our work for three or four minutes, when the man again hailed me with:

"If that fellow holds his course he will be dead on to us. He's a big fellow, and coming like an iron steamer."

I ran forward to get a look, and the sea was so smooth that I had no difficulty in making out the whale. He was still a mile away, coming down at about steamer speed, and holding a course as straight as if somebody aboard of him was steering by compass. I was not a bit alarmed, expecting to see him show flukes every moment but the Captain came on deck and ordered the man at the wheel to break off two or three points. This brought the whale on our port bow. As I told you, I expected to see him sound every moment. It was astonishing that he had not disappeared so long before. I could scarcely believe my eyes as he held on, and by and by we had him alongside. I am telling you the truth when I say he actually rubbed us as we passed each other, and the color of him was so rank that some of the men cried out in disgust. That whale was ninety feet long if he was an inch, and he had a head as flat as a brick wall. So far as we could see he was carrying no harpoons and had no fresh wound, but he was gray and barnacled as if he had knocked about for a couple of hundred years. The rest of his bidding his own in such a half-headed way was alarming, and when we were clear of him we all congratulating ourselves over the close shave.

We were perhaps a mile apart when the whole crowd shouted. The moment we discovered what he was doing we knew that he meant to attack. The brute had now died away until we could not hope to dodge him, and he had not yet fully turned when we dropped the yawl from the davits and ran her alongside to the lee. Two men were ordered in to get water and provisions into her, and as the whale headed up for us we went off before the light breeze to give him all the room we could. Three or four minutes settled the question of whether he was after the ship or pulling his own course. He headed up for her, coming faster and faster, and when he was two cables' length away there was a great white wall of water rolling before him, and his speed was from eighteen to twenty miles an hour. He struck us full on the starboard quarter, and the shock was as if two ships had collided. Planks and ribs gave way before him, and as he recoiled from the blow our ship settled down stern first and was under water within two minutes. Everybody was knocked down by the shock, and everybody got up to rush for the yawl. I was sucked down almost as soon as I reached my feet, and after a struggle, in which I came out first best by a close shave, I was shot to the surface amid a lot of deck raffle. There were two or three men around me at first, and as I was hoisted up I caught sight of the yawl with at least two men in her. The whale was still at hand, lying very quiet, but I feared he would soon be aroused and attack us in turn, and I seized the galley door and paddled away to get out of his reach. While doing this a squall came down and hung on for twenty minutes, and when it had passed I could see nothing of boat nor whale.

That afternoon, an hour before sundown, I was picked up by the American whaler Richard Kunz. She already had our yawl, which she had found bottom up, but had not seen any of the men nor seen any wreckage. I was again the only one saved, and but for my testimony the fate of the ship would have forever remained a mystery. As to why the whale attacked us was made more clear after my rescue. The Kunz had raised and chased him the evening before, and he had been "gaffed" or annoyed so often during the month past that he had become ugly. He came for us with the intention of sending the ship to the bottom, and he succeeded only too well in carrying out his purpose.

A third mystery was the case of the Janet Wilcox, an American brig bound for Rio Janeiro. I was second mate of her when the occurrence took place. We had had weather for a good share of the voyage, but the brig was we and staunch, and was at no time in much peril. About 300 miles off Rio, while enjoying a bit of good weather, we one morning raised a long, low hull or mass dead ahead of us. Indeed, the boat had taken down her sail and was waiting for us to come up. There were nine men aboard of her, and they had plenty of water and provisions. The story they told was that they were a part of the crew of a large British ship which had been burned two days before. They claimed that all had got off in the boats, but that the boats had become separated in the heavy weather. They were a hard-looking lot, composed of all nationalities, and when we had taken them aboard our captain was in no means satisfied with their story. One of them claimed to be second mate, and, as the crew had all got off in two boats, it was a puzzle that the first mate was not in command of one. Other strange things came up, and the story of the crew did not hang together, and as all hands were ordered to keep an eye on the fellows.

We got a good start of it at last, and had run down to within ship or ship's width of the coast when the fellows showed their hands. They had been allowed to mingle freely with our crew, but had carefully abstained from a remark to indicate that they had an evil purpose in view. Their boat was large and unwieldy, and we had towed it all the as rather than to cast it loose or to attempt to haul it aboard. I was on watch from eight to twelve and nothing suspicious occurred during the first three hours. About 11 o'clock, as I stood near the men at the the wheel, I was hailed from the forecast with:

"Mr. Martin, will you please step forward and take a look at something we can't make out?"

I afterward recalled that it was not the voice of one of my watch, but I did not heed the matter at the time. I started forward, and had reached the waist of the vessel when two men seized me, lifted me clear of the deck, and before I could recover from my astonishment was flung overboard head first. It was more by instinct than any plan of my own that I swam for the boat towing astern. Had the brig not been sailing close hauled, and therefore going at a moderate pace, I should not have reached it. It was a close shave, and as I hung to the gunwale for a moment I heard a great confusion on the brig. It was mutiny, of course, and I was the first victim. My idea was to get aboard again as soon as possible, and the only way was to get in into the yawl, pull her close up, climb the skin up the painter. After an effort or two I pulled myself in, and just then there were oaths and cries and pistol shots from the brig, followed by a couple couple of splashes alongside, which meant that two bodies, living or dead, had gone overboard. I had hold of the painter when it was loosened from above, and I drifted rapidly astern. The fight continued as long as was within hearing. I was out of it entirely and could only hope that our crew, who were all good men, would overcome the mutineers in the struggle.

After the brig was out of sight I got sail on the boat, and followed her to the best of my judgment. It was just in the grey of morning that I was picked up by a British ship bound into Rio. It wasn't on very auspicious that we picked up the boat and that her crew attempted the capture, but it certainly was queer that from the hour she left me to this day that brig has never been heard of. But for my escape she would have been taken as lost, and the insurance paid. As it was the insurance company contested payment, and was three years in court. The insurance of that day, at least, did not provide for any such emergency. The naval and merchant service of every power was notified of the circumstance, and for two or three years every one was under observation, but the brig was never overhauled, nor any of her old crew heard of. My idea is that she foundered within a few days with all hands, but where or how nobody did not care to guess. She certainly did not turn pirate, and she was never heard of as a wreck. There is no such British ship on the seas now, nor was she ever registered as they stated. That could have been lying in wait, and it is quite likely that they were for me as soon as such a luck. Taken all in all, it was a strange case, and no one has ever got the right end of the thread to solve the tangle.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, June 27, 1889. No. 49.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, L. S. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClure.
Sheriff, M. J. McNeil.
Deputy Sheriff,
Clerk of Co. & Co. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, J. G. Arbogast.
Commissioners, J. C. Kinnaird, Pres't.
J. B. Hannah.
G. P. Moore.
Prosecuting Attorney, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April and first Monday in June and the Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. Only in term time.

C. E. KNOCK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

L. M. McCLURE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

A. STUART,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. ROGERS,
Att'y-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBOGAST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. KER,
Atty-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of Pocahontas county.

F. J. HEVNER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Hinton, W. Va.

D. T. H. MCELWEE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will visit Huntersville County at any regular term. The court will always find him there.

J. A. J. CLEMMER,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Little Bare.

Wiggle, giggle, little bare,
In your tub and how'y sphere,
Baby's shower made you wet,
Then along came Mama's tub of water,
Little bare!

Giggle, giggle, little bare,
Plash it! splash in every face,
That's the thing Mama knows,
From temperate to intemperate ezze,
Washes them without a pass,
Little bare!

Giggle, giggle, little bare,
I do love thee. Yes, I feel
My affections go upward,
As I see thee tumble down and down,
Laved and wisely, tub for down,
Little bare!

Giggle, giggle, little bare,
Shower of amber bright and clear
Do you water the tree that I,
Once to drink the brewery dry?
Oh you got me on my ear,
Little bare!

Giggle, giggle little bare,
Oh! How many a bitter tear
Sparkles in thy shining from —
Many a deluded heart —
Many a corner, dark and drear,
Little bare!

Giggle, giggle, little bare,
You may drink it rather queer,
But I feel that I must shout
You are quite the go-ah one,
No more saloons will I enter,
Little bare!

—S. W. Foster, in Atlanta Constitution.

Terra Marie Mysteries.

I suppose that a hundred ships were wrecked in here, but when one considers the dangers to which they are exposed he must marvel that so many escape. I saw a list of thirty-six missing ships the other day, among them American, English and French ports, and the fate of each was unknown or guessed at. Say that half of these foundered, three were run down in collision, five more were wrecked on capes or shoals where all hands perished, and what became of the rest? Say that three of the remainder were destroyed by fire and what fate shall we attach to the other five? From the moment a vessel leaves port to begin her voyage she is exposed to danger, and though a sailor may be ever so brave and manly, he cannot shake off the knowledge that he lives on the verge of the grave. There are gales, and fogs, and collisions, and fire, and hidden rocks, and powerful currents; and can I repeat that it is a marvel more striking still on our coasts is the loss some list of missing vessels record, ed year by year.

In the year 1805, as the British brig Lord Oldham, of which I was second mate, was approaching the Canary Islands, and when about 100 miles distant, we were caught in the tail end of a typhoon and badly knocked about. We got out with some slight loss and a great deal of discomfort, and were beginning to congratulate ourselves when a great calamity happened. Half an hour before midnight, while the mate was doing his last notice a trunk broke, a sudden and great shock was felt. Her stern went in the heart, and, as I counted the clock, a minute after the shock the hall servant in night open from stem to stern. I had gone below to get a glass of bitters, leaving the deck only thirty seconds before the shock came. I was knocked down and confused, but it could not have been over sixty seconds before I gained the deck. It was just in time to be carried overboard. I went with a leg of cattle, from the decks, and most the frightened crew of the men, and a quarter of an hour later, when I had picked myself to the resources of the wreckage, I could not get an answer to any of my calls to the rest of the crew. How it was that all were lost I never could make out. There was cer, be enough to have floated 500 men, and my watch certainly all with owner at the moment of the collision. The only explanation I can give is that they were somehow caught and crushed. I drifted during the rest of the night, and was picked up in the morning by a ves sel bound in. By that time the weather had drifted apart until nothing could be found. Nothing whatever was picked up or cast up on any shore, and but' I not been saved, the fate of the bark would only have been guessed at.

What did she collide with? The lookouts were on the bow, and alert and the night so clear that a ship could have been seen a mile away. The chart showed clear water for a hundred miles about, and we must have run full tilt upon some vessel which had been dismasted and lying ol in the harbour. It loaded with timber, her decks would have been wash, and the mast have been so hid as a raft to collide with. There was only one shock, and the whole crew of the bark were erupted in by it.

Three years later, while off the Banks of Brazil in a small English ship called the White Cloud, another strange thing happened. I was first mate of this ship, and about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, the weather being very fine and the wind light, I had all the men on deck setting up the rigging, some of which had slackened away. A man aloft suddenly hailed the deck with the information that a large white was bearing down on the ship head on. We were a merchant vessel, and thought of a while had no interest forus. We were on with our work for three or four minutes, when the man again hailed me with...

"I shot fellow, hails his course he will be clear up to us. He's a big fellow, and coming like an express."

I ran forward to get a look, and the ship was so much that I had no difficulty in making out the whole. He was still a mile away, coming down at about normal speed, and holding a course as straight as if somebody aboard of him was steering by compass. I was not a bit alarmed, expecting to see him show fairly every moment but the captain came on deck and ordered the men at the wheel to check off two or three points. This brought the white on our port bow. As I told you, I expected to see him signal every moment. It was astonishing that he did not display me long before. I could scarce ly believe my eyes as he held on, and he and by we lost him using sight. I am telling you the truth when I say he actually rubbed us as we passed each other, and the rubs of his way as calm that some of the men cried out in despair. That white was closer than I like it he was an inch, and he had a foot on him like a brick wall. So far as we could see, he was carrying no lumber and had no fresh wounds, but he was mere green and white than as if he had knocked about for a couple of hundred years. The fact of his looking his age is more a full hooked ship was shipping, and when we were clear of him we fell talking, debating collision over the thing there.

We were perhaps a mile apart when the whole crew noticed the peculiar way in which the white was doing we knew that he meant to attack. The breeze had now died away until we could not hope to dodge him, and he had not yet fairly turned when we dropped the keel from the decks and ran for aboard. In the bow. Two men were ordered to get water and provisions into her, and as the white loomed up for us we went off before the light breeze to give him all the room we could. Three or four minutes settled the question of whether he was after the ship or sailing his own course. He headed up for her, coming faster and faster, and when he was two cables' length away there was a great white wall of water rolling before him, and the speed was from eighteen to twenty miles an hour. He struck us full on the starboard quarter, and the shock was as if two skips had collided. Masts and rigging gave way before him, and as he scraped from the bow our ship settled down stern first and was under water within two minutes. Everybody was knocked down by the shock, and everybody got up to rush for the yawl. I was settled down almost as soon as I reached my feet, and after a struggle, in which I came out first best by a close shave, I was shot to the surface amid a lot of dark ruffle. There were two or three men around me at first, and as I was hoisted up I caught sight of the yawl with at least two men in her. The whale was still at hand, lying very quiet, but I feared he would soon be aroused and attack us in turn, and I missed the galley door and paddled away to get out of his reach. While doing this a squall came down and hung on for twenty minutes, and when it had passed I could see nothing of boat nor whale.

That afternoon, an hour before sundown, I was picked up by the American whaler Robert Kane, she cruising hull our yawl, which she had found bottom up, but had not seen any of the men we met with six wreckings. I was again the only survivor, and but for my fortunate the fate of the only world have never remained a mystery. As to why the whale attacked us was no more clear after my rescue. The Kane had raised and chased him the evening before, and he had been "gulled" or enraged by often during the month and that he had become ugly. He came for us with the intention of sending the ship to the bottom, and he succeeded only too well in carrying out his purpose.

A third mystery was the case of the Jane Wilson, an American ship bound out for London. I was second mate of her when the event took place. We had had weather for a good share of the voyage, but the brig was not built much, and was at no time a model sea boat. About 300 miles off Rio, while rolling a bit in good weather, we saw lowering toward us a long boat full of men and ahead of us. Indeed the boat had taken down her sail and was waiting for us to come up. There were two men a board of her, and they had plenty of water and provisions. The story they told was that they were a portion of the crew of a large British ship which had been burned two days before. They could not tell how and got off in the boats, but that the boats had become separated in the night and they had been drifting helplessly about ever since. They were a hard looking lot, composed of all nationalities, and they so had by far the appearance of sailors that I was inclined to suspect that they had murdered the crew and captain and run away with the ship. But if this were the case they had done it so cleverly that there was not the slightest evidence against them, and the men were ordered to keep an eye on the fellows.

We got a good start of night and had run down to within fifty or sixty miles of the coast when the fellows showed their hands. They had been allowed to mingle freely with our crew, but had carefully abstained from a remark or look calculated to give any purpose in view. Their boat was large and unwieldy, and we had towed it all the way rather than to cast it loose or to attempt to bail it himself. I was on watch from eight to twelve and nothing suspicious occurred during the first three hours. About 12 o'clock, as I stood near the mast at the wheel, I was hailed from the forecastle with:

"Mr. Martin, will you please step forward and take a look at some thing we can't make out?"

I afterward noticed that it was not the voice of one of my watch, but I did not heed the matter at the time. I started forward, and had reached the waist of the vessel when two men seized me, lifted me clear of the deck, and before I could recover from my astonishment was being overboard. Both the brig and I were sailing close-hauled, and therefore sailing as a matter of fact, I should not have touched it. It was a close shave, and as I hung to the gunwale for a moment I heard a great scrambling on the brig. It was mutiny, of course, and I was the first victim. My idea was to get aboard again as soon as possible, and the only way was to get in into the yawl, pull her close up, and then step up the painter. After an effort or two I pulled myself in, and just then there were oaths and cries and pistol shots from the brig, followed by a couple of splashes alongside, which meant that two bodies, living or dead, had gone overboard. I had cast of the painter when it was severed from above, and I pulled rapidly astern. The fight continued so long as was within hearing. I was out of it entirely and could only hope that our crew, who were all good men, would overcome the villainous in the struggle.

After the brig was out of sight I got sail on the boat, and headed her to the best of my judgment. It was hard, in the grey of morning that I was picked up by a British ship bound into Rio. It wasn't on very advantage that we picked up the hold and that her crew arranged, of all captains, had unanimously was quiet this from the boat she left us to this day that brig has never been heard of. But for my escape she would have been called to book, and the murderers punish. As it was, the mutineers succeeded in carrying out their plans, and were never to court. The murderers of that ship, at least, did not prosper for one such emergency. The yawl and by they told was that they were a portion of the crew of a large British ship which had been burned two days before. They could not tell how and got off in the boats, but that the boats had become separated in the night and they had been drifting helplessly about ever since. They were a hard looking lot, composed of all nationalities, and they so had by far the appearance of sailors that I was inclined to suspect that they had murdered the crew and captain and run away with the ship. But if this were the case they had done it so cleverly that there was not the slightest evidence against them, and the men were ordered to keep an eye on the fellows.

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Pocahontas Times.

JOHN I. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post-Office at Hunters-ville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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Huntersville, W. Va.

June 27 1889.

Young Men in the Farm

One thing that is needful in the part of the Democrats in running political campaigns in this State, is to get new recruits to the ranks of the party. The old leaders have been leaders too long. They have grown rusted and disjointed in their movements and are like an ox in the traces, they shirk and have to be prodded to keep them moving in the same direction. The old workers of the party have had a show in the field. They have spent their energies and their money in the service of the party, and many of them have become soured and disgusted with the party because they have not been rewarded for their services. Many of them have been defeated for office by men who have been their own friends and who have been their own enemies. Many of them have been disgusted and disheartened by the ingratitude of the party. In the past these men would fight their battles for the party, and then when defeated they would go off and sulk in their tents, and the battle would be fought and won by the young men who had no claims to be considered. There should be no jealousy between the old workers of the party and the younger men who are coming on the field. In the past these men would fight their battles for the party, and then when defeated they would go off and sulk in their tents, and the battle would be fought and won by the young men who had no claims to be considered. There should be no jealousy between the old workers of the party and the younger men who are coming on the field. In the past these men would fight their battles for the party, and then when defeated they would go off and sulk in their tents, and the battle would be fought and won by the young men who had no claims to be considered. There should be no jealousy between the old workers of the party and the younger men who are coming on the field.

The recent address of Gen. Jubal A. Early, at Winchester, Va., has attracted considerable attention. He spoke his honest sentiments, and for this feature, if for no other he has been greatly praised. The following sentiment has been applauded universally: "As I have said on a former occasion, if certain republican dunces, or spotlights on the times for which Lee fought and Jackson died, May the light-wing of heaven blast me and the seven of all good women and true men be my portion." General Early is right.

"And again I say that the United States has deserted since the war, for the former has gone over to the enemy at no personal risk to himself and simply from motives of gain, while the latter took his life in his hands, knowing that he would be used to exhaust, and in a measure of scorn he was compelled to serve the enemy to go the assistance of his country, which he was induced to believe was serving as well."

The General closed by paying a high tribute to the ladies of Virginia and the South.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 25th—Harrison is a puzzle not only for to be on a par with his republican predecessors. He returned Member evening from a three day sojourn at the race and to-day he has gone to Cape May to consult with Lord Brassey. It is announced now, as he says he is, tired beyond endurance, he is an invalid, should begin something near real work of his administration. It is to be remarked that members of his party would like to know what the nature of the work was; he has done absolutely nothing, so far as the public knows, in the way of establishing a personal policy of any kind and the two years is fast slipping by and he has given no indication of what he proposes to do. Cabinet rumor has just allowed an interest of genius to assistant Secretary of War that comes along with a little surprise. It was some little time before the fact became more widely known, but it appears that the secretary of private before the date, perhaps Dec. 31st, was not an applicant to fill the position of the Cabinet is.

Attorney General Miller went to and because he has not received that appointment to the United States Supreme Court which he confidently expected a short time ago. He has refused to give an opinion on the question referred to him by the Treasury department as to whether it would be a violation of the civil service law for the Cabinet officers to be invited here, to take part in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the statue of Gen. Thomas. The solicitor of the Treasury has already given his opinion. He says it would be a violation of law. One of the most prominent lawyers of this city the same gentleman is one of the board of trustees of the University says the University will bring over instructors, and he does not believe that any court in the country will sustain the administration in construing the civil service law so as to exclude them.

A bit of scandal has leaked out about the sudden resignation of the private secretary of Corporal Tanner. It was thought a little strange that he should prefer being a under agent of the Interior department to the far more to be desired private secretary to the Commissioner of Pensions. Now that the facts are out it is thought that he was very lucky not to be kicked out of the government service entirely. The trouble with him was the same as with a good many others, he was not satisfied to confine his "mashing" propensities to his wife who would probably appreciate them, but must throw them upon some other woman, who does not appreciate them. The story is a very short one; the private secretary came in with Tanner and at once became smitten with one of the lady clerks in the Pension office. He persecuted her with attentions and wrote her notes, the last one different and threatening her discharge. The lady then went to Secretary Noble, told her story and placed the notes in the Secretary's possession. That gentleman sent for Tanner and told him that Spinola—that's the "mashing" name enough. Tanner agreed with Noble because he wanted to give the position to his daughter just out of school, but owing to some obligations he had to stick to Spinola. Besides he persuaded Secretary Noble to appoint him a special thriver agent.

Mr. Pain both ways of cure. Mr. Harrison's new name. His attitude on civil service reform caused the Republican organization. It seemed a little rough for him that the working power, combining the personal pleas necessary with Democratic power however which was the graphest man had complete, during that the President had instructed his subordinates to enforce the civil service law to letter and spirit should have pointed on the same page a most glaring violation of that same law by Harrison. The violation referred to was the removal of the rural mail carrier at Potomac who had been out of the classified service for more than a year (by the unanimous consent of the Democratic organization, so that an examination to qualify in favor of residence of the Capitol county, who was said to be legally appointed at the time his duties how long since this was discovered, if true, have sufficient influence. The first should be announced that would cause one of every lot of these men that will be interested will assist the Democratic look who obtain the position they are to through a civil service examination. The civil service law the case proper would bring to charge.

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Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,
GEO. W. WAGNER.

HOME NEWS

—Lost Day, Esq., was in town Tuesday.

—Some of our horsemen have been shoeing young colts lately.

—Attn. T. B. McCardle and wife are visiting at Summers, W. Va.

—A little son has been quite sick for the mornings and evenings for the past few days.

—Go to John Watts & Co., Frankford, W. Va., for Deering Harvesting and Self Binders. may 9-tf

—Court convenes at the Times office for the year 189.

—Mr. Hezekiah McClintock Mc, and Mrs. McClintock of Covington, were in town last Saturday.

—John Watts & Co., of Frankford, W. Va., will be in a darling June Court with a lot of Mowers. Don't buy until you see them. may 9-tf

—Mrs. Jos. Smith, and daughter, of Mill Point, passed through town Monday en route with to Union Point.

—See the Spring Mowers and Self Binders, the best machines made, sold by John Watts & Co., Frankford, W. Va. may 9-tf

—Mr. J. B. Carey, of Mill Point, and Miss Belle Nottingham, of Green Bank, were in a pleasant mood Sunday.

—The office of Attorney L. M. McClure was broken open, and his safe robbed and said robber Tuesday night.

—Mr. [illegible] a letter of the Judge and Bar to C. D. Beatty, Parkers, who left the bar, you a hope to meet us they are all

—Lt. L. M. McClure, D. A. Price and D. F. White were down to Union over to spend a few days last Sunday.

—We were sorry Judge would [illegible] Mr. Hart to [illegible] of the case, in the [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] and [illegible] a [illegible] to [illegible].

—If [illegible] and [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Sutton [illegible] Miss Belle [illegible] of Mill Point, and Miss [illegible] daughter of Mr. A. T. Taylor, of Marlinton [illegible] be married [illegible] Wednesday.

—The [illegible] belong to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Hunter Times.

JOHN I. CAMPBELL,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post-office at Hunterville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	1/4 C.
One week, $	1.00	$ 1.50	$ 2.00	$ 4.00
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One year, $1.00 in advance; after 6 months, $1.25; after 12 months, $1.50. These terms will be strictly complied with.

Hunterville, W. Va.

June 27 1889.

NEWS NARRATIVES.

New York Herald: Tom Keith's Tribe. [Brooklyn Chronicle.]

"Tom" Marshall was at one time the favorite town of the bar in Kentucky. He swooned, his wit, his eloquence poured over a jury which he happened to be struck on both sides, as quite as he subdued some dubious client him. One of the best stories is the following.

Marshall, after a prolonged bout, found himself in a little inland town, the center of an admiring circle of newspaper friends who were grounds of his real position or antipathies. Chief among these was a young dandy, a local magnate, whose by dint of social eminence, had turned a few hundred voters. He was about to be arrested, and brought a song to the lawyer, and offered his services the day upon the bench to pay for it.

The bargain was to be completed on the following day. He invited the lawyer to his chambers, a small room back of the shop, and, locking up the rest of ladies in his apartment, went to bed.

About midnight he was awakened by the knob of a fire-brand in his face. He sprang up. A man was climbing out of the open window. His desk was open and rifled. He rushed upon the thief, who fired at him twice and escaped. The next morning, as the eve of his wedding day, was all desperate excited and jeweller.

The country was searched for traces of the thief, but in vain. Marshall took a less view of the matter, questioned the policemen closely, and when they gave up in despair, asked permission to visit the thief's room. After a close search he found upon the floor a small gold pencil-case, which he identified as his own property. When examined, it proved to be one of a number of articles, signed by John Jones, town clerk.

The fact of action, on the name of the man proved to be a well-to-do, respecting law-breaker. Marshall at once searched the house of the town clerk, and found on the spot two three hundred dollars in notes, etc. Fifty was an account, and the money was found in the possession.

Marshall now left the city, followed by the blessings of the grateful dandy and his fellow-lodgers, afterward they discovered that their friend was the luckless possessor of [illegible].

Another story which begins in the gaming chair the scene is at the same place as of the lawyer named Hunt, who is the very best of his country, was known as "the shrewd lawyer," on account of his general cleverness. He was on [illegible] he employed to defend a poor colored person in a case, in court of which the trouble after he [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] anything against the negro, but there was no doubt of his guilt. The trial was had, and the jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict of guilty, and Hunt's client was saved.

The old saying, "Murder will out," is true only when some intellect is acute enough to gather the proof of guilt from circumstances which other men neglect.—Youth's Companion.

The World Full of Insect Lives.

According to the American Agriculturist, the world swarms of the insect race are the destroyers, who are in pursuing our miserable existence is a world full of death traps. One mother tells you not to eat or drink the meat. Another says beef, you must only eat what you fancy, because otherwise you will bully your food without giving to each morsel the dainty air consideration which are necessary for digestion. You must wear a respirator over your mouth, a pad on your chest, and a wreath of flannel round your loins. If you live in town, you will die of lung if you go in the country, you will be poisoned by bad drainage; if you drink water you are running the risk of blood fever; milk spells scarlatina, and tea-cake is sudden death. Do you shun these temptations? Then you are the victim of the insect and take refuge in the recesses of the forest. Do you become a vocal from the circulating library? Then is to impair the nerves of digestion into a headless household. The cat that is your friends may have been poisoned by a parasite swarming from an [illegible] [illegible]

Lime as a Garden Helper.

Don't forget lime this month. Don't plant more than will soon grow.

Be sure and test your seeds before planting.

Don't plow the land when wet or sticky.

Use of the essentials of salting is a life saver.

Mix the dry house manure with the wet one sometimes.

Cracked corn, and cold, is good for disorders in chicks.

Don't sweet a drink, sure to a dentist or a thoroughfare.

Don't feed sulphur to young chickens; it produces leg weakness.

Don't feed eggs and cracked bones a great deal to lay the dark hens.

Don't breed to a strikingly unlikely horse, even if he has a long pedigree.

It is a mistaken idea that a hen's nest might be the right a year without removing.

A gentleman who was driving up Franklin street across the other day came to several empty cabins in the street, and he asked and asked of a boy who sat on the curb.

"Say, sir, who called those cabins up?"

"Why did. We are thinking home," was the answer.

"Those children are those out there in the street?"

"They are ours. We have no one to go out of them."

"Is that your dog making such a fuss in the back yard?"

"Yes, sir. We are going [illegible] long to not keep it up?"

"And I suppose you hugged that rabbit out there?"

"I do that I'm playing with it."

"Well, you have to be doing about all you want by half."

"Yes, sir thanks that I won't [illegible] off the lamp you haven't got a situation in the [illegible] I feel that [illegible]

Her Ma Right.—"I'll never teach children when I get so long as I live."

Timid Mother.—"I am glad to hear you say so, my dear; but what has reduced you so suddenly?"

"Last evening Mr. Stickleton proposed to me just at the moment when my pens got stuck, so couldn't say anything, and he went off."

Pipp.—"I'm so long, and the only disagreeable thing about it is that the girl is often than I."

Jack.—"How old are you now?"

"I'm eighteen."

"And the lady is what?"

"Twenty-two."

"Well, make your mind easy. By the time you are twenty-one she'll be only twenty."

Husband (after seven weeks with his wife).—"Well let us drop it. I don't care to say any more about. And, besides I like to tell to a sensible person when I am talking."

Wife (with a sarcastic laugh).—"You don't always do it, then."

H.—"I don't."

W.—"Do I sometimes hear you talking to yourself."

Excellent Hints.

Wash out raisins in all stains in cold water.

The cheap fire to boil with is made of charcoal.

Sweet cider is the best cure for grass feet in "corn or bunn."

Pickles may be greened with enough brass kettle. Keep on cooking.

Have clean silk bonnets wet put it between the hands to dry quick.

"Willie," said Mrs. Trombly, "have they been fudge? You'll be sick."

"Is that the same dog that kept us awake last night?"

"I think so. It sounds [illegible] doesn't it?"

"Didn't you want him that the barking of a dog was a sure sign of thieves in the town?"

"Yes. Where is he?"

"The dog?" said Trombly, in a low tone as shrugged out of bed and crushed for his revolver.

"Well, sir," said an old gentleman unexpectedly, "what are young people here coming to? I thought the editorial that I gave you just as you left the room here last night would give you to understand that I don't like you very well." And the speaker looked at his host in a curious way.

"I did said the young man," and took an apologetic pose and adjusted his necktie over his lapel. "But I thought I would come and see you."

"Look me what?"

"Do you would like to join our base ball association."

A GENTLEMAN, [illegible]

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SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

MY FIRST WORD IS

Bargains!

If in all cases, I offer the entire stock of the store, in

Dry Goods, Hats, Clothing, Notions, Groceries, Hardware Queensware, Tinware, Trunks, Valises &c.

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2. It is three times as effective as plain Cod Liver Oil.
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READ OUR LETTER

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, July 4, 1889. No. 50.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. W. Campbell, Huntersville; Attorney, I. N. McClintic, Huntersville; Clerk, H. J. McNeel, Deputy Clerk, Huntersville; Sheriff, J. J. Beard, Huntersville; Assessor, C. O. Arbogast, Huntersville; Surveyor, C. C. Moore, Point, Co. Supt. Schools, S. S. Hannah, Huntersville; Prosecuting Attorney, D. P. Moore, Huntersville; Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter, Huntersville.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 1st Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in June. Jury in June only.

C. P. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

I. N. MCCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STOVER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. HUNTER,
Att'y-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Special attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. ECK,
Atty at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

F. J. NEUHAUS,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. [illegible]
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County at any Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

DR. A. F. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Sweat-Groan-Growl.

Wolff's ACME Blacking
REQUIRES NO BRUSH.

DARBY.

"Twas but a breath—
And yet the hair grew white as wind,
And Youth and Joy and Love stood blind,
And life was worse than death.

One unuttered word—
What struck its onward flight, unheard, blow,
The cruelest whisper, hushed and low—
And yet the wide world heard.

'Twas but one whisper—one,
That murdered love for very shame.
The thing the slanderer dare not name
And yet no work was done.

A look at night,
And yet as mighty to do power,
A thought seal in one short hour,
Like crushed beneath its blight.

Prize Winners.

We played progressive euchre
The livelong winter through,
She was a skillful player,
And I was lucky too.

Our luck gave rise to envy,
And in together drew,
Whereof—since she was charming—
I surrendered not. Would you?

So, when the playing ended,
Each night the luck my who,
And asking as her escort,
I yielded to seven charm.

A year now we've been married,
And, much to our surprise,
Somehow we both keep thinking
We won the booby prize.

Miss or Thine.

"You refuse me, then?"

The tone in which the few words were spoken was low and even, as if they were of no moment, but the face of Philip Lowry contradicted the forced composure. His eyes—large dark eyes full of intellect and chivalrie—were fixed upon the face of his companion with an expression of pain, and his lips quivered under his heavy mustache.

Maude Ingersoll looked at him with scorn in her blazing blue eyes, her lips curled contemptuously, and her cheeks flushed with anger.

Always a beautiful woman, her usually cold impassive face was doubly fascinating when lighted with passion.

"Before you?" she said quickly; "Yes. You do not love me, you do not wish to marry me. You come here in obedience to the wish of my uncle, and you ask me to be your wife because he wishes you to share the wealth he left to me. I will not submit to such arbitrary wishes—so much for your wooing!"

"You mistake," was the reply; and now the voice was eager and full of pathos; "I did come here because my friend—my adopted father—desired it; but my resolve was taken before I came. If I could love you, I would obey him if not, I determined never to ask for your hand. Maude, I love you. Were your uncle's wealth to be lost to you today, I should still plead for your hand. My whole life shall prove my love, if you will accept it. Darling!" for he saw by his eyes softer, "you do love me?"

Her face grew hard again, and she said haughtily,

"We have talked too long. I must destine the hours you are here.

And before he could speak again, she swept past him and went to her own room, locking the door that no one might surprise her in the silent act of weeping the result no longer control.

Love him! How could she help but love him! With a noble face, a tall manly figure, to captivate her fancy, to command respect, intellect to command admiration and a tenderness almost womanly, to win her love. She had resisted much and all, and yet they conquered at last.

With her whole heart Maude Ingersoll loved Philip Lowry. But she was proud, a woman averse to all solicitation, and one who fully appreciated the advantages that was added to her personal charms.

When her uncle, Stephen Ingersoll, had sent for her from the boarding school where she was educated, he had told her that the dearest wish of his heart had been to see her the wife of his adopted son. There had been a life-long friendship between Stephen Ingersoll and Philip Lowry's father, and the boy had been a precious legacy of love. He had been educated at home and abroad, and studied law as a profession, but his adopted father had left him but four thousand dollars. There was, however, a sealed letter, and it contained two requests. One was that on his twenty-fifth birthday he should ask Maude to be his wife, and the other that he should go to Mr. Ingersoll's lawyer on the same day, and hear what he had to communicate.

Smarting still under Maude's repulse, yet sure that she loved him, Philip left the house that had been his boyhood's home to fulfill the desire of his benefactor before returning to the city where he had opened a law office.

Conscious that he had not been influenced by Maude's wealth in his wooing, it galled him to think of the avowed cause of her rejection, and it required a long walk to work off his anger before he was sufficiently composed to present himself to Mr. Freybold, the late Mr. Ingersoll's lawyer.

He was a fussy little man, brimming over with importance, and he shook Philip's hand, and almost pushed him into a chair in his feverish impatience to impart his tidings.

"My late client," he said, after the first interchange of greeting was over, "was, as you are aware, Mr. Lowry, a very peculiar man—a man of forms, to be sure, but—well, you may not be aware of the fact, but he was vacillating in some respects—very much so about the final disposal of his property.

"I did not know that, certainly," Philip said.

"No? Well, he made fourteen wills in this office; some left every thing to you, some left all to Miss Maude, some divided the property. But the last one—the very last one—which was not to be opened until to-day, leaves Miss Maude four thousand pounds, and leaves you sole heir to all the rest. But Mr. Ingersoll, although he made no such conditions in his will, was satisfied that this will would make no material difference to his niece, but simply place the money in her husband's hands. He told me that."

"Can I see the will?"

"Certainly—certainly. It is, you see, quite brief, but plainly expresses his wish."

"And if this one did not exist?"

"Why the money would still be Miss Maude's."

"I see. Mr. Ingersoll, you understand, Mr. Freybold, wrote this will under a mistaken impression. Miss Maude is not engaged to me."

"Not engaged to you! But I thought you were to see her to-day, before you came here."

"You had a woman's privilege, and she took advantage of it. I did see her, and she rejected me."

"Then she will lose her money. Bless my soul! but that is hard now, isn't it? Perhaps it she on reconsider—"

But here Mr. Freybold choked himself, seeing the wrath upon the young man's countenance.

"I understand you, sir," Philip said coldly; "that you are quite well taken. Miss Ingersoll should not cause me to keep her uncle's legacy from her, even if I give her the opportunity. But the question need not be discussed. I love her! I tell you this that you may know why I refuse to accept riches that are taken from her. This will being made under a mistaken impression is lost to—There!"

And as he spoke he tore the document with his strong nervous hands across and across, and tossed the fragments into the waste paper basket.

"Bless my soul!" gasped the little lawyer. "Are you aware that there is half a million of money in the estate?"

"I am quite aware of that fact," was the quiet reply; "and I wish Miss Maude every happiness the possession can give her."

But the rich, absent as it was, did not bring to Maude Ingersoll either happiness or rest. She had not known the strength of her love till her lover had left her. The hours when she had expected his daily visits dragged heavily, and Mrs. Marsh, the companion who represented propriety in the house of the heiress, wondered casually if Miss Ingersoll had, after all, a bad temper. She had been cold and proud, but never snappish before; for her own heart made her irritable, and Mrs. Marsh certainly was trying in her praises of Mr. Lowry, and openly expressed wonder at his earlier departure.

Society was dull since Philip was no longer Maude's escort; the operas lost its charm when he was not beside her; her admirers all seemed silly and worrisome, comparing their vapid small talk with Philip's vigorous thrillers and well chosen conversation.

But two years dragged along and the wound, self inflicted had ceased to be an ever present agony. Maude had taken up study, chiefly, current composition of varied kinds, and tried to believe she had quite lived down her heartache. The self-deception asserted itself one morning when business called her to Mr. Freybold's office. The fussy little man, after the errand had been executed, said regretfully:

"That is sad news from Mr. Lowry. A fine young man."

"I have heard no news of him," Maude said, her heart suddenly beginning to beat with sickening rapidity.

"No? He has been seriously injured in a railway collision. He was on his way here, and was brought on in the next train, and is at the National Hotel. There is but little hope of his recovery, and if he is to be spared his left arm, he says—completely—to-day. Dear, dear! He might not be seen alive, he did two years ago in this office."

"What was that?" Maude asked in a low choking voice.

"He would not have told you, and he may not thank me for doing so—but he, Philip Lowry, in this office, two years ago, tore into a hundred pieces the last will of Stephen Ingersoll, which left the bulk to the property that is now yours."

White to her lips, Maude Ingersoll heard this story that contained so considerably the movement motive with which she had charged her lover. It struck her like a blow—the proof of his devotion and generosity, yet the refusal pure and cold.

"Thank you for telling me," she said, and was gone, while Mr. Freybold, listening to her carriage roll away from his door, rubbed his hands together and said aloud:

"There is one I'll be bold to say made that affair all right."

Suffering still from the shock of his injuries, later from loss of blood, caused by the tear of his artery, Philip Lowry lay in his room at the National Hotel, slowly hugging to die.

He had not gone home as usual over a broken heart, but had manfully borne his last love. Still, the pain, mental somewhat, and bodily, and when the physical pain became so sullen that the fire of the wound gone from him.

"As well to die as to live—alone and alone?" he thought drearily, as he lay back weary and faint, "How long, I wonder, must I be here?"

The nurse was leaving about, the doctor had just gone, and there seemed only an endless blank before him when there came a soft rush of silk across the floor.

Very slowly it approached the bed, until, bending over him, Philip saw Maude's face.

Very low her voice sounded, scarcely above a whisper, but he heard every word as she said:

"Philip, will you forgive me? I love you! I cannot live without your love. Will you let me be your wife now, Philip?"

"But you do not know, he said feebly; "my arm—"

"I know all!" she said, her lips pressing his.

"Oh, my love, are you sure you—"

"I cannot?" he whispered.

Mrs. Marsh will never relate to her of her amazement at the hasty entrance to attend a wedding at the National Hotel, for Maude left Philip no more. It was his wife who nursed him back to health, and there is no question of "mine or thine" in their possession of Stephen Ingersoll's wealth.

Good for a Rainy Day.

From the Youth's Companion.

The old lady who never spoke ill of anyone and even intimated that certain innocent and some good people an example of perverseness, would have been a relative to the witches who lived in Salem, England, in the days when the fields were hung from the eaves in an open fireplace. An English clergyman tells the story:

A man whose wife was stricken with a remarkably acute scolding went over the way to a neighbor one evening and said:

"Neighbor, I should like to see my wife scold for three days. I've tried all I know and I can't make her scold one way."

"You can't make your wife scold?" said his neighbor. "I think I could make some anything else. Just you do just what I tell you, and if that won't set scolding will. Tomorrow her to scold night a lot of the neighborhood scolds you can get, though, as work'll be no home, and we have the scolds out there."

The pieces of wood were accordingly brought in awkward and crooked and unsightly as could be found. The man took away really to work and at times bothered to see the results of his night's labor. He was greeted with a smile on the general occasion. "Pooh, pooh, my, is some mess of them chips of sticks, it can run that thing long do that. It around the house as lonely."

Frog (to shepherd)—How far can you jump, you big brute?

Shepherd—I can't jump at all, fool! stupid!

Frog (looking in shepherd)—You're asleep. When I am on concert succeeding with a few jumps I am out of danger.

Shepherd—When I am on concert succeeding I don't have to jump.

Pocahontas Times.

JOHN I. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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Clubs of ten will be promptly supplied with

Huntersville, W. Va.

July 4 1889.

THE FOURTH.

The time is again at hand to celebrate the birth of American liberty. The people of the United States, all agree and unite, are engaged in early understanding as well as in their history that marks the beginning of free institutions.

But the Fourth is not what it was a century ago. Perhaps we make more noise, and enter into the jubilation with more eagerness than our forefathers did; but it is not with the same feeling. We celebrate a liberty that is ours by gift and good fortune, but those who assembled one hundred years ago to commemorate the event, celebrated a liberty bought dearly, bought with blood and privation. Never having tasted the bitterness of foreign oppression, it is impossible for us in the evening of the nineteenth century to appreciate fully, the blessing of freedom. It is not to be wondered at that they who fought to release our land from foreign bonds should have entered with all their hearts into the celebration of that day when tyranny was forever banished from American soil. Proud of their victory, they commemorated the event with hearts full of gratitude to the God of battle, who rules the destinies of nations.

But what is the spirit of to-day's exercises? It is to be feared that many who are to-day most jubilant never once reflect on the origin of the day. A horse, or a church, or a fight, is to some the most desirable for the purpose which to commemorate the fourth, with little thought or care for the sacrifices or struggles of others. Let us not forget what the day means, and take time for at least one grateful thought of our worthy ancestors who secured us the right to rejoice without fear.

Gubernatorial Contest.

CHARLES TOWN, W. Va., June 29th.—Including the alleged returns from Kanawha county, Colonel Nathan Goff had a majority over Judge A. B. Fleming of 139 votes in the November election. In the contest to fill the legislative committee to-day to-day Goff increased this alleged majority by five votes. Tenney Moore, Rep., Judge Lowry, Mayor and Moore were present at the session of the committee. The returns from Brooke county were considered. Fleming challenged 130 votes and Goff challenged 44 votes. Of those challenged by Fleming 33 votes were stricken out. Of those challenged by Goff five votes were stricken out, showing a clear gain of 28 votes in Brooke county and a net gain, so far in the contest, of 14 votes for Judge Fleming. Counsel Goff's opponent majority at the present time therefore is reduced from one hundred and ten to thirty-six votes.

Every Democratic heart from Maine to California will throb with pleasure at the news that Hon. Roswell P. Flower has been nominated for governor of New York by the Democratic State Convention. Mr. Flower is a man of the people, and has always been a consistent Democrat. He is a man of wealth, and has been a successful business man. He is a man of the highest character, and has been a leader in the Democratic party for many years. He is a man of the highest character, and has been a leader in the Democratic party for many years. He is a man of the highest character, and has been a leader in the Democratic party for many years.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Hitchcock's young man with lungs, William Walter Phelps, of New Jersey, has been appointed Minister to Germany. There is nothing strange about this appointment which was known and discussed in Berlin, where Phelps was with the Samoan Commission, six weeks ago, except the absurd attempt on the part of Blaine, Harrison and Phelps to make it appear to the public that the latter was very much surprised when tendered the commission as minister, when as a matter of fact the thing has been fully settled ever since shortly after the Senate rejected the nomination of Myron Holstead to the same position. By accident I discovered the game for this little display. Phelps wants to spend the most of the summer in this country, and it was concluded that if it was given out that the position had been given him unexpectedly he could plead "private business" as an excuse for not going to Berlin for several months. Verily the tricks of the politicians are many.

Commissioner of Pensions Tanner is supposed to be rather thick skinned but the charges of favoritism towards a certain firm of pension agents have which were recently made against the Pension office "made him all up," as the boys say before leaving for the west, where he goes to attend several soldiers' meetings, he called on the President to assure him that he was innocent of the charges. He also told the President that when he returned from this trip he proposed making a personal investigation in order to ascertain whether there was any basis for the charges.

There is to be a big discharge at the Government printing office to-morrow. I am informed that Public Printer Palmer has instructed the foremen in the several departments that he wanted none but Democrats selected for dismissal.

The Indiana republicans that are at home must be very different from those that come to Washington, or else Representative Owen, of that State, who is just from home, is fooling when he says, speaking of his constituents: "The people of the State feel that superior to patronage, personal ambition for place, and all that, is the abiding fact that Indiana has a President whose administration they may be proud of." For several reasons I am constrained to believe that Mr. Owen is only giving the men in the White House "taffy" with the hope of reaching me to something for some of his aforesaid constituents. First, because in the eyes of all the republicans from Indiana that I have ever seen nothing was superior to official patronage. Secondly the administration of the Indiana man has surely been long enough or its acts important enough to either be proud of or ashamed of.

The traveler who is at present occupying the White House is working the railroads to great shape. He returned from Cape May Monday night and to-day he has gone back there. He will return here the first of the week, bringing his family. Tuesday or Wednesday he is to carry the old lady and the babies to Deer Park where a double cottage has been placed at his disposal for the summer. He is then to go to the Fourth of July celebration at Woodstock. How many dinners do men treat during that day is the time.

The Civil Service Commission has refrained from its investigating tour. The Commissioners are disappointed and almost discouraged. In only one place did they find the law being strictly carried out—Chicago. The cloths of inspection will be kept up and unless the courage of the Commission shall all most not the law will be strictly enforced without fear or favor. This treatment, if persisted in, will make the law a permanent thing or it will cause it to be repealed.

Mr. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, proposes to set up a little opposition to the Civil Service Commission. He refuses to take his clerks through the Commission, and has arranged a list of questions which he says all applicants must answer satisfactorily before appointment. The only difference is, if furnished by the Civil Service Commission some of the clerks would be democrats, while Porters plan makes sure of all being republicans.

Special orders have been given collectors of internal revenue not to watching fruit distillers, during the coming season.

Deafness Can't be Cured

by local applications as they can not reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by Catarrh) that we can not cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

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Eight years ago there were only forty cotton seed oil mills in the south with a capital of $3,500,000. Now there are 175 mills, with a capital of $16,000,000.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep, and the child awakens "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and by the best remedy known for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

The Democratic State Convention of Virginia, will be held in Richmond on the 14th, of August when the next governor will be nominated.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The death of Hon. Simon Cameron, has removed a good man and one of the most conspicuous figures in American politics. He started in life at the printer's case.

O. P. Huntington is building a ship yard at Newport News which he claims will be the largest establishment of the kind in the United States.

"A little common sense," says the New York World, "is sometimes equal to a whole volume of grammar." It is a pity that the idea cannot be hammered into the heads of pedagogues, grammarians and verbal critics.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

Only First-class Literary Institution in the State

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Examinations for admission to collegiate department

[illegible]

W. M. O. DAWSON, Pres't.

Morgantown, W. Va.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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THE LIQUOR IS FOUR MILES NEARER

C. H. LAM, formerly of Mt. Grove, Va., and M. OFFARRELL, have established a new

LIQUOR AND GROCERY STORE

At the foot of the ALLEGHENY MOUNTAIN on the Warm Springs and Huntersville Turnpike, and will handle a full line of both Goods

WHISKIES, WINES &C., at from $2 to $4 per gallon, also GROCERIES, CIGARS, TOBACCO &c.

We respectfully solicit a fair share of patronage of the public, and guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

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Call and examine our both Wet and Dry Goods before you purchase elsewhere.

If you need a mower or reaper you will do well to communicate with the undersigned, who is agent for the celebrated

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GEO. W. WAGNER, PROPRIETOR.

HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

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Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WAGNER.

Knights Notice

HUNTERSVILLE LODGE NO. 62, K. P. A. M.—The next regular meeting of this Lodge is on the Friday evening preceding each Full Moon, either the Moon rises on Friday, then on that evening.

J. D. DUNLAP, W. M.,
S. P. PATTERSON, Sec'y.
8-31

HOME NEWS

—County Court meets next Tuesday.

—Dr. M. Wallace was in town Tuesday.

—The new mail carrier comes in Monday.

—We believe it has rained every day for six weeks.

—Attn. C. F. Moore, went up to Dunmore today (Wednesday.)

—Levi Gay, Esq., was in our city Monday.

—Good envelopes at THE TIMES office for the per 100.

—Deputy Sheriff L. W. Harold, of Frost was in town Monday.

—Mr. P. M. Harper, of Sunset was in town the 1st of the month.

—Wm. H. Gross, Esq., went to Covington Monday on business.

—Go to John Wurts & Co., Frankford, W. Va., for Deering Mowers and Self Binders. may 9-12

—Teachers Institute will be held at this place, commencing August 29th.

—Mail arrives three a week from here to Frost and White Sulphur now.

—Some communications were crowded out this week for lack of space, but will appear next.

—John Wurts & Co., of Frankford, W. Va., will be in a daring June Users with a lot of Mowers. Don't buy until you see them. may 9-12

—Mr. Dock Cogswell, of Anthony's creek was in the city a few days this week.

—French Wall, Esq., went down to Frankford, on a business trip the first of the week.

—For the Deering Mowers and Self Binders, the best machine that's made of John Wurts & Co., Frankford, W. Va. may 9-12

—We failed to call attention last week to the ad of the University of West Virginia in that issue.

—Oats and corn are looking fine, grass is good, and wheat is almost ready to cut.

—The board of education met Monday for the purpose of settling up and allowing accounts.

—H. F. McGlaughlin, Esq., went to Highland Co., on a pleasure trip last week.

—Jno. A. McNeel, Esq., of Knapp's creek was in Huntersville Monday.

—Remember THE TIMES is $1.00 in advance and $1.25 after six months and $1.50 at the end of the year.

—Mrs. Isaac McNeel, her son Sammie and little daughter, of Mill Point were the guests of Mrs. Jno. J. Beard, the first of the week.

—Mr. Wm. H. Cackley, wife and little son of Dunmore, were the guests of Attn. C. F. Moore Tuesday.

—Look out there! you'll step on some poor unfortunate democratic fourth class postmaster's head they are lying promiscuously all over the country.

—If you want a Lock Letter key and grass rake or any repairs Call on
H. F. McGLAUGHLIN agent
Huntersville W. Va.

—We have received the July number of the Cosmopolitan. It is chock full of illustrated reading matter, and those who want a good magazine can do no better than to subscribe for it. Only $1.40 per year, Office No. 205, 5th avenue N. Y.

—Rev. W. F. Price, of Pendleton county, was in Lewisburg Tuesday on his way to Brownsville to visit his daughter, Miss Susie, who has been attending school in Richmond, Va. Independent.

—Messrs. A. J. Mires and J. A. Harold, of Pendleton county are in town. These gentlemen are here for the purpose of bidding on the bridge abutments to be replaced under the bridge across Knapp's creek at this place.

—Mr. Jas. F. Warwick Jr., of this place left last week to attend the semi-Centennial and Commencement exercises of the Virginia Military Institute. Mr. Warwick is an old student of the Institute, and we predict for him a good time at the reunion of his old class mates.

Preaching Arrangements.

Sacramental meeting at Hunters-ville, the second Sabbath of July. Preparatory service, Friday night before, following morning, and Saturday night.

Sacramental meeting at Dunmore the fourth Sabbath of July. Preparatory services Friday night and Saturday night before.

The assistance of a visiting minister is expected, Bro. Friedson or Wilson. There will be no dinner on the ground, services morning and night on Sabbath.

W. T. P.

Mothers Suppering.

Miss Grace Clark is visiting friends and relatives at Marlinton.

Rev. D. S. Sydenstricker has been in poor health for some time. He has labored faithfully for his congregation at this place for years, without any vacation, and we all all think that he richly deserves one now and should spend it in complete rest from his duties.

Mr. H. Nathan and Misses Georgia and Rose Shamra left Saturday morning to visit relatives at William's river.

The following are the officers elected by the Hillsboro Division of the Sons of Temperance, for the coming quarter:

C. H. Curry, Worthy Patriarch; G. W. Clark, Worthy Associate; Recording Scribe Miss G. M. Sheary, Assistant Recording Scribe, Miss Nettie Clark; Financial Scribe, Miss Kate Marshall; Treasurer, Mr. A. R. Smith; Conductor, Mr. Thos. Vint; Asst. Cond., Mr. Gus Eskridge, Chaplain, Rev. Wm. E. Miller; Inside sentinel Miss M. Curry; Outside sentinel, Mr. Wm. Wiley.

The wedding of Mr. Edward Hill, of Farmington, Washington Ty., to Miss Jennie C. Beard, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Beard was solemnized last Wednesday at the residence of the brides parents. The attendants were Messrs. Jos McNeel, Dick Beard, Sam McNeel and John Hill, and Misses Lou Ligon, Blanche Clark, Kate Beard and Pauline McNeel. The bride was attired in a handsome blue henrietta cloth, trimmed with old gold plush. Her waiters were lovely walking costumes. The bride received many handsome bridal presents, among which were a silver butter dish by Mr. Dick Beard, silver teaspoons by Mr. Jake Beard, table cloth and napkins by Mrs. William Beard, which broom and holder by Miss Amelia Ligon, toilet set by Miss Lou Ligon, and many other handsome and useful presents, too numerous to mention. They were tendered a handsome reception at Mr. Geo. Hill's, father of the groom, on Wednesday evening. The happy couple will leave soon for Washington Ty., where they will make their future home. Miss Jennie was one of our practical young ladies, and very popular, and we are sorry to see her leave, but wish both of them all happiness.

PRUDELLE.

Sons of Temperance.

Pocahontas District Division, Sons of Temperance, will meet at Hillsboro, Wednesday, July 17th, 1889, 10 o'clock, a. m. All Sunday visions will see that they are fully represented.

The Committee on programme, has assigned to the several delegates the following subjects upon which to prepare essays, to be read at meeting of Divisions:

What can be done—

1st. To add interest to our Divisions—Geo. B. Curry.

2nd. For organizing new Divisions—E. H. Moore.

3rd. To Reinstitute Dormant and Suspended Divisions—W. S. Anderson.

4th. For organizing Bands of Hope—Miss G. H. Shearer.

5th. For Distributing Temperance Literature—Miss L. M. Overholt.

6th. For Interchanging Fraternal Visits among the Divisions—D. A. Peck.

7th. For Visiting Public and Sunday schools and Addressing the Children—T. A. Bruffey.

8th. For Collecting Funds for our Work—J. R. Welford and J. O. Hill.

9th. Relation of the Church to the Temperance cause—Rev. W. S. Miller.

10th. Responsibility of the Christian Church for the Liquor Traffic—J. C. Loury Sr.

11. Woman's Position on the Temperance Question—Mrs. J. J. Beard.

12th. Necessary for Thorough Organization—W. H. Overholt.

All members of the order are cordially invited to attend our sessions.

C. W. ESKRIDGE, D. W. P.
J. C. LOURY JR., D. S.

A False Christ.

The little town of Rockford, Ill., is the seat of a man who pretends to be Christ returned to the earth.

He has auburn hair and beard and taking advantage of a resemblance to the conventional pictures of Jesus he declares that though his body is new and does not show the wounds into which doubting Thomas thrust his fingers, his countenance is the same. His life, outside of his blasphemous claim to divinity, is said to be blameless and his calm suavity of manner coupled with more than ordinary intelligence gives him a marvelous influence over his followers. His claim was expressed to a correspondent of the New York Examiner as follows:

"I am the Christ. I am the perfect man. I am God. I possess all of the divine attributes, and am sinless. This is my second advent on earth, and the time is not far off when I shall make such manifestations of my divinity and power as will startle the world, and bring believers to me by the thousand and tens of thousands. I have unlimited power. I do not this time often work miracles for I wish now to convert the world to truth without intervention of the supernatural, but I can work them, and have done so in the times when believers, (His followers testify that he works miracles.) I shall be here many years, but I am only incarnate in this body as material and must perish. When it becomes corrupt in death I shall enter another body and still live on earth." (Here is the hook for a successor to hang his claim upon.) "Many things in the gospel about my crucifixion and on the mercy hill on earth are inaccurate, and I am now writing a new version of the New Testament that will be correct."

This all came about through the holiness craze. Fifteen years ago Mrs. Dora Helen Fleish er Beckman, the wife of a Congregational minister in northern Illinois professed perfection and soon announced that she had the spirit of Christ as no other mortal ever had it. She had a considerable following in Illinois, Michigan Wisconsin and Missouri. Among her converts was George Jacob Schweinfurth a young mustered Methodist minister who now claims divinity.

When Mrs. Beckman died in 1887 she promised her followers that she would rise from the dead in three days. They waited seven days with screaming fans and then Mr. Beckman, who had never been handicapped with the responsibility of burying the corpse which had already become offensive.

Then Schweinfurth came forward. He claimed to have had a vision "through the windows of Dora Beckman's soul," and she had revealed to him that he was Christ, the Holy one. "My spirit passed into thee," she said to him as she left the world, "and thou transformed the whole being. Go forth pure and sinless, the only son of that spirit ually begotten of me. Thou shalt bring all nations to worship thee."

The Beckmanites accepted his story, and their numbers increased. He told them that through a gradual transformation of his body he was to become Christ, physically as well as spiritually. Not long ago he assembled his followers in Chicago and told them that the transformation was complete and that he was now the Christ.

Schweinfurth's following is remarkable. Already the sect has branches in Chicago, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Louisville, Cincinnati and a number of small towns. His followers are so overcome with this intimation that they hold their property subject to their idol, and it is stated that not less than $50,000 worth of property around Rockford and $100,000 in Chicago has been deeded to him. An old man named Spencer Weldon has given Schweinfurth a magnificent farm of 800 acres, four miles south of Rockford, and there the pretender lives in princely style. He has put $25,000 worth of improvements on the place and there is large, elegantly furnished mansion, surrounded with beautiful lawns, drives, lowers and all the appointments of luxury. His dress is modern, and his clothing is stylish and elegant, and his deportment is that of a gentleman. His language is a careful imitation of Christ's, and he is said to be calm, quiet and polite, with no evidences of insanity in his actions.

His mansion they call heaven, and here all new converts are expected to go and receive instructions with the personal influence of the man they worship. Some of these pilgrims Schweinfurth sends into a field to labor, others to their homes, and on college especially favored he confers the degree of "angel," and takes them to the household. About six or seven angels—fifty women and fifteen men—now live in the mansion with their leader. The state of affairs around Rockford, and some Chicago gentlemen, whose families had been broken up by the conversion of their wives and daughters, sent a female member of a Chicago Methodist church to investigate the matter. She was to enter the mansion, ingratiate herself in the pretender's favor, and, if possible, discover grounds for a criminal prosecution. The woman went and was converted, returning to Chicago a zealous believer.

The personality has taken a remarkable hold upon people of apparent intelligence among them several ministers. A former Congregational minister, who is an alumnus of Yale and Andover, is pastor of the Chicago branch, and the leading spirit in Kansas city is the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. The members are very zealous and bold in proselyting, going into houses, prayer meetings and ministers' meetings where they think they have opportunity to do so and en-

HORROR UPON HORROR

A complete account of the terrible Johnstown flood is now here. Sold by

J. H. BELLARD.

Everyone should read the full accounts of the awful calamity.

LOOK HERE!

Nice striped Gingham	8c a yd.
No. 1 Calico	5½ "
Fine Lawns	5 "
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Lace from	1 up

And a thousand other things equally as cheap at JACOB BO-WERS.

A. R. SMITH,
Academy, W. Va.

UNDERTAKER.

Is prepared to furnish and deliver Coffins upon very short notice and at reasonable prices.

Planetary Notice.

The following Planetary movements are before me for enlistment.

C. L. Austin, Admr. of Pleasant M. Austin, dec'd.

A. H. Mahood, Exor. of Barbara A. Gum.

L. M. McClintic, Com'r of Accts.

WANTED.

300 lb of dry wool.

Address Barnes Hill,
Dunlap, W. Va.

GOOD FLOUR.

If you are wanted, send it to the post boarded at D. B. McClung's mill, three miles from A. S. Barlow's Summerville, and Barlow & Smith's, Rimer for 1 cts. may 23.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

The mail hack leaves Frankford for Huntersville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, and from Huntersville for Frankford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings. Charges reasonable.

PATENTS.

Caveats, and Trade Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for Moderate Fees.

Our office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo. with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A Pamphlet, "How to Obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Administrator's Notice.

All persons having claims against the Millsaddin estate, will please present the same at once to the undersigned, and all persons indebted to said Estate will please come forward at once and settle up.

Respectfully,
DAVID MILLSADDIN,
Admr. of Estate of
Jno. and David Millsaddin, dec'd.
may 9-3

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. | D. T. Moore, Editor. | Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1889. | Terms of Subscription $1.00 per year in advance. | No. 25.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. H. Campbell, Prosecuting Attorney, E. M. McClintic, Sheriff, D. V. Hill.

Deputy Sheriff.

Clk of Cir. & Co. Courts, J. S. Beard.

Assessor, C. G. Arbogast.

Com'rs Co. Ct., C. Hannah, Peter V. Hannah, G. F. Moore.

Co. Surveyor, Geo. Dickie.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

L. E. McCLINTIC,

Attorney-at-Law,

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

C. F. MOORE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

D. A. HOGUE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. RUCKER,

Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,

Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBOGAST,

Attorney-at-Law,

Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.

Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. BEE,

Atty.-at-Law,

Beverly, W. Va.

Will Practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

F. J. SNYDER,

Attorney-at-Law,

Huntersville, W. Va.

D. I. S. MITCHELL,

RESIDENT DENTIST,

Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County at every Spring and Fall. The exact time each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

D. S. P. PATTERSON,

Physician & Surgeon,

Huntersville, W. Va.

Distinguished Business Educator

Spring Flies.

The Devil.

Man don't believe in a devil now, as their fathers used to do,
They've found the face of the Booklum crowd to fit his anxiety through;
There isn't a print of his cloven foot, or a fiery dart from his bow,
To be found in earth or air to-day, for the world has voted no.

But who is raising the fatal drought that pales heart and brain,
And loads the bier of each passing year with ten hundred thousand slain?
Who blights the bloom of the land to-day with the hot breath of hell,
If the Devil no more and never was? Won't somebody rise and tell?

Who digs the slopes for the toiling saints, and flings the pits for his foes?
Who sows the tares in the field of life? Why, whenever the devil sows his wheat?
The Devil is voted not to be, and of course the thing is true;
But who is doing the kind of work the Devil alone should do?

We're told he does not go about as a roaring lion now;
But whom shall we hold responsible for the everlasting row?
To be heard in home, in Church and State, to the earth's remotest bound,
If the devil by a unanimous vote, is nowhere to be found?

Will somebody step to the front forth with and make his bow and show
How the frauds and crimes of a single day spring up? We want to know.
The Devil was fairly voted out, and of course the Devil is gone;
But simple people would like to know who carries his business on.

Striking a Light.

In the days before the invention of friction matches the difficulty of procuring fire was so great that all pains were taken to prevent the fires on the hearth from going out. All winter long it was kept by covering the coal and brands with ashes at night. This was one of the domestic cares of our forefathers, and Homer alludes to the practice as common in his day, 3,000 years ago.

But fire could not be kept with comfort in the summer, and there would in times in the winter when the hearth would become cold. Then some coals must be brought from a neighbor's, or a new fire must be kindled in the house.

This latter process was usually accomplished by means of flint and steel. Most readers have no doubt seen a spark of fire struck out from a horse's shoe hitting a stone in the road, or from the shoes of sleigh runner grinding over rocks.

To obtain fire by this method a piece of steel, such as a file or rasp, was struck with a flint or a bit of white quartz from a granite ledge, and the spark was caught in tinder—charred cotton rags. The flint lock musket, with a few grains of powder and some tinder in the pan, was looked upon by our grandmothers as a dangerous mouth. Some time, on a clear day, a burning glass—a lens for collecting at one point the rays of the sun—was used.

The method of producing fire by rubbing together two dry sticks is known to most boys, but it has not been often adopted by civilized people. It belongs to the ruder conditions of life.

In Tinker Capt. William Gill hand produced a more scientific method than any of these. The instrument to strike a light by compressed air. The apparatus used consists of a wooden cylinder, two and a half inches long by three quarters of an inch in diameter. This is closed at one end, the bore being about the size of a quill pen, an air tight piston fits into this with a large, flat knob at the top. The other end of the piston is slightly hollowed out and a very small piece of punk is placed in the cup thus formed.

To use this the cylinder is held in one hand, the piston inserted and pushed about half way down. A very sharp blow is then given with the palm of the hand on the top of the knob. The hand must at the same time close on the knob and instantly withdraw the piston, when the tinder will be found alight. It requires skill to use the apparatus as well as science to invent it.—Youth's Companion.

The Value of Salt.

Now that there is a prospect of salt being admitted duty free, I wish to make a few remarks to the farmer readers of the New York World, says a correspondent, on what I believe to be its incomparable value. I have used it many years in the garden and on the farm in various ways, and believe it to be profitable to all who cultivate the soil. It is needless to speak of its many uses in the household or domestic economy, nor shall I urge the great advantage of supplying it to stock—cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. It is well known to be beneficial to these in keeping up good condition, and in the three last named helps to keep down internal parasites.

Salt, in moderate quantities, is good for the land—improves grass and grain and is good for nearly all vegetable crops. I have found it particularly good for onions, carrots and cabbages. Some seem to think it is only a stimulant; the same is said of lime. Be that as it will both improve the crops. Salt, in some respects, seems to have opposite properties—to be in some measure paradoxical—for, while it preserves animal fibre, it hastens the decay of many vegetable substances, insomuch that sprinkled through leaves or weeds, it helps to decompose them; and, while heavy doses kill weeds and grass, duly distributed and mixed with the soil, it is an excellent fertilizer. This is why many people have an aversion to salting their land.

But what I chiefly wish to show is its property in destroying insects of almost every kind. Either alone or mixed with other substances it is an insecticide. Before the crop is committed to the ground it should be sown in its purity over the land whereon your insects generate in myriads. This done, one or two weeks before sowing the seed and thoroughly harrowed in through the soil, it will be absorbed thereby and will not evaporate, but remain in the ground to perform a twofold operation. When applied to the growing grain it should be mixed pretty with lime and distributed evenly over the crop. Worms, maggots, grubs or other insects not bored or live in solid earth, and of the gardener or florist, when making up his pile of compost in the spring, would add a good sprinkling of salt all through it he would have little to complain of in the way of grubs or other insects eating the roots of his roses or nasturtions. There are other things exceptionally good for this purpose but salt will effect the end desired.

As an instance of its immediate power on some insects, take ants, maggots or other earthworms or snails, make a pile of them and put a ring of salt around them. They will never cross the fence till they die, or sprinkle a little salt over the pile and see how many minutes they will live. Many people in mowing their lawns are greatly annoyed by the earthworm casts sticking fast to the collet, whereas a very slight sprinkling of salt would prevent this, keep down the worms and be good for the grass.

Bill Nye is now spoken of as William Adjutant, Esq.

Dogs That Locate Trades.

The dog corps, long since established in the French army, has been recently much increased, so efficient have those little soldiers become. At an early stage of the trials they gave satisfaction at outposted posts, assisting or locating a stranger approaching even in the darkness, and quickly learning the difference between a friendly and a foreign uniform. The latest trick the military dog has learned is that of carrying dispatches between distant sections of an army or rallets or reconnoissants presumably advancing through hostile country. The system is an offshoot of the dog smuggler system, which is described in the current number of Black wood's and the steps by which the animals are taught to understand what is wanted of them are lucidly shown by reference to that article.

The smuggler is found day wales across the frontier, his dog by his side, leaving the latter at the house of his accomplice and returning without him. When night falls, the dog is given a beating and turned loose to find his way home. Next he has a small packet fastened to his collar, and gradually the burden is increased. Then half a dozen or more are employed at the same time; the most intelligent being given no burden, that he may the more readily act as a scout for the others. He goes ahead, they keeping well back, till he gives them the signal that the coast is clear. The customs dog from its earliest years is made to play hide and seek with bags of coffee, rolls of lace, packets of tobacco, and the like. They do not bark, being taught to act silently in ambush and give a low growl or simply rock up their ears and point the true direction of the advancing force.

The French army dogs, unlike the smugglers' dogs, though that they must be taken from point to point to find their spirit, when they get to understand the idea, and what is wanted of them, will find a distant column or command with little difficulty if given the general direction, unless it be at too great a distance, and carry message to it and fro with commendable zeal.—Scientific American.

Japanese Stories.

From an article entitled "Hard Times in the Confederacy" in the Century we quote the following: "In August, 1863, a private citizen's coat and vest, made of the finest of cassimere homespun cloth, cost two hundred and thirty dollars Confederate money; cheap cloth, cost two hundred and thirty dollars Confederate money; cheap cloth, cost two hundred and thirty dollars Confederate money; cheap

Pocahontas Times.

E. B. CRAIG. C. P. MOORE.

CRAIG & MOORE,

PROPRIETORS.

C. P. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post-office at Hunters-ville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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Huntersville, W. Va.

Jan. 10, 1889.

THE NAME OF OUR STATE.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer*, anxious to take the lead in some new movement, has for several weeks been earnestly advocating a change of the name of our State from West Virginia to Kanawha. So far as we are concerned, and we believe it to be the sentiment of the people of Pocahontas county, our answer is, let it alone; and if anybody don't like the name let him go to Texas. We are opposed to the change, first because there is no reason for it, and, second, because there are many reasons against it. In the history of the individual but two occasions can arise when a change of name is needful, one is marriage and the other commission of crime. The same rule applies to States. Now, our State is too young to get married; and if she were old enough, it would not be lawful to wed one so closely related as Kanawha. As to the other ground, if, as the *Intelligencer* contends, the State has gone republican, we can understand how a democrat might feel that the second secession mentioned has arisen; but we can't see how the *Intelligencer* can consistently admit that West Virginia did something mean at the last election. Thus it is clear there is no good reason why the change should be made. If we let us note a few of the many reasons why it should not be made. When our State was born she was given the name of her mother; to change it now would be a virtual admission that the child is illegitimate; but we are not willing to admit anything of the kind. West Virginia's conception and birth were the most honorable. But there are better reasons than thisthy the name should not be changed. We are recorded in history, painted on canvas, written in verse, and chanted in song as West Virginia. To change our name would be to lose our identity. A thousand traditions legends and associations would forever be meaningless.

Then think of the great inconvenience and confusion that would necessarily follow the change suggested by brother Hart. We are held down on the maps as West Virginia, our public records and documents recognize us as West Virginia, and our tongues are inclined to speak it so. Change the name and we would be continually making blunders, just as we do when we write 1888 meaning 1889.

Aside all this change is not practicable. The law may call us what it pleases, but we'll call ourselves West Virginia as long as we live. The present generation will have to pass away before the people would recognize the change. But if a change were necessary, it would be proper to call the State for any county in it. We have a Kanawha county and a Kanawha river. How think how it would sound to say "Charleston is the Capital of Kanawha situated on the Kanawha in Kanawha!" or how would a news item of this kind read? "The steamer Kanawha, running on the Kanawha, was sunk at Kanawha Falls, Kanawha Co., Kanawha." Or this! "In passing through the Kanawha Valley, down the Kanawha, don't stop for dinner at Kanawha Falls, Kanawha Co., Kanawha, unless you Kanawha roasting ear and be satisfied."

Think too of the confusion in our mails; persons who have been accustomed to addressing their letters to W. Va. have no time nor inclination to write Kanawha instead; so as to make it short they would simply put it down Kan., and our letters would all go to Kansas.

Perhaps the terms East and West are not classical enough for the *Intelligencer*. If not, we will permit brother Hart to say Oriental Virginia and Occidental Virginia.

In conclusion the change would ruin the meter of one of our most popular songs:—

"Oh! the West Virginia hills,
How majestic and how grand!
With their summits bathed in glory,
Like our Prince Immanuel's land,"

Now try to sing it,

"Oh! the Kanawha hills,"

and you'll break down on the first line.

No, let the name alone. West Virginia doesn't need a change of name so much as the *Intelligencer* needs a change of *Hart*.

Marriage and Divorce Laws.

Among the many sensible and practical suggestions in Gov. Hill's message is one in reference to securing uniformity throughout the country in its marriage and divorce laws. He proposes that the New York Legislature take steps during the present session to arrange a conference between representatives from the different States, each representatives to be "able jurists, each especially qualified by education and experience" for the work mentioned.

We donbt not that if Gov. Hill and the New York Legislature take the initiative in this commendable undertaking they will meet with the hearty approval and co-operation of the Legislatures and Executives of every State in the Union. Gov. Hill very truthfully says that under existing laws and decisions very different rules prevail as to what constitutes a marriage, and, while a certain divorced person may legally marry in some States, to do so in others, perhaps adjoining, would be a crime, even though no criminal intent existed.

It is a humiliating confession to make that such a condition exists to a country of the moral and educational advancement of this, and it is astonishing that there has not been some concerted attempt to remedy the evil long ago.

There is no institution of organized society in the United States about which there is so vague an idea as to its legal status as the institution of marriage, for what constitutes marriage in one State does not necessarily constitute it in another, and what would be cause for severing the marriage tie in one State might not be a cause in another.

The churches have their own and separate rules and customs as to both marriage and divorce, all of them, however, except the Catholic Church, leaving the actual consummation of marriage to the civil law. The churches could never agree to its adoption. The State assumes that marriage is a civil contract, and must not only be made, but annulled under statutory regulations.

The first thought that naturally arises is that if the State is consistent with itself as well as mindful of the happiness and social decorum of its citizens, it should be uniform in its requirements so that what is made a fact under the law for one would be a fact for all.

It is to be hoped that Gov. Hill will not stop with simply making a proposition for a conference on this subject, but that he will follow it up with real and practical effort and have the moral support of every well wisher for the good of society in the country.—Washington Post.

Gen. Harrison has added $10,000 to his life insurance. He sees trouble ahead.

The West Virginia Legislature will convene on Wednesday, January 9th.

One half, or nearly one half, of the Congressmen in the House will rise to their feet if some one suddenly calls out "Mr. Speaker."

The newspapers are giving themselves a great deal of trouble on account of Chief Justice Fuller's wearing a moustache. But it is all for nothing. He goes ahead in his usual way, and doesn't seem in the least disturbed by the cry.

The railroads of the United States represent a capital of five billion dollars, they have 156,000 miles of railway, their gross annual earnings are over $900,000,000, and they employ over three quarters of a million men.

Harrison is in a "straight betwixt the two." If he puts Blaine in the Cabinet, there will be trouble, and if he don't put him in, there will be trouble. The question for him to decide is which would be the greater trouble. Mr. Harrison has our sympathies, and if there is anything we can do to help him out of the difficulty our services are at his disposal.

Inasmuch as recently Uncle Sam's fancy lightly turned to thoughts of war, there may be interest in information as to the number of his boys he could muster were they needed to help in the battle. Besides the regular army there are over 8,000,000 men available for duty, and more than 100,000 of these already enrolled in the militia service. New York could furnish 650,000 men, Pennsylvania 580,000 Ohio and Illinois a round million together. But there is no danger of all these brave boys being called out.

We clip the following from the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Probably no Republican pilgrims ever left the city more disgusted with themselves than the West Virginia delegation was after calling on Gen. Harrison yesterday afternoon.

This delegation, composed of Chas. Burdett Hart, editor of the Wheeling Intelligencer; W. J. W. Cowden, Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee; Charles B. Dana, a large coal operator and leading Republican of the Kanawha valley, and N. B. Scott, of Wheeling, member of the National Republican Committee for West Virginia, arrived late Wednesday night and waited impatiently till late yesterday afternoon before securing an audience with Gen. Harrison. The General, having discontinued his afternoon receptions, visitors can only see him by appointment. They were very reluctant to talk politics until they found out that they would have to wait nearly eighteen hours after their arrival before being allowed to meet Gen. Harrison.

When Gen. Harrison finally opened his door to the West Virginians they told him that the Republicans of West Virginia preferred to have their wishes made known to him by Republicans than by a Democrat like ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, and if he cared to hear them they would address him in behalf of Nathan Goff for the Cabinet. Gen. Harrison assented and dismissed them after listening impatiently for fifteen minutes.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A Letter to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural sleep, and the little cherub awakens "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

INVENTION. A revolutionized the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work; either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return it to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

1-1y.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of relief, the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and several bottles will be required.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

DEEP down Wonders exist, the discoveries of inventive genius are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $20 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 a day at this work. All succeed.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured thousands of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have pulmonary affection, cough, or Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, or Bronchitis, don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists, 25 cents.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Announcement.

To the citizens within a radius of

20 MILES OR MORE FROM DUNMORE, W. VA:

The undersigned hereby announce themselves as candidates for public patronage and respectfully solicit your support. We have on hand, now and expect to make weekly additions thereto, a varied assortment of such Goods as are

Usually Kept in a Country Store, and are anxious to convert them into CASH or exchange for Wool, Ginseng, Beeswax, Corn, Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, GOLD, SILVER and

"GREENBAX,"

for which will allow the highest market prices. Give us a call and see what a large assortment of goods you can get at our store for

OUR TREASURY

is not overflowing with a surplus, but we have doubled our purchases to redress the "TARIFF" on everything we have to sell, that has not already been reduced as low as it is profitable to handle, for "RETURN CASH," and intend by so doing to make a success of our business.

Again we ask you for your undivided support in this campaign.

AND if you decide to trade us, we will be pleased to give you the best bargains to be had in this "Neck o' woods."

To THOSE owing us on Account or Note, we are in need of "SPOT CASH," and think you certainly ought to pay us part, if not all, you are due us.

Hoping to meet you all cheerfully in front of our COMMODIOUS STORE during the CAMPAIGN. We are, Your friends,

4t-41.

Your most Obedient Servants,

WM. H. CACKLEY & CO.

WEST UNION.—Rev. J. Lantz Hall preach his farewell to the year at the following places to-day:

In Sunday,	Harrisville,	11 a. m.
"	Mt. Pleasant,	4 p. m.
"	Bethel,	11 a. m.
"	Bethel,	8 p. m.
"	Harrisville,	11 a. m.
"	Mt. Pleasant,	4 p. m.
"	Bethel,	11 a. m.
"	Bethel,	8 p. m.

HOME NEWS.

—Well, there it is again!
I thought I had it done,
But down I wrote it 98,
Instead of 99.

—The County Court meets again to-morrow to attend to unfinished business.

—Miss Mary Curry, of this place has gone to the Levels to attend the Academy.

—The child of Jas. Harris, (Col.) aged about five months, died last Friday night.

—The snow storm set for the first week in Jan. by the prophets has been postponed on account of the weather.

—In this issue will be seen a card announcing a change to take place in the firm of J. C. Loury & Son, on the 15th day of Jany.

—Peter L. Cook, Esq. of Knapp's Creek, has been right sick for some time. He is now said to be improving slowly.

—Mrs. Margaret Jackson, wife of Jas. H. Jackson, Esq., died at her home on Elk last Saturday night, of dropsy of the heart.

—Capt. Starbe, who has just returned from Elk, reports that two Mr. Gibsons, from Indiana, are visiting at Mr. Wm. Gibsons.

—The wife of W. W. Arbogast made him a New Year's present of a fine boy baby. Very appropriate indeed.

—During the last two weeks we have received so many monthly school reports for publication that it is impossible to give place to them all, so we have concluded to make no distinctions and omit all. Hope this explanation will be sufficient to satisfy those who have sent in reports.

—Literature, an illustrated weekly magazine, published by John B. Alden, 393 Pearl st., N. Y., at 50 cents a year, is one of the best and cheapest literary productions of the age. The extremely low figures at which Alden's books are sold is wonderful. The reading public owes him a liberal patronage on account of the revolution he has brought about in book making.

—A few of the Huntersville boys are in the habit of using the new bridge across Knapp's Creek for a shooting gallery. Now that the bridge is open for travel this practice should cease as there is great danger of frightening horses. We are satisfied it is done thoughtlessly and no harm is intended, and believe all the boys need is to have their attention called to the matter.

—We see from the Valley Messenger that Daniel O'Connell, Esq., who has been in charge of the lumber camps on Anthony's Creek, was very badly, if not seriously hurt last week while attempting to cross the Creek on a jam of logs. It seems that the logs broke loose and coming down suddenly caught and crushed him, injuring him internally. The same paper also says that Mr. George Shores, Boom boss of the St. Lawrence Boom and Mfg. Co., had his leg broken, while at work on the Boom.

—Various and conflicting reports concerning Saloon Moore are being circulated. Of the last we have heard, one is that he was killed and his body turned in a steam engine, and another that he was shipped to the depot safe and stored in a goods box marked, "Fragile." If the first report be true it was foul play, and if the second be correct it was still foul play.

—A tea wonder of enormous proportions was seen by Capt. Starbe last week in the Greenbrier river. The Capt. think it was an Elephanteroon. When seen it was going up the river towards Gaffard's mill parting the water and he like a snow plow.

LATER: A weakest was seen in the river near Levi Gay's, at 17 minutes past 2 this morning. Excite ment intense.

—In this issue will be seen an announcement of the entertainment given by the Hillsboro Training school. This should have appeared in last weeks issue but was omitted by accident. The Misses Shearer, who are in charge of this school, have good cause to be proud of their success. The school is very much larger this year than it was last, and is patronized by some of our very best citizens, all of whom, so far as we have heard, are well pleased. There is no reason why it should not continue to grow and widen its influence.

Stuffard's Creek Items.

Xmas and holidays are gone accompanied by Leap year. We are sorry we have to give the boys possession of the next four years.

Miss Bertha Sharp who has been sick for sometime is improving.

Messers Albert and Gilbert Sharp and Perry Jackson, who spent holidays visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity returned to their work near Hillsboro last week.

The Literary and Debating Society which met at Lonely Dale school house last Friday night was largely attended.

Jan. 7. PHIL. O. SOPHER.

Lizzy Notes.

Miss Sarah Sharp, who has been critically ill with Pneumonia, is improving slowly.

N. G. Barlow has been quite ill, but is now better.

J. C. Warwick is off for Charleston this week.

Black-leg has made its appearance among the calves in this neighborhood. A full half pint of Spirits Turpentine given in sweet milk to a calf when first attacked will save it, as your correspondent can attest from experience.

Jan. 8. X.

Hillsboro Happenings.

Mr. E. L. Holt is off on a business trip to Randolph. He was accompanied by his aunt, Mrs. Mary Darst, who will visit Mr. S. W. Holt of Mingo Flats.

Mrs. John Peters has been visiting her children at the H. T. School the past few days.

The Division of the Sons of Temperance at this place, are doing good work. Every week new members are added. We had the pleasure of attending a public meeting, given by them, on Saturday night. The exercises were very interesting. It consisted of Public installation of the officers. J. H. Wetford gave his experience as one who had realized the dreadful effects of whiskey. W. H. Overholt made an excellent speech on intemperance. The exercises closed with music and the reading of the Temperance Journal. This band of workers are engaged in a good cause, and we hope to see every lady and gentleman a member of this Division.

VIVIAN.

Hillsboro Training School Entertainment.

The following is a programme of the entertainment given by the girls of H. T. School on Dec. 24th, 1888:

Long before the time for opening a large audience assembled at the public school building. There was not one vacant seat when the exercises opened.

PART I.

SALUTORY.
Christmas is here—Chorus.
Roll of H. T. School—Tableau.
Hollie Brown—Vocal Trio.
Infancy—Charade, one word three syllables, three acts.

PANTOMIME.
I want to be somebody's darling—Vocal Solo.
Recollections of childhood—Tableau.
Bridle scene—Tableau.

PART II.
O! Thou Rebuke Jehovah—Quartette.
Rock of Ages—Cantata five scenes.
Ring out the Bells—Chorus.
Longfellow—Charade, one word, three syllables, one act.
Rock Me to Sleep—Illustrated Recitation.
Sleeping Beauty—Tableau.
In the Starlight—Vocal Trio.
Virginia as it was and as it is—Tableau.
Son, sit on the Rind—Tableau.
Waiting and and Watching for Three—Vocal Duet.
Prayer.

V.

The County Court

The County Court convened on the 1st day of January. The first day was mostly consumed in the installation of the new County officers.

Levi Gay was allowed $22.00 for services rendered in cases of lunacy during his term of office.

Randolph Harris was allowed $20.00 for making road to the bridge near Huntersville.

A settlement was made with Sheriff J. C. Arbogast and ordered to be recorded.

It was ordered that R. V. Hill appear before the Court on Friday, January 11th and show that he is eligable to qualify as Sheriff of Pocahontas County.

A rule was awarded against Levi Gay, late Sheriff of the County, returnable on January 11th, to show cause why he should not be proceeded against by the County for failure to make settlement as required by law.

H. S. Rucker and F. J. Snyder were appointed to examine the Clerk's office and make report to a future term of the Court.

The following official salaries were fixed for the term beginning January 1, 1889:

Sheriff, $175.00; Jailor, $75.00; Assessor, $325.00; Prosecuting Attorney, $350.00

Wm. H. Aldridge was appointed Superintendent of the Marlington and Lewisburg Turnpike on the sections now in charge of J. L. Cleek.

Amos Barlow was appointed Superintendent of the Knapp's Creek Bridge near Huntersville, with authority to keep same in repair.

The land owners along the Greenbrier river and Thorney creek road, and the Swago and Ratliff road, are summoned by the Court to appear before it on the first day of the next regular term to show cause why said roads should not be established.

Court adjourned till the 11th day of January, at 11 o'clock.

James McMillan, of Detroit Mich., has been selected to succeed Senator Palmer in the U. S. Senate.

McMillan is a millionaire manufacturer of Detroit.

Judge Flemming's Attorneys have served notice of contest on Gen. Goff. They claim to be able to establish beyond doubt that 1940 illegal votes were cast for Goff.

This makes work for the Legislature.

Some of the leading colored politicians are clamoring for Cabinet recognition. They say it is time the republican party should give some such substantial evidence of its professed love for the brother in black. The colored man has yet to learn that he is not wanted in the republican party for any purpose but to cast his vote.

NOTICE.

On and after the 15th of January inst., the firm of J. C. Loury & Son will have dissolved. By that date the accounts due the firm will be ready for settlement when we hope all who know themselves indebted to it will come forward and pay at least a part of their indebtedness. We need money badly to meet our obligations. J. H. Doyle will be retained into the partnership—the style of the firm being Loury & Doyle; the business to be under the management of Jos. Loury, Jr. and J. H. Doyle, who will sell goods at rock bottom prices for cash or trade. Please do not ask for goods on credit.

J. C. LOURY, Sr.,
J. C. LOURY, Jr.,
J. H. DOYLE.

SHOEMAKER'S SHOP,
at
Huntersville, W. Va.

I am prepared to make in the best style and order, Boots and Shoes of all kinds, also repairing done in neat style.

J. C. THOMPSON.

At a County Court held for the county of Pocahontas, at the Court House thereof on the 1st day of January 1889.

It is ordered that all persons having business to transact with the Court hereafter, shall either present it to the Court in person, from the bar or by their attorney; and that the Court will not hear any matter unless presented in the foregoing manner.

A copy, Teste,
JOHN J. BEARD, Cl'k.
Jan 10 4-t Printers fee $4.66.

Dobbins' Electric Soap

THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD.

It is Strictly Pure. Uniform in Quality.

THE original formula for which we paid $100 many years ago has never been equaled or changed in the slightest. This soap is identical in quality to that which first made Dobbins' name famous. It is the same as I gave the Great Shrive. It lasts well and washes white.

IT contains no acid, rosin or other soap in the world. Guaranteed strictly harmless to the most delicate skin, and the user.

READ THIS TWICE

THERE is a great saying of one, of whom, of many, of God, and of the Bible, whose Dobbins' Electric Soap is used according to directions.

ONE trial will demonstrate its great merit. It will not only "make the wash white" but will LIFT, of dirt and stains, it is eminently laborsaving and wonderful.

Beware of Imitations.

INSIST upon Dobbins' Electric. Don't take a Magnetic, Electro-Magic, Philadelphia Electric, or any other kind, unless it is Dobbins'. They will ruin clothes, and are not as any price. Ask for

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC

and take no other. Nearly every grocer from Maine to Mexico keeps it in stock. Those who do not will soon from his current wholesale grocer.

READ carefully the directions for use and wash for, and be careful to follow directions as each article washed. The greatest success in the world depends upon following out, reliable, and easy washing.

Dobbins' Electric Soap.

CONSTIPATION

IS caused by "Torpor of Stomach," by which I mean to say that the digestive organs, while they may be in a healthy condition, do not by some means perform their functions with sufficient energy to keep the bowels regular. Hence the bowels become constipated, and the whole system suffers in consequence.

Loss of Appetite,
Sick Headache,
Bad Breath, etc.

The treatment of Constipation does not require large doses of purgatives. On the contrary, a regular habit of body is established by the use of a proper tonic, which restores the tone of the digestive organs.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

"My attention was called to your Regulator by seeing the wonderful effects it had upon my wife. She was afflicted with Constipation, Sick Headache, Nervousness, and Dyspepsia, and was entirely cured by the use of your Regulator. I have also used it in my family for Malaria, and it has never failed to cure. I have also given it to my children for Worms, and it has never failed to expel them. I have also used it for Colic, and it relieved the child in a few minutes. I have also used it for Diarrhœa, and it has never failed to cure. I have also used it for Dysentery, and it has never failed to cure. I have also used it for Cholera Morbus, and it has never failed to cure. I have also used it for Cholera Infantum, and it has never failed to cure. I have also used it for Cholera, and it has never failed to cure. I have also used it for Cholera Morbus, and it has never failed to cure. I have also used it for Cholera Infantum, and it has never failed to cure. I have also used it for Cholera, and it has never failed to cure.

Take only the Genuine,
Which has on its Wrapper the Red Z Trade Mark and Signature of J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

Susquehanna Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Farmers Outfitting Repairs and Wire Work.

JACOB BOYER

HAS OPENED

CHEAPEST STORE

IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY,

and the VERY goods.

He has received a fine lot of DRY GOODS NOTIONS, GROCERIES &c. &c., and will sell you 25 per cent. cheaper than any other store in the county, and exchange goods for produce.

Come and see for yourselves, at Huntersville, W. Va.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, rendered on the 3rd day of October, 1888, in the chancery cause of John W. McNutt's admr. vs.

John W. McNutt's Heirs, et als.

I, as Special Commissioner appointed in said decree, shall proceed, at front of the Court House of said County as well at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the decree of the Circuit Court, on the

9TH DAY OF MARCH, 1889,

the following real estate, situate in said County, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land containing one acre, lying in and adjoining the town of Hillsboro on the Hill's Creek Road; and also, another certain lot or parcel of land containing one acre, lying above the first mentioned lot, in and adjoining the town of Hillsboro. Both of said lots were bought by J. W. McNutt from James Gruby. They are valuable lots, and the title is believed to be good.

TERMS OF SALE:

So much cash as shall be sufficient to pay costs of suit and sale, and the residue of purchase money the purchaser will be required to give bond, with good and approved personal security, bearing interest from day of sale, falling due in one and two months respectively from date, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

H. S. RUCKER, Spec'l Com'r.

Brand, as required by law, I have granted by the above, the commissioner of.

JOHN J. BEARD, Cl'k.
Jan. 10 4-t Printers fee $5.75.

Notice to Lain Holders.

To all persons holding liens by Judgment or otherwise, on the land, estate, or any part thereof, of John F. Watkins.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County made in the cause therein pending, in which the real estate of the said John F. Watkins is the subject of the suit, I am directed to proceed to sell the said John F. Watkins, which are liens on his real estate, or any part of it, for satisfaction to meet my office, in the town of Huntersville, on or before the

9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1889.

Given under my hand this the 9th day of Jan., 1889.

H. M. MCCLINTIC, Com'r.
Jan. 10 4-t Printers fee $6.25.

IF YOU WANT

Letter Heads,

Envelopes,

Business Cards,

Official Blanks,

Posters,

or

Anything

In That Line,

REMEMBER

AT

THE TIMES Office

They may be procured

at

Lowest Rates

and of

Best Style

and

QUALITY.

TRY US

Pocahontas Times.

E. B. LOURY. C. F. MOORE.

LOURY & MOORE,

PROPRIETORS.

C. F. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	1 yr.
One inch	$ 1 00	$ 1 50	$ 2 00	$ 8 00
Two inches	1 50	2 50	3 50	12 00
Three inches	2 00	3 50	5 00	17 00
Quarter col'm	3 50	5 00	10 00	30 00
One col'm	5 00	10 00	18 00	50 00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 1 yr., $1 50 in advance; after 6 months, $1 75; after 12 months, $2 00.

These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Jan. 10, 1889.

Waste Some Pain.

Nellie Arthur had a spotted Indian pony for the apple of her eye.

Mrs. Pierre was very fond of the black nag that her husband rode.

Mrs. Monroe brought the first white rabbit to the National premises.

Harriet Lane had a large stag-hound that was presented to her in England.

"Dolly" Madison's particular pet was a fine saddle nag. At Montpelier she had a pet sheep.

Mrs. Adams had a great goldfish and one of a bluish tint, sent her by a New England sea Captain.

Mrs. Hayes had a magnificent imported Japanese cat that was presented to her by a naval officer.

Martha Washington's chief pet was a beautiful green parrot. Mrs. Washington was also very fond of a fallow deer.

Mrs. Grant had a "strawberry roan" cow that was a noble milker and supplied her table with milk and cream.

Mrs. Bliss, President Taylor's daughter, who presided over the White House until her father's death, had a splendid white owl.

Miss Cleveland's pet while at White House was a beautiful rose which she found in the conservatory and which now bears her name.

An eagle occupied a cage at the mansion for a part of President Fillmore's term, a gift from a political admirer, and the noble bird was often fed by Mrs. Fillmore.

Mrs. Jackson never presided at the White House, but a large black and white coon that had been caught when young and trained by one of her faithful slaves had the run of the house hold.—N. Y. Graphic.

The Limit of a Horse's Speed.

Professor Brewer said, in a recent speech before the National Academy of Sciences: The English thoroughbred is a finished breed, and it has undoubtedly arrived at the summit of its excellence. There has been practically no new blood in this breed since 1700. This breed has been finished and completed in two senses: First, as to its grade, harmony, blood and character, and, secondly, as to its speed, to which the limit has been undoubtedly reached. We have faster horses than our grandfathers, but it is not likely that our grandchildren will have a faster breed than we have now.

In the case of trotters there has been a steady increase of speed. The fastest record in 1864. Less than a dozen horses have ever trotted in less than 2.14.

The best record in running was made in Louisville, the time being 20¼.

The speaker showed a table, on which were the number of horses in the last few years which had made a record within six seconds of this time.

The nearest that any horse has come to this record is 1.40, which was done last year. A very large number of horses have made their record but once. There are many that have made as fast time as those that have records, but as not wishing the race they got no record. The record as it now stands may be lowered. When I said that speed had reached its maximum I didn't think but that better time would be made. I think about 1.33 will be the speed of runners. Hereafter breeders will be expected to keep up this high standard of excellence rather than to making better time. I believe the thoroughbred has finished his evolution.—Washington Star.

The Heroes Are Not All Dead.

It is generally believed in these prosaic days that heroism and chivalry are dead, that the material of which martyrs were made has all been exhausted, and that men are now controlled almost entirely by selfish motives.

This is the common talk of the day—we hear it on the street corners and read it in our newspapers and novels; in fact we can not go anywhere without hearing some cynical expression of disbelief in the nobility of human nature.

We do not believe that the heroes are all dead. We do not believe that James Givens who died the other day, was the last of his race. This man, Givens, was a common deck hand on the ill-fated steamer John H. Hanna. When the pilot house was on fire, the pilot unable to stand the heat of the flames, abandoned his post. At this supreme moment Givens took his place, and steered the vessel to the bank at the cost of his life.

This humble deck hand had no special incentive to urge him on. He did not rush to his death to save wife, children or sweethearts. He was simply a poor, ignorant fellow who loved his kind, and his great heart would not allow him to seek his own safety when he saw the lives of hundreds in danger. Blinded by the flame and smoke, he held on until the boat struck the shore. He was willing to die in order that others might live.

From time to time we hear of such men as Givens, and they will be heard from again. God will not let such heroes perish entirely from the face of the earth. Their shining examples blaze like beacon lights, and when they lay down their lives for their fellows there will always be others to take their places. Men are not all selfish and heartless. In the higher walks of life we have our "Chinese" Gordons; in the middle classes our Stanleys, and among the humble poor such men as James Givens, the deck hand of the steamer Hanna. While these names are on every lip it will not do to say that our heroes are all dead.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Southern Immigration Convention has adopted resolutions requesting the Legislature of Southern States to take co-operative measures in the general plan to induce immigration Onward. The tide of immigration Westward is ebbing and the south is the coming great section of the country.

We have greater natural advantages than any other portion of the continent. Our soil is richer, our mines inexhaustible. Our climate for salubrity is unequaled; our scenery is renowned, and, political falsehoods to the contrary notwithstanding, our people are among the most genial, generous, hospitable and law abiding to be found on the globe.

All the South lacks is capital and population to develop her unequaled resources to make her greatness, wealth, morality and publicity what she is naturally, the grandest portion of our country.

To this end the Southern Interstate Immigration bureau has been established by the Montgomery Convention. It asks the aid of the Legislature of the States to be benefited.

The Legislature of West Virginia should and will examine into the subject carefully. West Virginia is probably the richest in natural advantages of all the Southern States, and has most to gain by incoming capital, population and the other advantages proposed by the Montgomery Convention, whose proceedings we commend to the attention of each individual member of the next Legislature.—Register.

An Odd Postal Regulation.

It is rather an odd thing that if you paste a printed slip on a postal card the Government will charge the receiver letter postage, while if the same matter is printed directly on the card nothing extra is demanded. The same slip which if pasted on a postal card would be charged extra for, may be put into an unsealed envelope and it will then go at printed matter rates, or the whole paper from which the clipping is taken may be sent, containing the article marked, at a much less rate than the Government would charge for the same article attached to the card. That is, the Government would rather carry four ounces for a cent than the four-fifths of an ounce for the same money.—Detroit Free Press.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, } ss.
Lucas County, }

Frank J. Cheny makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheny & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FR. NEY J. CHENY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, (SEAL) Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75 cents.

Dec. 20 (1)

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

ARCHITECTS & BUILDERS Edition of Scientific American.

PATENTS

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THE NEW EXTENSIVELY ADVERTISED LAUNDRY BLUE IN THE WORLD.

BLUINE

NO FREEZE, Lumps or Dust. NEVER SETTLES. DISSOLVES IN WATER IN ONE MINUTE. Better than any other Liquid in the World.

Twenty-Four Washings for Ten Cents.

BLUINE MFG. Co., West Acton, Mass.

WINCHESTER

REPEATING RIFLES,

SINGLE SHOT RIFLES, RELOADING TOOLS, and AMMUNITION OF ALL KINDS

MANUFACTURED BY

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STYLE.

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WORKS FOR DATA LOGUE.

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BUGGIES.

CARRIAGES.

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FARMERS' & MERCHANTS' USE.

The most stylish, best finished and most durable medium priced VEHICLES ever offered in America.

Send for full Illustrated Catalogue.

57, 59 and 61 Elm Street, CINCINNATI, Ohio.

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. | E. F. Morris, Editor. | Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1889. | Terms of Subscription, $1.00 per year in advance. | No. 26.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, J. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, R. V. Hill.
Deputy Sheriff.
Cl'k of Cir. & Co. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
County Court, (C. S. Beard, Pres't, T. S. Hannah, (G. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W.Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

C. F. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. SHOFER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. BUCKER,
Atty-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBOGAST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. KEE,
Atty-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

F. J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Dr. J. K. REYBOLDS,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County at any Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

Dr. S. F. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Distinguished Business Educator

[illegible] Page.
[illegible] Send for Catalogue.

The Rosary of My Years.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Some reckon their age by years,
Some measure their life by art,
But some tell their days by the flow of their tears,
And their life by the throes of their heart.

The dials of earth may show
The length, not the depth, of years;
Few or many may come, few or many may go,
But our time is best measured by tears.

Ah! not by the silver gray
That creeps through the sunny hair,
And not by the furrows the finger of care
On forehead and face have made;
Not as the we count our years;
Not by the sun of the earth—but the shade
Of our souls—and the fall of our tears.

For the young are oftimes old,
Though their brow be bright and fair;
While their blood beats warm their heart's ice cold—
O'er them the spring time—but winter is there.
And the old are oftimes young,
When their hair is thin and white;
And they sing in age as in youth they sung,
And they laugh, for their cross was light.

But bead by bead I tell
The rosary of my years,
From a cross to a crown they lead—via well!
And they are blessed with a blessing of tears.
Better a day of strife
Than a century of sleep;
Give me instead of a long stream of life
The tempest and tears of the deep.

A thousand joys may foam
On the billows of all the years;
But never the foam brings the brave back home—
It reaches the heaven through tears.

A Meeting.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Little Levels, held Thursday, Dec. 20th, 1888; Isaac McNeel being made Chairman, and W. H. Overholt, Secretary. A committee of three being appointed, consisting of C. J. Stalting, Dr. J. A. Larue and W. H. Overholt to draft resolutions expressive of the objects of this meeting. The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

Resolved—That as citizens of the Little Levels we are proud of the name and character which our people have acquired as a community, as a temperate peaceful and law abiding people. That we recognize that the prosperity which has been vouchsafed, our community has been the result of good morals and good conduct of our people under the blessing of God. Therefore, desiring to preserve unimpaired the blessings we have so long enjoyed, and learning that there is an effort being made by persons who in disregard and open violation of our laws would introduce into our midst for sale and barter intoxicating drinks, in disregard of every interest which is dear to the citizens of this community,

Resolved—That we desire to express publicly our indignation at the promoters and abettors of such an enterprise and earnestly request the co-operation of every good citizen in an effort to maintain the laws in their spirit as well as letter and to bring to punishment any one who would attempt to destroy the peace, prosperity and happiness of our people by selling intoxicating drinks in our midst.

Resolved—That we urge upon all persons who may be in any way connected with this nefarious business the wisdom and necessity of abandoning it at once. We entreat them by all that may yet remain sacred to them. In the name of our homes, our wives, our children. In the name of our young men, who are the light of our eyes and the hope of our country, as well as the pride and support of our age; contaminate them not with your foul and unholy business. Desist now from efforts which if successful can only involve you with others in ruin for be sure as God lives your sin will find you out.

Resolved—That we warn all persons against engaging in anyway in the sale or distribution of ardent spirits in our community and earnestly pledge our united support to every lawful effort which may be made to wipe out this foul blot upon the good name of our citizens and in opposition to those who in disregard of the spirit of the law and the known sentiments of every large majority of the citizens of this community, would introduce spirituous liquors in our midst; we will stand for our homes our families our good names our property, and we warn them that we will find means to enforce our wishes, and in self defense use such means as God has given us to eradicate this evil.

Resolved—That after obtaining the signatures of the citizens of this community to these resolutions, that two copies of the same be posted at suitable places, and that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Pocahontas TIMES with a request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ISAAC MCNEEL, Chairman.
W. H. OVERHOLT, Secretary.

A Letter to the Public

To the Public I would like to say that my school has already succeeded beyond anything that I expected. Despite the most excellent Public school with its highly accomplished and energetic faculty my school has grown until now it numbers 30 on roll. I still appeal to the citizens of Pocahontas and adjoining counties for help in building up a school for them. No enterprise of any consequence is without opposition. Therefore, with brave heart, fixed purpose, your help, and a firm trust in God I may make my coming among you a success. Last week appeared in The TIMES a program of an entertainment given by my girls and boys 24th Dec. The pith and humor were only to illustrate the frivolous side of life and the joyousness of the approaching season; while the more solid and serious parts were to characterize the thoughts which should sometimes enter the deepest recess of every heart.

I am well aware that much has been said about the entertainment and against it. Be that as it may, one thing is true, I have given in twice before in different sections of countries and before intelligent people, and nothing of fault was ever made of it before. It is reported too that Rev. Mr. Bydenstricker stopped his children from my school because of the grand failure of the entertainment. I will give you the direct language of Mr. Bydenstricker as to myself. "Miss Georgie, owing to some chage to be made in the school over here, and because they lose so many recitations while attending your school. I will not send them any more, not that I have any objections to your teaching." Mr. Bydenstricker's children only took Latin from me and were necessarily absent a while from the school. He also told me that he had heard no one object to my teaching. And in the course of conversation he told me that he was as much my friend as ever.

I am fully satisfied that the entertainment was all that it promised to be and that nothing of sin was committed, as some say. I wish my neighbor ill will and earnestly trust that the efficient faculty may do much to implant and ground thorough principles in those entrusted to their care; for it is indeed a responsible position to be master of a school. Hoping to receive your aid I am *yours Respectfully*,

G. M. SHEARER.
Principal H. T. School.

Polled vs. Horned Cattle.

Academy, W. Va.,
Jan. 8th, 1889.

ED. TIMES: I venture this letter (if you will allow the space it will occupy) not for the sake of notoriety, nor to see my name in print, but with the hope that it may be of some interest to your readers, and thereby cause better writers to contribute of their views and opinions on matters more interesting, and that will add subscribers to your paper. It appears to me that our business men, in fact all our citizens should give your paper every available aid, both by patronizing it and by contributing to its columns. Our people lack neither the intelligence nor the time necessary to furnish you one page of good readable matter each week. Some two years ago Col. Gatewood, of Big Spring contributed a very interesting article on the subject of Silos and Ensilage. I would suggest to the Col. that another article on the same subject would be in order, as with two years experience he could give us facts demonstrated.

I am now very much interested in the subject of polled vs horned cattle, with my mind fully made up in favor of the former. I think there can be no question of doubt that horns will have to go; but the process of change will of necessity be slow. Every reason demands their expulsion, with none for retaining them, viz; safety to mankind as well as to the brutes themselves, comfort to the cattle and their owners in pens, barns and especially in shipping; by not being afraid of each other they will fatten faster; grown animals become like calves, lie down close together, will eat together and as many water from the same trough as can get to it.

The most human way to get rid of horns is to breed them off; and there are several species of hornless cattle that are very fine. I believe the polled Angus to be the finest breed animal as the Durham or Hereford and quite as good or better for milk; and much hardier than either; especially adapted to our mountain ranges.

But for me I cannot wait for the slow process of breeding off the horns, so I have already dehorned 10 cows and a three year old bull about two months ago.

They are now well over it, and are really improved in appearance. I shall finish up my cows and yearlings about the 1st of April, some 30 head beside those already dehorned. I shall close by saying that on a trip last spring in and through Kansas. I know a great many dehorned cattle of all ages, and met with a gentleman (a farmer and stock raiser) who was a Pocahontas boy—Dick Bilmiston, son of Jos. Bilmiston, dec'd.) He engaged to Kan. directly after the war, and has been in the dehorning business for a length of time. From him I learned the process, and I am indebted to him for his interest in my welfare while his guest.

Respectfully,
F. A. BARRON.

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Resolved—That as citizens of the Little Levels we are proud of the name and character which our people have acquired as a community, as a temperate peaceful and law abiding people. That we recognize that the prosperity which has been vouchsafed, our community has been the result of good morals and good conduct of our people under the blessing of God. Therefore, desiring to preserve unimpaired the blessings we have so long enjoyed, and learning that there is an effort being made by persons who in disregard and open violation of our laws would introduce into our midst for sale and barter intoxicating drinks, in disregard of every interest which is dear to the citizens of this community,

Resolved—That we desire to express publicly our indignation at the promoters and abettors of such an enterprise and earnestly request the co-operation of every good citizen in an effort to maintain the laws in their spirit as well as letter and to bring to punishment any one who would attempt to destroy the peace, prosperity and happiness of our people by selling intoxicating drinks in our midst.

Resolved—That we urge upon all persons who may be in any way connected with this nefarious business the wisdom and necessity of abandoning it at once. We entreat them by all that may yet remain sacred to them. In the name of our homes, our wives, our children. In the name of our young men, who are the light of our eyes and the hope of our country, as well as the pride and support of our age; contaminate them not with your foul and unholy business. Desist now from efforts which if successful can only involve you with others in ruin for be sure as God lives your sin will find you out.

Resolved—That we warn all persons against engaging in anyway in the sale or distribution of ardent spirits in our community and earnestly pledge our united support to every lawful effort which may be made to wipe out this foul blot upon the good name of our citizens and in opposition to those who in disregard of the spirit of the law and the known sentiments of every large majority of the citizens of this community, would introduce spirituous liquors in our midst; we will stand for our homes our families our good names our property, and we warn them that we will find means to enforce our wishes, and in self defense use such means as God has given us to eradicate this evil.

Resolved—That after obtaining the signatures of the citizens of this community to these resolutions, that two copies of the same be posted at suitable places, and that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Pocahontas TIMES with a request that they be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ISAAC MCNEEL, Chairman.
W. H. OVERHOLT, Secretary.

A Letter to the Public

To the Public I would like to say that my school has already succeeded beyond anything that I expected. Despite the most excellent Public school with its highly accomplished and energetic faculty my school has grown until now it numbers 30 on roll. I still appeal to the citizens of Pocahontas and adjoining counties for help in building up a school for them. No enterprise of any consequence is without opposition. Therefore, with brave heart, fixed purpose, your help, and a firm trust in God I may make my coming among you a success. Last week appeared in The TIMES a program of an entertainment given by my girls and boys 24th Dec. The pith and humor were only to illustrate the frivolous side of life and the joyousness of the approaching season; while the more solid and serious parts were to characterize the thoughts which should sometimes enter the deepest recess of every heart.

I am well aware that much has been said about the entertainment and against it. Be that as it may, one thing is true, I have given in twice before in different sections of countries and before intelligent people, and nothing of fault was ever made of it before. It is reported too that Rev. Mr. Bydenstricker stopped his children from my school because of the grand failure of the entertainment. I will give you the direct language of Mr. Bydenstricker as to myself. "Miss Georgie, owing to some chage to be made in the school over here, and because they lose so many recitations while attending your school. I will not send them any more, not that I have any objections to your teaching." Mr. Bydenstricker's children only took Latin from me and were necessarily absent a while from the school. He also told me that he had heard no one object to my teaching. And in the course of conversation he told me that he was as much my friend as ever.

I am fully satisfied that the entertainment was all that it promised to be and that nothing of sin was committed, as some say. I wish my neighbor ill will and earnestly trust that the efficient faculty may do much to implant and ground thorough principles in those entrusted to their care; for it is indeed a responsible position to be master of a school. Hoping to receive your aid I am *yours Respectfully*,

G. M. SHEARER.
Principal H. T. School.

Polled vs. Horned Cattle.

Academy, W. Va.,
Jan. 8th, 1889.

ED. TIMES: I venture this letter (if you will allow the space it will occupy) not for the sake of notoriety, nor to see my name in print, but with the hope that it may be of some interest to your readers, and thereby cause better writers to contribute of their views and opinions on matters more interesting, and that will add subscribers to your paper. It appears to me that our business men, in fact all our citizens should give your paper every available aid, both by patronizing it and by contributing to its columns. Our people lack neither the intelligence nor the time necessary to furnish you one page of good readable matter each week. Some two years ago Col. Gatewood, of Big Spring contributed a very interesting article on the subject of Silos and Ensilage. I would suggest to the Col. that another article on the same subject would be in order, as with two years experience he could give us facts demonstrated.

I am now very much interested in the subject of polled vs horned cattle, with my mind fully made up in favor of the former. I think there can be no question of doubt that horns will have to go; but the process of change will of necessity be slow. Every reason demands their expulsion, with none for retaining them, viz; safety to mankind as well as to the brutes themselves, comfort to the cattle and their owners in pens, barns and especially in shipping; by not being afraid of each other they will fatten faster; grown animals become like calves, lie down close together, will eat together and as many water from the same trough as can get to it.

The most human way to get rid of horns is to breed them off; and there are several species of hornless cattle that are very fine. I believe the polled Angus to be the finest breed animal as the Durham or Hereford and quite as good or better for milk; and much hardier than either; especially adapted to our mountain ranges.

But for me I cannot wait for the slow process of breeding off the horns, so I have already dehorned 10 cows and a three year old bull about two months ago.

They are now well over it, and are really improved in appearance. I shall finish up my cows and yearlings about the 1st of April, some 30 head beside those already dehorned. I shall close by saying that on a trip last spring in and through Kansas. I know a great many dehorned cattle of all ages, and met with a gentleman (a farmer and stock raiser) who was a Pocahontas boy—Dick Bilmiston, son of Jos. Bilmiston, dec'd.) He engaged to Kan. directly after the war, and has been in the dehorning business for a length of time. From him I learned the process, and I am indebted to him for his interest in my welfare while his guest.

Respectfully,
F. A. BARRON.

Rely on Yourself.

For the Times.

Rely on yourself, and do not be satisfied with following the beaten track of others. Strike out new paths. Aim at higher attainments.

Only the intellect are satisfied with walking in the steps of others.

On early education, depends the intellectual efforts of children.

Take the child that is surrounded with everything that the young heart desires, and there is nothing left for the exercise of its own powers; nothing to expand the mind, and they never acquire that strength of mind which is necessary for extensive usefulness.

On the other hand take the child that has no luxuries. Give him a few articles and he will add others by his own invention.

The child derives the highest pleasure from doing something for himself—and the forming of self commences, with the first buddings of reason and imagination. The heart and moral affections must be cultivated, as well as the intellect, to form a noble character. Man is the maker of his own mind. God has so constituted the human intellect that it can only grow by its own action. So the childish intellect rises by its own efforts, and becomes an ornament to society, and and a blessing to the world.

NELLIE F. CLARK,
Academy, W. Va.

Beecher's Adieu.

Henry Ward Beecher in one of his latest sermons said: "To all the young that are coming into the church I say be young be gay, be hopeful, be truthful. If God has given you a sparkling disposition, thank God and cultivate it. While it may not be the object of your life to have the joy that comes from these qualities, it is the privilege of your life to perform all your duties under its influence, and they can be performed in no other way as well. The world needs just such a development of Christianity. The world is full of sorrow it needs cheer. It is full of despondency it needs hope. It is full of cowardice it needs courage. It sighs in pain; it wants a healthful atmosphere, sweet and balmy and radiant. It wants a singing Christianity. It wants the messenger of Christ to be a light-bearer, and no man has the right to make a dark business, to go home and open the light in himself and family alone. They that carry a burdensome, a woe-smitten face, dishonor God. It is contrary to his word. It is saying silentmindly to the world that all hope, all the presence of the divine presence, all the love which is poured like an atmosphere around about us every day from the bosom of Jesus Christ, is false and wrong. The man that carries a doubting, weary, saddened face, misrepresents the religion of Jesus Christ."

Gentleman's Pie-ces.

Foreman (great deal)—"Here's an order from down stairs to print a can of hickleas, the People's candidate for Mayor. We haven't any cuts of him.

Able Editor—"How much did he pay for it?"

"Five dollars."

"Only $5. Scratch a head on Lydia Pinkham and run that in.—Philadelphia Record.

A man in a Western town hauled two cart loads of dirt in one month, and the knowing editor published in his "Hub wrenches of real estate for the month."

Pocahontas Times.

E. B. LOVE. C. F. MOORE.

LOVE & MOORE,

PROPRIETORS.

C. F. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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One copy, 1 yr., $1.00 in advance; after 6 months, $1.25; after 12 months, $1.50.

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Huntersville, W. Va.

Jan. 17, 1889.

From The Capital City.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 8.—To-day has been a lively day among the candidates for positions in the coming session of the W. Va. Legislature. Men of note from all parts of the mountain state graced the streets of this city to-day, coming principally to see how "the ball" would open up. Among those present were Judge Campbell, of Monroe, Hon. Jno. E. Kenna, Judge Fleming, Phil Dy. Alderson, Esq., Dyad. B. Lamb and many others who have figured prominently in West Virginia politics, together with numerous applicants for page-ship, clerks etc.

At 2 p. m. the Democrats held rather a stormy, but did not go into a caucus until 8 p.m. Every thing worked nicely and nominations were made for the various positions to be filled to-morrow upon the convening of the House. Jos. J. Wood, Esq., from Ohio was elected Speaker of the House over Hon. Jos. Spiggs, of Hardy. J. M. Hamilton, Esq., was elected Chief Clerk over Col. J. R. Peyton, of Wheeling. W. R. Gibbs, of Boone, was elected Sergt-at-Arms over three other contestants.

Everything passed off as smoothly as could be in the Democratic House, but when we turn to the Republican Senate we find much dissension upon various points and up to this writing they have not brought on a vote for the Pres. of that body, and as to the latter matters will turn out will time remains to be seen.

The Legislature will convene at 12 m. to-morrow. The Democrats will organize the House and it is probable that Col. Carr, the Union Labor Legislator may get the Presidency of the Senate as harmony doesn't reign in the Republican camps. The committees and committee clerks will be appointed Thursday morning.

Jan. 9.—The full Democratic ticket was elected in the house to-day, all by a majority of four.

The Senate stands 12 Dem., 13 Rep. and one Union Labor, (R. S. Carr). The Democrats nominated Mr. Carr for the Presidency of that body, and it has been balloting all day on the Presidency, each ballot standing a tie. So every thing is at a stand still and the session compromised.

No business of importance was transacted in the House to-day.

W.

The Legislature.

The West Virginia Legislature met in Charleston on Assy. 8th. The House organized with but little difficulty, selecting Hon. J. J. Wood, of Ohio County, Speaker, J. M. Hamilton, of Calhoun County, Clerk, and W. R. Gibbs of Boone County, Sergeant-at-arms.

So here the whole matter ended and two grand independents may stay balled for some time. The republicans in the Senate seem determined that no organization of that body shall be effected, as from day to day the honorable senator balot for President, all to no purpose except that the fun is being had at the expense of the State, to the tune of about $500 a day.

The Democrats first cast their votes for Col. Robt. Carr, of Kanawha County, but after several tie votes had been cast they agreed to support anyone the republicans might designate, rather than tie up business by a continued dead lock. No matter, however, had the democrats gone over to the republican candidate than the republicans deserted him and scattered their vote in such a way as to make an election impossible.

What they hope to gain by this manner of conduct is not evident, unless it is that they hope by this means to prevent an investigation by the Legislature of the alleged election frauds, fearing such investigation might unearth things they prefer should remain buried.

There is certainly no excuse for such conduct, and it by no means argues well for those who indulge in it.

A Man and His Work.

Napoleon used to say that it did not matter what a man's trade was—if he was the best workman in his line he was a very superior man, deserving as much honor as anyone in the empire.

Young men just starting in life with a prejudice against manual labor would do well to get this idea into their heads. When a man is determined to do his best work he will improve his methods, and his increasing brain power and skill will be so apparent that the lowest honest occupation will be ennobled, and the teller will have the respect of all good men.

We have in our mind as we write a man who might easily have made a reputation in literature, journalism or law, but he deliberately chose the occupation of a canvasser for a large publishing house. He knew that his education, abilities and tastes fitted him for a high place in some learned profession, but he was also conscious of the fact that he was born with a certain tact and magnetism which never failed to win men and bend them to his will. He was poor and wanted money, plenty of it, and quick returns for his work. He found that the prejudice against canvassing was so great that heavy commissions were offered to first-class men. So he made a contract with the publishing house, not to sell books, but to secure subscriptions for something in the art line. In fifteen years he accumulated a fortune. Last year his commissions amounted to $17,000, and he has several times refused a salary of $10,000 a year. This man feels a pride in his work. He knew that the only way to make his occupation pleasant and profitable was to go to the very top, and he went there. Men joke and sneer when they speak of book agents canvassers, but they become very thoughtful when this master of his business takes them in hand. They recognize in him great talent, an earnest purpose, and all the points that make a gentleman.

Now, there are hundreds of other occupations less popular, and avoiding more distasteful work than this business of canvassing, that can be elevated and made remunerative by the right men. When we say right men we mean men who will train every brain cell in their heads and every nerve and muscle in their bodies to aid them in doing absolutely perfect work.

Does all this require an exceptionally gifted person? By no means. It is utterly impossible to work intelligently with one's powers concentrated upon a definite object without soldering a marked degree of success, and the average man will find that this constant application and concentration will take the place of genius. The farmer, mechanic or clerk who will train himself mentally and physically for the best work that is possible in his field may make more or less than the canvasser whose story we have told for their encouragement, but one thing is certain—their measure of success and the development of their faculties will win admiring recognition, and they will take their place among the superior men of the community in which they live. There is more in the man than there is in the occupation.—Atlanta Constitution.

The Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendar for 1889 is one of the neatest and prettiest we have seen. If the medicine is half so good it is well worth taking.

The Baltimore Sun says: "The Senate tariff bill has been getting along swimmingly until now by deferring consideration of items upon which the Republican Senators are not well agreed. Strange to say, sugar is the cause of most of the bitterness that is said to exist. Senators Plumb, Ingalls and Stanford oppose the proposal to cut down the duty on sugar 50 per cent. This opposition might be met by a bounty of 1 cent per pound on all sugar produced in Kansas and elsewhere in this country, but a bounty, too, might develop opposition. There are other features of the bill that are not wholly satisfactory. For a bill that is not to pass it has a great deal of work upon it. A worse tariff bill has never been proposed. No pretense is made now of protecting labor; the object is to "check imports."

Minister Phelps expects to return to the U.S. by March 4th, or that President Harrison can send a new minister to England without delay.

The County Commissioners of Kanawha county have torn down their old Court House, which they will replace by a new one costing over $100,000.

The Delineator for February lately received is unusually good. This periodical is a general favorite with the ladies, and is well worth all it costs. Published by the Butterick Publishing Co., New York.

If the Legislature is as long about electing a United States Senator as it is organizing, there is danger of Kenna's term expiring before a successor is chosen.

The "kicking" element of the last Legislature seems to have fallen in to line very gratefully. The trouble is now on the other side of the house.

A very destructive cyclone swept over the country last week; paying special attention to portions of Pennsylvania. Great damage was done to property and many lives lost at both Pittsburg and Reading.

President elect Harrison has been persuaded to go this far with truth or Blaine—he will tender him the Secretaryship of State, provided a solemn promise is made by brother Blaine that he will not take Gen. Charleston Star.

Justice Barrett, of New York, has decided that by entering the sugar trust the North River Sugar Refining Company has violated its charter and forfeited its right to corporate existence. A righteous decision.

Nothing remains of the famous English settlement of Jamestown, Va., begun in 1607, save the ruins of a church tower, and this is crumbling year by year. Tree roots have cracked the monumental slabs in the church yard, and thus one of the few localities recalling the first years of American history is slowly losing its distinctive features.

Not long ago 1,000 tons of pig iron were sent from Birmingham, Ala., to Pittsburg. Since 1879 the iron production of Alabama has increased from forty tons to 300,000 tons a year. Alabama is fourth in rank—after Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois—as an iron producing state. Tennessee holds the fifth place.

The biennial message of Gov. E. W. Wilson to the Legislature of West Virginia is now before the people. We regard it as about the ablest State paper the Governor has given us during his administration. He pays special attention to election laws and their abuses, and make what we deem wise and wholesome suggestions to our law makers. Gov. Wilson doesn't hesitate to say what he thinks, nor to call a spade by its right name.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once, it produces natural, quiet sleep, and the little cherub awakens "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy known for Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

INVENTION never ceases. Mentioned the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of inventive progress is a method and system of work that can be performed all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Call this notice and return to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1-1y.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough without a Disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of relief the slight Cough may become a serious matter, and serious troubles will be required.

CATARRH

Hood's Sarsaparilla Calendar for 1889 is one of the neatest and prettiest we have seen. If the medicine is half so good it is well worth taking.

DEEP. [illegible] are prepared by the utensils of [illegible] work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards where or they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 a day at this work. All are [illegible]

BEST COUGH MEDICINE, PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Announcement.

To the citizens within a radius of

20 MILES OR MORE FROM DUNMORE, W. VA.

The undersigned hereby announce themselves as candidates for public favors and respectfully solicit your support. We have on hand, and we pay to make weekly additions thereto, a varied assortment of such goods as are

Usually Kept in a Country Store, and are anxious to exchange them into CASH or exchange for Wool, Ginseng, Beeswax, Corn, Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye, Oats, Eggs, Butter, GOLD, SILVER and

"GREENBAX,"

for which will allow the highest market prices. Give us a call and see what a large amount of goods you can get at our store for [illegible]

OUR TREASURY

is not overburdened with a surplus, but we have decided nevertheless to reduce the "STOCK" on everything we have, and this we will do by such reductions in low as it is probable to handle our [illegible] QUICK, without a [illegible] us to make a success of our business.

Again we ask you for your undivided support in this campaign.

ASK if you decide to trade with us, we will be pleased to give you the best bargains to be had in this "neck o' woods."

TO TOWNE owing us on Account or Note, we are in need of "SPOT DOLLAR," and think you certainly ought to pay us back, if not all, [illegible] you do us.

HOPING to meet you all smilingly in front of our Counters when during the CAMPAIGN. We are, Your Ob't Servants,

WM. H. CACKLEY & CO.

NEWS.

—L. M. McCrate made a visit to Bath Co., Va., this week.

—A. W. Moore, Esq., was in town Tuesday.

—Constable Jno. R. Rinker was down at Hillsboro this week on official business.

—S. S. Hammond & J. Gay, of Islway were in Monterville Tuesday.

—Mrs. J. T. Gibson, of Mill Point was at the Monterville Hotel Sunday.

—Call at Jacob Bower, if you want sheep goods.—Sep Week.

—Guy Stevens, who has been in Nebraska for some time, came home this week.

—J. W. Milligan and family are for the present staying with H. M. Lockridge, Hot Spring's creek.

—We are glad to learn that Quincy W. Poage is improving, and is now thought to be out of immediate danger.

—Those who have communications to the NEWS will please send not later than by Monday's mail. It sometimes puts us to no little inconvenience to have them later.

—Gen. W. Wagner has charge of Hotel Pendleton this Month. Mr. Wagner is a clever gentleman and pack and will do good by a liberal public.

—Mr. Lindy Lockridge, who has been staying in the interior of Hotel Pendleton, has taken up quarters at the residence of his brother, H. M. Lockridge, but, as we presume not to pull his cover in the pot, we are unable to make mention of the fact.

—Justice Shrader held his Law Court at this place Last Thursday and will hold his next term beginning on the 26th. Between the County Court and the District Court Hunterville is well supplied with Courts.

—The January number of Babyhood, lately received, is fully up to past issues. This is a most interesting and instructive magazine. No mother should be without it. Published by Babyhood Pub. Co., 5 Beekman St., N. Y.

—Mrs. Wm. L. Brown and Mrs. J. H. Talgerson, of Green Bank, were down a few days ago to see their brother Jno. H. Sharp, who is quite ill at the Hunterville Hotel.

—The account of the meeting of the Citizens at Hillsboro which appears on the first page of this issue, was signed by seventy odd of the citizens of that vicinity, but we have since omitted about the Chairman and their story.

—F. Lee Dever, Esq., was in town Monday. He informed us that he would start back to Duluth, Minn. this week. The northwest seems to have used him well and he has no notion of moving that way just now.

—Mr. H. M. Lockridge, who has been severely afflicted with rheumatism for some months, is now able to walk about on crutches. He was attacked last Sunday for the first time since his recovery.

—Jno. H. Doyle is actively engaged in remodeling the ice house at the Hunterville Hotel. The ice crop just now is not very promising, but, if he should succeed in filling his new house, there will be no lack of the cooling substance at his Hotel next summer.

—We are in receipt of the Greenville Gazette, published by J. B. Caldwell, Mr. C. would seem to be making a good showing in the new field of his operations.

—The Board of Supervisors of Greenbrier met last week, but Mr. Charles was an applicant to the proper powers of the Board of Supervisors, and so she returned to those who ought to know that he could have gotten the place, had he been fairly dealt with.

—We help the County Court will insist on the public respecting the order requiring all persons to advertise the UKase from the bar. It is extremely undignified in a full grown man to spit on his hands, climb up the railing around the bench, whisper to the Court till out of breath and then let go his hold and slide down.

—The Cosmopolitan, for January an illustrated monthly Magazine, published by John B. Walker, 261 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.—is before us. This number in point of excellence is fully up to the standard. We regard the Cosmopolitan as one of the very best periodical of the day. Its pages are filled with choice literature and the writings of our very best English authors.

—On the first page of this issue appears an interesting letter from F. A. Merrick, Esq., of Academy. We hope that many of our readers will respond to the suggestion of Mr. Merrick by writing us an occasional letter on some timely topic. The contributions we seek for from Col. Gatewood would be very acceptable, and Mr. Merrick must not make this his last.

Jacobs Creek.

This weather suited with mud. Every thing looks like spring. The birds are singing, and the hens laying.

Mr. J. B. White began his subscription school at this place today.

But little sickness in the neighborhood.

Cattle are wintering well, and consuming a small amount of feed.

Robt. S. Gloyd is now thought to be out of danger, and will soon be himself again if he doesn't take a relapse. The child is also doing well.

Jan. 12th. TOM HAWKER.

Edray Notes.

Jno. Gibson, who has been dangerously ill for some time, is better.

A. Patterson Poage fell last week for Indiana on a visit to relatives.

Geo. Palmer, of Nels., in visiting friends and selling up some business in this neighborhood; he has sold Sinland on Buck's mountain to Mrs. Mary E. Lange.

Isaac Sharpe is getting out a fine lot of cherry lumber at this place. Gay and Moore are also getting out a nice lot of cherry at their mill in greatest fork of Elk.

Esq. Barlow is full of business at present; merchants and late sheriffs, as well as other are filling up the docket.

Your editorial of last week on changing the name of the State meets with hearty endorsement on the part of the people of this District. We don't want to be compelled to know a name, or singing "West Virginia Hills."

S.

GUN FOR SALE.—Call on E. T. Wood, at this place if you want a first class Winchester rifle and reloading tools for $12.00 each.

NOTICE.

A reward of $10 will be paid to any one who may give information leading to the recovery of any of our tools, etc. that have been stolen from the woods or along the railroad.

W. LAWRENCE & BRO. & M'F'G Co.
Hunterville, W. Va.
jan 14 41

The County Court.

The Court met, pursuant to adjournment, last Friday morning, and continued its sitting until Saturday afternoon. The time was occupied principally in making settlements with the present sheriff and his immediate predecessor, and in deciding who shall fill that office for the next term.

The Court at last declared the office vacant and appointed Hon. W. Calhoun to act for the term of two years, beginning Jan. 1, 1889.

Mr. Calhoun, however, declined to accept the office, and the Court proceeded to appoint I. B. Moore.

Mr. Moore not being present at the time, it is not known whether he will accept; so the matter is not settled beyond a doubt yet.

The Court adjourned to meet on Monday, Jan. 21, at which time Mr. Moore will either qualify or resign and give some one else the opportunity to decline the honor.

If the office is to fall into the hands of anyone who was not regularly elected, we don't think it could be placed in charge of a better or more deserving man than I. B. Moore. He is qualified to do the work in an acceptable manner, and we feel sure he would make a good officer.

It is, of course, to be regretted that the office could not be filled by the one chosen at the polls by so handsome a majority.

A Family of Centenarians.

On Ohio mountain, this State resides the most peculiar family in the country. It is a family of centenarians. The father and mother were married on the 11th day of October; they have had nine children, of whom were born on the 14th of October; five of the children are dead, and all of them ceased to breathe on the 14th day of October. The name of the head of the family is Joshua Franklin. He says that he was a confederate soldier; that he was captured twice by the Yankees, and that he had lost two brothers in the war, and that all four of the sickness or misfortunes of war occurred on the memorable 14th of October. In the neighborhood the Franklin family is regarded with superstition and not a human being can be prevailed upon to stay either in the house or on the premises on either day or night of the 14th of October.—Fayette Democrat.

This superstition of Hessian has also held the fool rank among the leading publications regarding political information about art, science, mechanics, chemistry inventions, and manufactures. No one who wishes to keep acquainted with the rapid advancement along these lines can dispense with D. Munn & Co., 361 Broadway, New York. Price, $3.00 a year. Copies of the paper may be seen at this office, and subscriptions received.

Simmons Liver Regulator produces an unpleasant effect upon the stomach no matter how long it is taken. A little taken at night insures refreshing sleep and a natural evacuation of the bowels. A little taken in the morning sharpens the appetite, cleanses the stomach and sweetens the breath.

I spoke to a druggist a moment ago and I know it to be good. In a minority of twenty-five cases I have given out the most of such a specimen, and when I found it unsatisfactory. Rev. T. P. Ferris, Corpus Christi, Texas.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS

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The West Virginia Freeman, Prohibition organ published at Parkersburg, has suspended publication.

8 PLOWMEN A WEEK WANTED, to Greenville, W. Va.
I am shipping a week to the first of the old order. Hands and Chandler all kinds, also carpenter work and paint.
J. C. Pancoast.

At a County Court held for the county of Greenbrier, at the Court House thereof on the 10th day of January, 1889.
It is ordered that all persons having business to transact with the Commissioner, shall either present it to the Court in person during the first or its third session, and that the Court will not hear any matter unless presented in the foregoing manner.
A copy. Teste,
JAS. T. HOGE, C. C.
jan 21 41

Pennsylvania Agricultural Works, York, Pa.
Farquhar's Medium Engine and Saw Mills.

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BOOTS AND SHOES, HOOKERIES &c. &c., and will sell you as per cent. cheaper than any other store in the county, and exchange goods for produce.
Come and see for yourselves, at Hunterville, W. Va.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.
Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pendleton County, West Virginia, rendered on the 9th day of October, 1888, in the chancery cause of
John W. McNeel's Adm'r.
vs.
John W. McNeel's Heirs, et als;
I, as Special Commissioner appointed in said cause, shall proceed, in front of the Court House of said County, to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on the premises
MONDAY OF MARCH, 1889,
the following real estate, situate in said County, to wit: A certain lot or parcel of land containing one acre, more or less on the Hill of Crook Road, and also another certain lot or parcel of land containing one acre, lying above the first mentioned lot, to be so selected by the heirs of Hezekiah, both of said lots were conveyed to John W. McNeel from Jacob Bower. This sale will be made for the purpose of paying the debts of said John W. McNeel.
TERMS OF SALE:
The purchaser or purchasers will be required to give bonds, with good and approved personal security, bearing interest from day of sale, payable as follows: One-third in cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years from the day of sale, and the title will be retained as further security.
H. S. McCLINTIC, Com'r.
Brock, as Attorney, will give bond and qualify before the undersigned.
JAMES PRESTON, C. C.
Pendleton Co.
jan. 10 4t.

Notice to Lien Holders.
To all persons holding liens on R. J. [illegible] or either or all of their personal property, on the 1st day of January, 1889.
In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pendleton County made at the above January session, in the suit of [illegible] vs. the undersigned, I, as Commissioner of Accounts, will attend at my office in Franklin, on the 9th day of Feb. 1889, for the purpose of taking accounts of liens on the personal property of said R. J. [illegible], and all persons having liens on the same, whether by deed of trust or otherwise, are hereby notified to attend at my office on said day, and present their claims, or be forever barred from participating in the distribution of the proceeds of said property.
HENRY B. [illegible], Commissioner of Accounts.
jan. 10 4t. Pendleton Co. W. Va.

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Huntersville, W. Va.

Jan. 17, 1889.

THE COST OF WAR.

A Washington correspondent has been comparing the statistics of the loss by death of Union soldiers during the rebellion, with the mortality of other wars. Reports show that the northern and southern armies met in more than 2,000 skirmishes and battles. In 148 of these conflicts the loss on the Federal side was more than 500 men, and in at least 10 battles more than 10,000 men were reported lost on each side. The appended table shows that the combined losses of the Federal and Confederate forces, in killed, wounded and missing, in the following engagements were: Shiloh, 24,000; Antietam, 26,000; Stone river, 24,000; Chancellorsville, 28,000; Gettysburg, 54,000; Chickamauga, 32,000; McClellan's peninsular campaign, 100,000, and Sherman's campaign, 125,000.

Waterloo was one of the most desperate and bloody fields chronicled in European history, and yet Wellington's casualties were less than 15 per cent., his losses being 4,372 killed and 956 wounded out of over 100,000 men, while at Shiloh one side lost in killed and wounded 9,750 out of 34,000, while their opponents report their killed and wounded at 8,408, making the casualties about 30 per cent. At the great battle of Wagram Napoleon lost but about 5 per cent. At Wurtzburg the French lost but 3 1-2 per cent., and yet the army gave up the field and retreated to the Rhine. At Hohenlinden Saxe lost but 2 1-2 per cent. At Zurich Massena lost but 8 per cent. At Lagris Frederick lost but 6 1-2 per cent. At Malplaquet Marlborough lost but 10 per cent., and at Ramillies the same intrepid commander lost but 6 per cent. At Contras Henry of Navarre was reported as cut to pieces, yet his loss was less than 10 per cent. At Lodi Napoleon lost 1 1-4 per cent. At Valmy Frederick William lost but 3 per cent., and at the great battles of Marengo and Austerlitz, conquering as they were, Napoleon lost an average of less than 14 1-2 per cent.

At Magenta and Solferino, in 1859, the average loss of both armies was less than 9 per cent. At Koniggratz, in 1866, it was 6 per cent. At Worth, Spicheren, Mars la Tour, Gravelotte and Sedan, in 1870, the average loss was 12 per cent., while at Ligny Gen. Moreau lost but 3 per cent., and the Archduke John lost but 7 per cent in killed and wounded. Americans would scarcely call this a truly shocking. At Perryville, Murfreesboro, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Gettysburg, Mission Ridge, the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, the loss ranged by battles and sometimes exceeded 25 per cent. Official statistics show that of the 3,000,000 men enlisted, there were killed in battle, 44,238; died of wounds, 49,205; died of disease, 186,216; died of unknown causes, 23,184; total, 303,843. This includes only those whose death while in the army had been actually proved. To this number should be added, first 30,000 men who are known to have died while in the hands of the enemy as prisoners of war, and many others in the same manner whose deaths are unrecorded; second, a fair percentage of the 200,793 men who are put down on the official reports as deserters and missing in action for those who participated in the war know that men frequently disappeared who, it was certain had not deserted, yet could not be otherwise officially accounted for; third, thousands who are buried in private cemeteries all over the north, who died while home on furlough. The nation's dead are buried in seventy-three national cemeteries, of which only twelve are in the northern states.

The proportion of deaths from all causes in the troops of each state was as follows: Maine, 1 in 7; New Hampshire, 1 in 7; Vermont, 1 in 6; Massachusetts, 1 in 9; Rhode Island, 1 in 11; Connecticut, 1 in 10; New York, 1 in 12; New Jersey, 1 in 12; Pennsylvania, 1in 12; Delaware, 1 in 20; Maryland, 1 in 26; Ohio, 1 in 9; Indiana, 1 in 8; Illinois, 1 in 7; Michigan 1 in 6; Wisconsin, 1 in 7; Minnesota, 1 in 8; Iowa, 1 in 5 (nearly 6); Kansas, 1 in 3; California, 1 in 20; West Virginia, 1 in 9; Kentucky, 1 in 10; Missouri, 1 in 9. —Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Eating by the Alphabet.

"Have you got anything here beginning with 'q' that's good to eat?" inquired a new customer in a well known local delicacy market last Tuesday. "How will pickled kidneys answer?" replied the clerk, after a moment's thought. "First rate. Give me a dozen cans. The kitten's life is saved," exclaimed the strange patron with enthusiasm. "I told my wife," he continued, "that if I failed to send home a kangaroo, dead or alive, before 2 o'clock I should expect to find the kitten served up for supper in the latest Chinese style. But your happy thought saved her. You see we all got tired of eating the same things day after day, and so last month we agreed that during December we would begin and eat up (or rather down) the alphabet, taking one letter a day, with bread, potatoes, tea and coffee thrown in as staples. So December 1 we inaugurated the dietary system with a bill of fare consisting of apples in many forms, apricots pickled, asparagus, almonds, and the staples. The next day's menu was beef, beets, beans, biscuits, buttermilk, bacon, and bon-bons. The following day we feasted on chicken, codfish balls, clams, celery, cucumbers (fifty cents each), crabs, cheese, cake, crackers, crullers, carrots, canned currants, canned cherries citrons, cider catsup and candy. And so it has gone on. The fifth day would have been a fast day had it not been for eggs, but we made an Easter of it. Yesterday we dined, breakfasted and supped chiefly on jellies. To-day your kidney suggestion saves us from starvation, while to-morrow we will grow fat on liver, lamb, lobster, lettuce, etc. A queer thing about our new food departure is the number of things it has led us to put in our mouths which we never thought of before."—Buffalo Express.

Charles Sumner and His Friends.

Sumner was very careful of the feelings of his personal friends, many of whom disagreed emphatically with him on political subjects. Some of them were not of the same party with him—some were not of the same wing of the party. After president Grant and his cabinet became estranged from the senator, certain of his friends failed to follow him. Among them was the journalist, Maj. Ben. Perley Poore, who, in his letters and telegrams, took strong ground for the president and against the senator. The contest at the time was exceedingly bitter, and "Perley's" dispatches reflected the degree of acerbity felt by the president's friends.

Sumner's friends were inclined to take issue with the journalists, holding that the tone of his letters was incompatible with his personal relations toward the senator and brought them to Sumners attention. He would bear just enough of them to know what was being spoken of, and then, if the paper had been handed him, would throw it into the waste basket, exclaiming "I like him too well to read his letters." He was once asked, "How can you like him when he speaks of you in such terms?" and his reply was: "I like the person, not the writer; I do my duty as I see it; let him do his as he sees it. Why should we quarrel?"—Arnold Burges Johnson, in the Cosmopolitan.

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One of the pleasant old young men of Washington, says the New York Tribune, is the Hon. Harvey M. Watterson, the father of Henry Watterson. Imagine to yourself a tall and slightly built man, with a large head of gray hair, a white beard falling over his chest, and a pair of the brightest and kindest blue eyes you will find anywhere. Imagine this man to be seventy-five years old, but at the same time to move about with as firm a step as though he was but thirty-five. Listen to his voice, and it comes forth in strong chest tones. Talk to him and he will tell you that he feels younger as the years grow older and that he hopes to last for many years yet.

Said Mr. Watterson once to me in response to a question:

The first sign of a man's failing faculties is seen in his voice. I can go on the street and speak in such tones as can be heard 300 yards away. I spend my winters in Washington and my summers in Louisville, and while there I look over the exchanges in the newspaper office and scan about fifty papers a day. I am glad that I am alive and I feel that my good health at this age is due to temperance and in not allowing myself to be worried about anything. I am very careful of my eating and I have not had three unhappy hours from worry in my whole life. When I have stubbed my toe I have not cursed the universe because of my carelessness, but thanked the Lord I did not break my neck."

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1895. No. 28.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, L. H. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. Mitchell.
Sheriff,
Deputy Sheriff,
Clerk of Co. & Ch. Courts, J. J. Beard,
Assessor, C. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct. { C. Bennett, Pres't.
{ H. P. Beverly.
{ Ch. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Vacancy.

Directory Cards

L. [illegible]
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

C. [illegible]
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

D. A. [illegible]
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties.

H. S. [illegible]
Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties.

J. W. [illegible]
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Powers of attorney given attention for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. [illegible]
Atty.-at-Law.
Marlinton, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Courts of Pocahontas county.

P. [illegible]
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Dr. [illegible]
Surgeon Dentist,
Marlinton, W. Va.
Will visit Huntersville Course on [illegible] of each month. Call at Mrs. [illegible]'s. The dates here will appear in THE TIMES.

Dr. A. F. [illegible]
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

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JACK AND THE GIANT

From my own black wheels to your black and white,
The wheels that wing,
The wheels to go and the night drive,
The right and the wrong,
The Light of the Darkness, the love of
All the
The old and the new,
Of first and of third, to true and not,
Drink all the third.

Then kiss the kisses of the love that is
Death,
The sweetness is wine,
The night and the wine of the day
Which each pulse
Of the light that is, this is the all-
night of gold,
The warmth and the
The bright flame of kissing and kissed
Drink and the kisses!

Then why can not what we have in the
night
Be here and to-day,
Life's every moment an interval each
Of hours for love,
The comfort of kisses, of sweetness, of
tongue
To come and taste,
To create a night out of present and
of midnight,
Drink and know!

Then why can you kiss to scorn of hells
And the night of the sea,
And the tongue of wickedness that
SCORNFUL and a
The sin and the sea
The wheel of the last wicked that was
created
To drink and kiss you,
To love and to be
The wheel of the last wicked that was
created.

R. Tennyson in New York Recorder.

Party Prejudice.

The series of articles by Professor Shaler in Scribner's has fully presented the case of the great cattle, a topic the American people will gradually give heed to. The natural order for the use in times of peace was so exactly to one end. The harrowing tale of an army a regular of God has needed for some centuries of years, if not thousands, to render human beings the companions of beasts and carnivorous of animals. The little farm, like the Chinese, never wasting the fierce everything but the use. But we have mentioned an article of waste produced. Fortune that we can extend by the labor of a few great years we have learned to do it. Civilization has invented the prime mischief of all things that exist in the way of our immediate needs. In these vast stretches of cattle instead of acres it is difficult to find a single grass or a single tree, but the [illegible] remains are there buried; it is not wholly true the arithmetic philosopher that we look, for the Atlantic. There are the daily newspapers. If it is unfavorable to drink in the heart, it is not more unfavorable to feed without the accompaniment of food. But as a matter of economy and physical necessity we are compelled to take ourselves by and with the regular we drink. Our feeling is the same with the whole animal. Why does it manifest with the great [illegible]. In the struggle for existence from the cities there has been a natural superimposition of all living things. If we destroy the trees we injure not only [illegible] and productions. In the present economy of animal protoplasm, or the life of life, can only be secured by the plant kingdom. Now it is a matter for some of animal kind that are subservient to [illegible] or grass and plants is doing what work and always has been. The natural forces have been [illegible] of their services. They had to work or work their way through forests, the progress of man with the decrease of the forest. But with increase of the art of making cast-iron [illegible] the wood and coal [illegible] the forests to [illegible] the [illegible] from the [illegible] the destruction of their means of existence. The North American Indian can only starvation in the white man's [illegible] opening up.

Civilization has brought us into even closer relation to trees, and development in vegetables. The application of the art, adjusting the proportions of various plants for our healthy existence, depends on knowledge. Malaria is not reduced, but prevented, by a judicious propagation of the soil. Professor Shaler takes up the task with great energy to show that the only serious result following the destruction of our forests will be the occasional loss of soil, leaving vast areas [illegible] deserts.

A very large part of many Southern states have been [illegible] by this habitual and rash [illegible] portions of our [illegible] possessions of soil of [illegible] which were [illegible] to the use, however not [illegible] to [illegible] of the pioneering [illegible] of [illegible]." We have [illegible] to consider the immense vegetation deposits which in [illegible] ages [illegible] to the soil which [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Pocahontas Times.

TOURY & MOORE,
Publishers.

Entered at the Post office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	1 col.
One week	$ 1.00	$ 1.50	$ 2.00	$ 5.00
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Single copies, 5c, to be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Jan. 31, 1894.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The deed-lock in the West Va. [illegible] Legislature was broken on the [illegible] after about two weeks had been consumed in doing nothing. On. B. S. Orr, of Kanawha county, was elected President of the Senate on the 10th ballot, receiving ten votes from the democrats and six from the republicans on that ballot, as did each of the six gentlemen who were voted for.

Col. Orr is a quiet, level-headed man, and it is not known definitely how he will vote when it comes to the election of a United States Senator. He is a man of considerable ability and is said to possess in a large measure the qualities of a good presiding officer. But whether the democrats in this or not, it is a great relief to the people to know the organization is effected.

When the organization of several [illegible] had been taken by the U. S. Senate, in which the republicans have voted solidly against the Gorman and the democrats solidly with Quay in the lead. These tactics, however, have had little effect upon the democratic party, but have served to solidify it. The republicans gave the [illegible] the U. S. senate shall begin and several [illegible] organization, but no one [illegible] of the [illegible] than [illegible] organize until [illegible]

[illegible] the democratic party [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] Senate [illegible] Gorman [illegible] and [illegible] Quay [illegible] Senate [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Senate [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Pocahontas Times.

E. V. MOORE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post office at Hunterville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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One year	5 00	8 00	10 00	15 00
Over one y'r	10 00	15 00	20 00	30 00

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, one year, $1 00 in advance, and if not paid in advance, $1 25; when 18 months, $1 50.

Three months will be strictly complied with.

HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

No. 31, 1888.

POST MORTEM NOTICE.

The New York World, and a few other newspapers of less importance, have lately been devoting very busy attentions to undermining Grover Cleveland and engaging him with the failure of the democratic party. A recent editorial of the World is very preposterous and unjust in its charges, and in the opinion herein advanced and upheld.

We do not pretend to say that Cleveland made no mistakes in his administration, for we doubt that any President ever lived who did not. But because he made a few mistakes in that direction or another wrong, but because they were ruthlessly and unfairly in accusing the opposition to such acts, and to an investigation in a consideration of the will of the people, by public discussion?

In the action Grover Cleveland was only acting in the wind the platform of his party had promised to do, and was urged on by his party leaders of no small standing and influence, in whose hands it was to place confidence, and among the most active clamoring for tariff reform could be distinctly heard the New York World, one of the New York World. On the strength of these speeches the vote was made up, the battle fought and Cleveland, Thurman and Stevenson elected. Now inconsistent and untrue is it for those who helped to make the issue, hoping to justify themselves, now to charge the failure entirely to that one man who was brave enough to lead the fight and who was elected.

Speaking that in Cleveland only and failed to charge, and then the New York World, opposed his party, it would now be addressing suggestions to some such as himself, since all admit that Cleveland made a great fight, the party failed and signally overthrew [illegible] Cleveland is entitled to it also. Cleveland is the man who was first to be taken by the enemy and no man of him is unfortunate. Let us not bring upon him the [illegible] of the democratic party, but as he stood with him in battle, let us not stand with him in defeat, but stand by the man as all in love to his party, because now defeated.

Judge A. G. Snyder has been appointed Presiding of the Supreme Court. Judge Snyder was made a good selection, and one of the best men on the bench.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The deed lock in the West Virginia Legislature was broken on the 6th, after about two weeks had been consumed in doing nothing. Gen. H. G. Davis, of Kanawha county, was elected President of the Senate on the 10th ballot, receiving ten votes from the democrats and six from the republicans, so that with a solid rule there are great chances to be made.

Col. Carr is a solid Union man, and it is not known certainly how he will vote when it comes to the election of a United States Senator. He is a man of considerable ability and is said to possess to a large measure the qualities of a good governing officer. But whether the election be wise or not, it is a great relief to the people to know the official result.

When the organization around ballots have been taken for U. S. Senator, in which the republicans have voted pretty solidly for Goff and the democrats scattering, with Kenna in the lead. These ballots, however, have but little significance, as the democrats have not been present to effect a choice. The Constitution provides that balloting for U. S. senator shall begin the second Tuesday after organization, but as one branch of the Legislature did not organize until a late day, the democrats think it wise to postpone an election until the second Tuesday after the organization of the senate. The democratic hold a caucus, adopting the two-thirds rule, and agreeing to stand by the caucus nominee. Jno. E. Kenna [illegible] but one delegate from whom which it is conceded to Kenna vote. So the defeat of Senator Brown is all at once [illegible] Gen. Goff can no doubt get the full vote of his party whenever he desires to, as it is understood that he would withdraw in favor of Kenna, giving him the benefit of all the doubtful votes. To us now, nothing is yet definite as to the result.

Nothing of importance has been done in the State political lodging.

The Democratic Party and the Future.

The editorial of the New York World endorsing President Cleveland as the standard of the democratic party, was, as we have before shown, unwisely and unjust.

Here is the one undisputed fact of the late campaign that was not evident in the immediate sky when President Cleveland made his message. He lost enough of his votes to place confidence and among the most active clamoring for tariff reform could be distinctly heard the New York World, one of the New York World. On the strength of these speeches the vote was made up, the battle fought and Cleveland, Thurman and Stevenson elected. Now inconsistent and untrue is it for those who helped to make the issue, hoping to justify themselves, now to charge the failure entirely to that one man who was brave enough to lead the fight and who was elected.

Speaking that in Cleveland only and failed to charge, and then the New York World, opposed his party, it would now be addressing suggestions to some such as himself, since all admit that Cleveland made a great fight, the party failed and signally overthrew [illegible] Cleveland is entitled to it also. Cleveland is the man who was first to be taken by the enemy and no man of him is unfortunate. Let us not bring upon him the [illegible] of the democratic party, but as he stood with him in battle, let us not stand with him in defeat, but stand by the man as all in love to his party, because now defeated.

Judge A. G. Snyder has been appointed Presiding of the Supreme Court. Judge Snyder was made a good selection, and one of the best men on the bench.

A GOOD MOVE.

Mr. Blair's bill on the subject of naturalization, if it should pass Congress, would go a long way to work relieving some of the evil which the country is undergoing from the methods of making citizens of aliens.

The provisions of the bill briefly stated, are: requirements that an alien must reside five years in the United States before he can become a citizen; that at the expiration of five years he must appear in court and prove his residence, good moral character and fitness for citizenship. If the case is in the United States court, notice of the application is to be given to the district attorney, who is to appear in behalf of the United States, and interpose in the case if it sees fit. The declaration of the alien contemplated must be filed and placed for hearing. The bill proposes to fix the fees and the manner of collecting.

DYSPEPSIA

Tutt's Liver Pills

Cough Medicine.

CATARRH

BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

LESS THAN ONE CENT A DAY

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND PAGES

Hotel Pocahontas,

GEO. W. WAGNER, PROPRIETOR.

HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Having lately purchased and assumed control of HOTEL POCAHONTAS, it is our purpose to spare no pains to keep just such a house as the public demands.

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WAGNER.

HOME NEWS

—Eggs and eggs are scarce at this season of the year.

—Miss Overholt, Esq., of Hills boro, was in town yesterday.

—It is reported in Pin. C. H. that for the 1st call of the Legislature was forty-seven members.

—Hay-cutting looks mighty this week. Yellowest of the Corn Crop.

—Eng. W. Wright, who left Pocahontas County for Colorado last spring, has returned to the old county.

—Several Democrats have called to thank us for our kind words in the last issue. We appreciate them.

—A friend from Mill Point, R. A. Yeager, Esq., was in town a few days last week. He is a Democrat.

—Our subscription list is increasing rapidly. Those who have not subscribed will please do so at once.

—The Democratic majority in Kanawha county, reported by the county officials, is 1,500. Democratic majority in Monongalia, Taylor, Marion and Harrison counties, 2,000.

—The Democratic majority in Wetzel county, reported by the county officials, is 1,200. Democratic majority in Marshall county, 1,000.

—The Democratic majority in Preston county, reported by the county officials, is 1,000. Democratic majority in Ohio county, 1,000.

—The Democratic majority in Brooke county, reported by the county officials, is 1,000. Democratic majority in Hancock county, 1,000.

—The Democratic majority in Jefferson county, reported by the county officials, is 1,000. Democratic majority in Berkeley county, 1,000.

—The Democratic majority in Mason county, reported by the county officials, is 1,000. Democratic majority in Cabell county, 1,000.

—The Democratic majority in Wood county, reported by the county officials, is 1,000. Democratic majority in Wayne county, 1,000.

—The Democratic majority in Logan county, reported by the county officials, is 1,000. Democratic majority in Boone county, 1,000.

—The Democratic majority in Fayette county, reported by the county officials, is 1,000. Democratic majority in Raleigh county, 1,000.

—The Democratic majority in Greenbrier county, reported by the county officials, is 1,000. Democratic majority in Pocahontas county, 1,000.

—The Democratic majority in Randolph county, reported by the county officials, is 1,000. Democratic majority in Tucker county, 1,000.

—The Democratic majority in Upshur county, reported by the county officials, is 1,000. Democratic majority in Lewis county, 1,000.

—The Democratic majority in Braxton county, reported by the county officials, is 1,000. Democratic majority in Clay county, 1,000.

—The Democratic majority in Nicholas county, reported by the county officials, is 1,000. Democratic majority in Webster

Pocahontas Times.

C. W. LOURY. C. F. MOORE.

LOURY & MOORE,

PROPRIETORS.

C. F. MOORE, Editor.

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These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Jan. 31, 1889.

A colored brother in the Altamaha valley, down in Georgia sent the following request for a minister to his lodge: "Send me a preacher to preach. If you don't send me a preacher send me a shining critter; if you don't send me a shining critter, send me a missionary preacher; if you don't send him, send me a sin-eatin critter; if you can't spare him, send me a home preacher; if you can't send a home preacher, send me an exhorter." That settled it and he got a preacher.—Lincoln Journal.

The following curious story comes from Charleston: "A soldier in the time of William and Mary was condemned by a court martial on a charge of having taken money at midnight when on first post. He denied the charge, and solemnly declared on a pound of his loving best pewter at the time that he heard St. Paul's clock strike thirteen. While under sentence of death affidavits were made by several persons that the clock actually did strike thirteen instead of twelve; whereupon he received his majesty's pardon." This statement was registered upon the coffin plate of the old soldier.—Magazine of American History.

The Timidity of Writing.

One reason why women do not write more is because they have no really handy place into which to slip where they can pick up pen and paper. They have to spend an hour gathering materials together or it takes to write the first page, and, in that case, the thinking about writing and making up the mind to it are the worst part of the work. Success may have its evils, but the farmer who comes in at night tired with the day's tasks finds it very hard indeed to write, even to answer children, unless there is a writing desk ready to almost manufacture a letter. It will do it with a few persuasive words. It is essential to every one living that such a writing place be provided, for no home has an influence enough to live entirely by itself. The people who write the most welcome letters are those who write all of the little happenings of their day, and who feel that what seems very trifling will interest the correspondent, in short, those who sit down and "talk" with the pen until they get to the end of what they want to say, but the most precious part of the thing.

If I could hope my [illegible] would [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Feb. 7, 1889. No. 29

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell, Prosecuting Attorney, U. W. McClaugherty.

Sheriff,

Deputy Sheriff,

Clerk of the Circuit Court, P. J. Beard.

Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.

C. S. Beard, Town's.

Com. Rev. A. T. Barlow.

Co. Surveyor, Geo. Barlow.

Circuit Court convenes on the fifth Monday in April, 2nd Monday in June and 2nd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. Jury is duly sworn.

L. M. MACKENZIE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

C. E. McNEER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

H. S. McNEER,
Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas, Greenbrier and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. KNESTRICK,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to Claims for collection or Prosecution before

W. S. KNESTRICK,
Atty-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of Pocahontas county.

F. J. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. [illegible],
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to Collections and Conveyancing. The court dates of each state will appear in THE TIMES.

Dr. A. P. Arbogast,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Distinguished Business Educator.

Notice Fine

[illegible]

Notes by the Way.

When the deep snow that fell upon the 25th of January, visiting parents have been making things lively about Marlin's Bottom.

By the way Mr. Editor, the writer regrets you were not on hands to accept and present the change in the name of this historic place, as you did so handsomely and effective-ly when objecting to any change in the name of West Virginia.

But to return from the digression, Sunday night a large Bear, came near Mr. Hughes house and hooked heavily on the remains of a colt, then retired to the sparse wood lands of Buckley mountain to sleep it off. He could not be found, however, by the party headed by Andy McClaughlin so he must have covered his retreat very skillfully. Two or three nights after Wolfe, three to four wildcats pa-raded the premises near Mr. Mc-Claughlin's who went in pursuit of them with Messrs. Hughes and Duke. Their dogs came upon a cross trail which was more to their liking and followed the same to a log. By the time this interesting animal was done for, the hounds seemed to have had all relish for wild cat operations or speculations and the chase closed abruptly.

When hungry and thirsty people
Their breakfast do eat,
I'm apt to look beyond my plate,
And beg or fly away.

Oftimes to look forward and attend
The whispers of the wise,
Brand to look backward, or the plan
Of how these jewels starts.

A fruitful visit to a home on Knapp's creek recalled those words to the writer's mind. He missed the presence of an affirmed lady, whose face had interested him very much the past two or three years. When a mere child, Miss Mary Ann Kinder-ice gave a helpless invalid, and for thirty years required unremit-ting attention, as she could not walk for one leg had left side of her knees. It has not been long since she died, at the age of forty-four years. She opened her mind unstintingly to a ministerial friend during his visits. The last time he met her, she told fully and "My afflictions have been great, but all my sufferings are swallowed up in my Heavenly Father's love." Her mind was naturally of a superior order, her memory very powerful, yet for the whole forty years she was a child. The loss of such a one of her formation, and among the ramifications of affection's body, cannot more precious to her than she;

Dear Pansy is my constant guide,
And while the heart is gold,
But she and a crew of fairy dress
And God are safe in Harlan.

Monday January 28, will be a memorable day in the writer's history, for he passed over the new road now in course of construction around the Mississippi bend.

Viewing from this mark, Hopkins, who looks like a "thing of beauty," and may this pleasant village ever be a joy to her many friends and admiring county. In the writer's opinion Huntersville is just as good as she is pretty, and that is saying a great deal.

It was a pleasant to meet Billy Moore, of Droop's mountain, with his family, passing the old homestead on the way to take her own a little bit, and if I would just wish I would hear her giggle a bit. He has a taste for what is amusing, and a will be a gloomy day when he fails to put the bright side of things. Long may he enjoy fishing his lower [illegible] Right of many years.

was a novel experiment to the writer but it was successfully done, and a few rods more and the dirt road was reached.

W. T. J.

False Contentment.

With all that is justly said about the virtue of contentment, there is one species of it that like the a wonder at the case of all human progress. It is that which renders a man satisfied with his own achievements, content to remain where he is in the different spheres of activity in thought or usefulness, instead of ascending into others which are open to him and for which he may be fitted. Some said it is true, are too eager to press on beyond their powers, and become victims of "vaulting ambition which o'er leaps itself," but others, for various reasons, shrink from new tasks, new duties and new responsibilities, and thus greatly retard their own development and lessen their value to humanity.

There is certainly a great temptation to a certain class of minds to looking back, to the feet to every forward step, though a real gain be made, there is always an apparent loss. In the school, work, promotion to a higher class brings with it a certain sense of infirmity. The one who was even with or superior to his fellows now finds himself behind many of them. His work was more before, and he was conscious of doing it well now it is difficult, and he stumbles and perhaps often fails. He who is complete his course and enters college or begins a business life, he who was at the top, and looked down upon others, is now at the bottom, and is looked down upon by others. Just you be easily satisfied and let others pass you by; but everything to learn and forbearance. Yet to labor a long race awaits, and fal-ing jobers is he would not willingly go back. His greatest mortifying efforts are better than his past triumphs.

Life is full of such changes. As fast as one ascends to any point of vantage opens up before him. He has given a precedent to the dull, and is conscious of doing fairly well in it. The end is yet assured, and he does not only from encouragement and energy and a fair degree of ease, as regards and self-satisfaction. The feeling of power will be increased by the feeling of weakness, and the pleasure of success will be tempered by the disappointment of short coming. Many are the high those priority circumstances and events connected with the peaceful and work challenges of the future, to which they have become accustomed. They have, perhaps, responded well to their tendency and their dynamic ele-ments are energetic the future ex-pects, energy, and fidelity which they have put into every work, and they, too, are satisfied. But is somewhat easy are settled to ease and success-ful. Some settled achieve elation there activity and enlightened coach political crisis make upon them to do and succeed with all their might a crisis which they have hitherto been too lazy (to be kind), in some of its many forms of suffering, demands of them more practical aid than it has ever at-tempted to render or receive. In some minds, to which even these crises in a parents never, and where the active influences of everyone of the attempts to promulgate and up-hold it. But the, hastening to obey the call, whatever it may be, and find plausible reasons for not the pending. It is all one to them, and they think their parents, neighbors, or else, they think, can be found better fitted than they their self-sat-isfied claim all their times they are collected as they are, and have no ambition to extend their sphere or multiply their obligations. This kind of contentment is the sin which works harm instead of good. To be content with the condition of life in which we are placed, and the circumstances which surround us, is a wholesome state of mind, but to be contented with our achieve-ments or to be unwilling to attempt others—to be so satisfied with the height we have gained that we re-fuse to ascend further, to be so well pleased with our small success as that we decline to press on beyond, is further exhaustion—this is an apathy which will crush all ad-vancements and prevent the healthy growth of human power.

There is another passive which grows out of this indolence and com-placency and is the source of much cruel injustice. Such persons very often criticise in a cold and unfeel-ing manner those who are trying to do the very things which they have themselves refused to attempt. They seem to imagine that, because they will not reach a burden that is to be borne, they are absolved from all obligations concerning it, and that those who do try mercifully to carry it are culpable failure to help are to failure. They will look coolly on while some brave volunteer or generous philanthropist is strug-gling to help his fellow men, and criticise his methods or his success, and declare how differently they would conduct the affair if they ac-complished it. They do not see that, with all the blunders and failures he can make, he is the noblest there is, and, succeeding or know better, and failing, through ingenuous ef-forts, to put forth a single effort in themselves. His failures advantages ought to fill them with shame and humiliation that they have fallen so far behind him.

We must succeed in performing work he are content for such criticism-ness. It only affords more reason, why they should press on to greater efforts. As fast as any new duty is revealed to a man, as any great need of humanity appeals to his heart, or his mind or perhaps in-genius to some reward which he can by no means neglect, or demands which he can by no means repudiate, or means avail. If plainly does, refuse to undertake that to a higher life to which he believes duty he was ever known before, or to engage in him by neglecting the [illegible] duties.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Pocahontas Times.

LOBBY & MOORE,

C. P. MOORE, Editor.

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Hunterville, W. Va.

Feb. 7, 1889.

THE LEGISLATURE.

When it was announced some seven days ago that the dead-lock had at last been broken and the organization of the Senate effected, the disgusted public indulged the hope that such folly was stalled, at least for this session. It was generally believed that, inasmuch as the democrats held the power to elect a United States Senator by so small a majority, they would certainly be too wise to risk any thing but a unanimous vote. But, alas! we find ourselves mistaken. Disunity is revealing itself, and the session of 1887 are being re-enacted.

The feature we most regret, however, is that its decay is partly occasioned by the conflict of our own representatives, Mr. C. P. Dorr; which is no doubt a matter of of course as it is of regret. When we recall the fact that Mr. Dorr was nominated by a convention and earnestly supported by many because he was the party's nominee and for no other reason, it seems exceedingly inconsistent for him now to place himself in the attitude of a bolter.

If we properly understand it, Judge C. Kenna was nominated in caucus by more than a two-thirds vote, thus proving him to be the choice of the majority. Furthermore we believe Kenna to be the choice of nine tenths of Mr. Dorr's constituents. Then we are totally unable to see how Mr. Dorr can fail to support Kenna and at the same time be true to his convictions, true to his party, and true to his pledges (if any) made, if not explicitly.

He may have reasons sufficient to satisfy himself that his stand is fully taken; if so, the people have a right to know those reasons. Mr. Dorr has never enough to know that nothing in the nature of a personal difference or prejudice should keep him from supporting the nominee of the democratic caucus; and he will never forgive that nothing at that character will suffice to justify his action in the eyes of those who expected to use the right to represent them.

We earnestly hope he will no longer persist in delaying an election, but will at once fall into line and, though it be late, still show us that our confidence was not misplaced when we cast our votes for him on the 5th of last Sept.

Hon. Anthony Higgins in the Senate on Thursday last delivered an exhaustive argument in the great labor debate. An able and remarkable thing it was, for clearly and plainly does it show the folly of "protection," either a day old or a fledgling, the accepted democratic position.

Congressman Springer, of Illinois, has introduced a resolution in the House asking the Presidential term of years and ineligibility for a second term.

Stood by the Caucus.

From the outset the Gazette has tied itself to no man's interest in the Senatorial contest. It has expressed no preference; it has not carried any gentleman's claims to the support of the democratic majority for the office of Senator. It has expressed itself with genuine sincerity in favor of whomsoever the democrats should, in the wisdom of the majority, select for its honors, and has remained neutral as to all. It has pleaded with earnestness for harmony; for the laying down of all motives, and the burying of all prejudices that could by possibility interfere with the attainment of that condition of organization necessary to the very preservation of the democratic party. We have asked nothing else and we have desired nothing else.

There is not the shadow of a doubt that our position is in full accord with and has the hearty sympathy of every true democrat of the State. And there is no doubt that to-day, more than ever before, the democrats are fearfully and anxiously looking to the action of the democratic majority in the State Legislature to put an end to the fights and feuds that have demoralized the party, and delivered it all bound to absolute defeat, and, by concert of action, repair the damage that it has already suffered.

But what is the spectacle that now presents itself? A democratic caucus by two-thirds vote nominates Mr. Kenna for the office of United States Senator, and yet, when the ballot is taken in the Joint Assembly, the sense of the democratic party, fully and rightfully and fairly expressed by the highest and only authority in the party, is disregarded from motives that form no excuse for disobedience, and that should not be entertained by anyone who occupies his position by virtue of democratic votes.

This is not a question to be determined by any man's personal whims, or by any man's ideas for what is best or worst, expedient or inexpedient for the party. The party judges of all these matters for itself, and in this case it has judged wisely or unwisely, no matter. Mr. Kenna is the regular, legitimately nominated candidate of the democratic party for the United States Senate. It is the duty of the democratic members of the Legislature to elect him.

It is a crime, it is wrong, it is dangerous in the highest degree to defy all the laws and precedents of the party, and risk its only chance of salvation as is being done now.

This is our position on the matter as it now stands, and it would be our position no matter who stood in Mr. Kenna's shoes.

The first principle of democracy is obedience to the will of the majority.—Charleston Gazette.

An appeal is made to the people of this city in behalf of the National Home for Retired Confederate Veterans at Austin, Texas. We trust that there will be a generous response to it on the part of our fellow citizens, including the Union survivors of the war. It is agreed on to have that many of the survivors of the Grand Army of the Republic have already taken an interest in it. A goodly sum has recently been added to the fund by the people of Boston, and an attempt to raise contributions is to be made in other Northern cities. The institution that has been established at Austin for the past two years, is wholly inadequate to meet the demands upon it, and the desire of its managers is to erect suitable for the erection of a structure to replace the small wooden building which is now the Confederate Home. We trust that they may very soon be able to do this, and that New York will assist them in the philanthropic undertaking.—N. Y. Sun.

A Reservoir Runs Away.

The reservoir at Roanoke, Va., mysteriously sank during a recent night. There were 2,500,000 gallons of water in the reservoir in the morning. Now there is nothing but a water abyss to be seen. The hole in the bottom of the basin is a trifle fifteen feet in diameter, and there are large cracks in the earth extending in very direction. The water disappeared within five minutes. The Roanoke Waterworks Company's reservoir is located on Mill Mountain, about two miles south of the city. Two immense basins were only completed in the latter part of the past summer at a cost of $50,000. They are immense holes dug in the mountain's side, large enough to hold 1,500,000 gallons of water each. They were tamped with white clay and lined with brick laid with cement, after which a heavy coat of the best cement that could be procured was worked over the inside of the brick wall. The work was superintended by Howard Murphy, of Philadelphia, a hydraulic engineer of long and successful experience.

Vice President Trout when asked what he thought was the cause, said it was evidently due to earthquake in that section.—Philadelphia Times.

Just what the Russian trouble will end in is yet unknown. It is not likely that the United States and Germany will go to war; yet such a thing is among the probabilities. While the issue of mobilization is of little military value, the principle involved is one of great importance, and our government should act with firmness. The conduct of Secretary Bayard in the matter is highly satisfactory and commendable. Latest advices indicate that Denmark, the Dutchmen, is beginning to weaken at the knees. While we are not so well prepared for naval warfare as we should be, still with the resources of Illinois to our carry we could make it lively for the boys.

The House of Delegates unanimously adopted a resolution yesterday, refusing to consider any question connected with West Virginia's supposed share of the indebtedness of Old Virginia. To put the matter beyond all fear of receiving to vary their deliberations during this session, a motion was made to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution, and the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

This to our mind, was a very wise disposition of the matter. There is no sense in vexing our State with this question until the action of Virginia shall create some basis for it.—Charleston Gazette.

New York city car lines having unauthorizedly treated with the employees of her street car lines. About 3,000 men have been on a strike for several days, not only refusing to work but endeavoring to keep others from taking their places. All cars that have been run for the last week have been under police protection. The work has repeatedly undertaken to terrorize the city authorities, but have been checked in their attempts with but little difficulty. The trouble is not yet ended, but probably dying out.

General Lowndes, of Georgia, the American Minister to Austria, has forwarded his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of March, and will return to this country early in the summer. He is a man of means and a gentleman, and has filled a diplomatic position in which there was little or nothing to do, as a man of sense and a gentleman should.

West Virginia's share of the money to be received under the Bruce Fat bill will be $161,000.

St. Louis has no less than 78 Chinese laundries, and pays out over $100,000 annually to Hongmans to have its washing done.

It is stated with a good deal of certainty by the leading newspapers that Senator Allison has declined a Cabinet position. A rare man he is; if that be true.

The latest news from Charleston is that one of the kickers has fallen into line and voted for Kenna. Dorr, however, is still commendably standing off. He is getting considerable notoriety by his conduct, but not of a kind to be envied.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The president has notified congress that Count Arco Valley, the Germany minister, has informed the state department that Germany troops would be withdrawn from Samoa and the neutrality of Samoa preserved.—Charleston Star.

At last China has a railroad. It is eighty one miles in length and cost, as the directors say, $30,000 per mile, which is regarded as the cheapest road in the world, considering the number of bridges and the length of the embankments.

It is reported that the Republican senate would positively confirm Hon. Joseph R. Miller, of this state, as civil service commissioner, if President Cleveland should see fit to appoint him. It is stated that Gen. Gaff will use his influence in this end. This is a high compliment to Mr. Miller, who is a staunch Democrat, and one of the most energetic and capable men in the country.—Charleston Star.

It is said that there is only one Democratic member of the Kansas state senate. We regret that such is the case, but there is one advantage in it after all. A senator half by himself will not be half between men and there is no danger of his failing to support the nominee next year.—Charleston Star.

He may fail to support the nominee sometime, if he finds it change his mind as some politicians are.

Fiduciary Notice.

The following is a list of Patents on whose accounts are before me for settlement.

John Logan, Ex'r of R. D. McClintock, dec'd.

JAMES W. WARREN, Jr.
Clerk's of ace to the Pocahontas county

AGENTS Wanted Agents to sell Clocks. Send us your name and address on a postal card and we will forward a line of clocks to sell. Agent's Directory, which gives whatever all over the United States and you will get hundreds of names, cardboards and samples of patents, books, magazines, etc. Some clocks we want agents. You will get lots of mail and good reading free and perhaps several watches. Address, ...

DEEP The Wonderful relief Compounds of Turpentine are surpassed by the success of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Those who are in need of medicine should at once send for a bottle. Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Don't Delay for One moment to use the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough, Cold, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Influenza, or Pain in the Lungs, a few doses will relieve you. Don't let your case grow any worse. Many cases of Asthma, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Croup, Incipient Consumption, and Pneumonia have been relieved by timely use of this medicine, and several have been cured by it after the last hope was given up. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents.

CATARRH

BEST COUGH MEDICINE. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

LESS THAN ONE CENT A DAY

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND PAGES

Hotel Pocahontas,

GEO. W. WAGNER, PROPRIETOR.

HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Having lately purchased and assumed control of HOTEL POCAHONTAS, it is our purpose to spare no pains to keep just such a house as the public demands.

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WAGNER.

HOME NEWS

—Miss Minnie Gammon is spending this week on Beaver creek.

—S. B. Moore, Esq., of Edray was in town Monday.

—Miss Mattie Hagans, of Alderson is visiting Misses Minnie and Mary Beard, on Beaver creek.

—P. D. Mallamphin, Esq., wife, and little son have returned from visiting relatives and friends in Highland county.

—We understand Dell M. J. McNeel, Esq., of Mill Point, has made application to the County Court for the appointment as Sheriff of Pocahontas county.

—Last week we stated that Mrs. Nettie Yeager, of Traveler's Repose had fallen and broken both legs. Since we have learned that but one leg was broken, and that she is doing well.

—Let everybody rest easy; we don't think there is any immediate danger of war with Germany. If anything of the kind should occur we promise to let our readers know in time to load their cutlasses.

—One of our most welcome visitors is Jno. B. Alldaz Illustrated ed "Literature," published at 382 Pearl St. N. Y. for 50 cents a year. Subscribe for it.

—The Housekeeper, published at Minneapolis, Minn., 18, 1820 North Fourth St., issued Monthly, still visits us regularly. This paper is very deservedly popular with housekeepers.

—The Ladies Home Journal, Published Monthly at 433 Arch Street Philadelphia is one of the very largest and best ladies papers we receive. Terms 50 cents a year. You cannot do better than to subscribe for it.

—Babyhood, a monthly periodical published at No. 5 Lexington Street, N. Y., at $1.50 per year for the month of February is exceptionally good. The continuation by Dr. Wm. H. Flint on "Diseases of Winter Cold" deserves special attention.

—We have received the February number of the Cosmopolitan, published by John S. Walker, 563 Fifth Ave. N. Y. Mr. Walker has recently taken charge of this magazine, and will no doubt keep it up to its usual excellence, if we may judge by the past labors.

REWARD.—I shall pay the above amount to any one giving information that will lead to the discovery of the person who has been cutting my wood.

H. S. BROWNE.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. John H. Waggoner will be at Mingo Flats Feb. 4th and remain 4 days; Edray, Feb. 9th, 3 days; Mill Point, Feb. 12th, 3 days; Huntersville, Feb. 15th, 3 days, and will be prepared to attend to all operations in Dentistry. Teeth extracted by the use of Cocaine. Gold fillings inserted in artificial teeth, which add very much to their natural appearance.

jan 24 4t

A Card of Thanks.

On last Saturday night, a large crowd of our friends from this and adjacent neighborhoods came to the Parsonage and gave us a good "spending". They "pounded" us with a great variety of weapons in the shape of beef, pork, corn, cabbage, clothing, groceries, &c., &c., and also with the hard cash. We recovered however, from the shock sufficiently to thank them for their liberal donations, but we desire to express our be ths fel, thanks to all of our friends through the columns of the TIMES. Special thanks are due to Misses Minnie and Mary Beard for getting up the donation. We also tender our thanks to friends in Huntersville who donated to us, but were not present.

M. M. EVERLY,
Pastor.

—Mr. McGuire, of Addison, the present assessor of Webster county, was at Huntersville this week. His business was to obtain signers to a petition requesting the Hon. C. P. Dorr to abandon his present tactics, fall into line and be one of his party. No Democrat who was approached with the paper hesitated to add his name.

Accidental Shooting

Mr. George Haliday, a young Englishmen who for some time past has been boarding at the home of H. B. Lockridge, Esq., on Knapp's Creek, was accidentally shot last Thursday. He was at Dr. J. B. Lockridge's at the time the shooting occurred. It seems that he and one Dick Jordan, (Col.) were carelessly handling a pistol when Dick in his effort to "show off" pointed the pistol at Haliday and discharged it. The ball entered Haliday's right side just below his vest and ranged backward, lodging somewhere in the region of the Spine behind the hip bone.

He was attended by Drs. Lockridge, Ligon and McClintic. He is doing as well, perhaps as could be expected, but must, of course be in a right critical condition.

Haliday is about seventeen years of age. Dick, the colored boy, is about sixteen, but very much of a man in his own opinion.

A Fuss in Town.

Our usually quiet town was the scene of some very disorderly conduct on last Saturday night. One Edward Martin who had for some time been boarding at Hotel Pocahontas left a few days ago and took up quarters at the Huntersville Hotel. Saturday night, while under the excitement of little much shake medicine, he concluded to go back to Hotel Pocahontas and "paint it red." Several times he was asked by the proprietor, Mr. Geo. W. Wagner, to leave the house, but Martin refused to obey, saying he would not leave. At last when he found he would be put on bail he gave a pronunciamento assault on the inmates of the Hotel. In the difficulty he seized a large iron stone pitcher that happened to be in the office and threw it across the room striking one Daniel Marry, a boarder, on the right eye, smashing the pitcher and inflicting a very ugly and dangerous wound on Mr. Marry's face. Martin was finally expelled from the office with two black eyes.

Dr. S. F. Patterson was called in to see both Marry and Martin.

On Tuesday morning a warrant for Martin was issued by Justice H. C. Shrader and put into the hands of Constable J. H. Buzzard, who executed the same by arresting said Martin and bringing him before said justice Shrader for preliminary examination. A number of witnesses were examined at length, when the Court decided that Mr. Martin should give bond in the penalty of $500, to appear before the next grand jury, in default of which said Martin was committed to jail.

Mr. Marry was at the time paying a short visit to his friend Mr. Coughlin, a boarder at Hotel Pocahontas.

He seems to be a very quiet, gentlemanly young man, and every body regrets exceedingly his misfortune.

It is not known as yet how his wound may terminate, as present circumstances is somewhat discouraging and it is thought that even if he gets well, he will lose the sight of his eye.

Illinois courts are vexed over a question of ownership. A lottery ticket stolen from the mails and sold to an innocent third party, drew a $1,000 prize. The party to whom the letter was addressed claims the prize. There is no precedent to establish the nature of such property as prizes in a lottery; therefore the Judges tear their wigs.

Dunmore Beings.

Not much news since the logs have gone out of the ford.

Wm. H. Cackley, of the firm of Cackley & Co., has sold his interest in the Dunmore Store to R. L. Nottingham.

Misses Sallie and Mary Wakeman, arrived here last week from Warren Co., Va. They are first class dressmakers and milliners.

Rev. W. T. Frow preached at this place Sunday night.

The ladies about Green Bank and Frost have been making war on the foxes; they have caught seven.

Several schools in this district have closed.

Wm. H. Hull of Green Bank shipped eighteen whole deer to Staunton this winter.

J. P. Wandelell and Geo. C. Cooper have built new houses at Green Bank.

"Feb. 4th, 1889.

What a War Would do for Us.

If our government is in the humor to adopt a vigorous foreign policy the Samoan affair offers a very inviting opening.

Without reviewing the causes of the strained relations now existing between this country and Germany, it will be of interest to consider some of the advantages and disadvantages of a foreign war, so far as this country is concerned.

A war of any magnitude, lasting a year or so, with such a power as Germany would keep us busily occupied. The probability is that it would not be altogether a naval warfare. There would be fighting on land and sea, and our weak coast defenses would tempt the enemy to attack our seaboard cities.

Hundreds of thousands of men would be withdrawn from their peaceful occupations, and scarcity of labor and higher wages would necessarily follow. Large army contracts for food, clothing and munitions of war would keep our industries humming. The government would again flood the country with greenbacks, making flush times and stimulating speculation. Everything would be unsettled and fortunes would be lost and made in a hurry.

Unexpected events would occur. Germany would make aggressive attempt to extend her colonizing policy to this hemisphere. France would be certain to take advantage of the situation by occupying and fortifying the isthmus of Panama. The war, beginning with a squabble over far off Samoa, would perhaps extend the scope of its operations until it circled the globe. The example of France on the isthmus would be followed by the British in Venezuela, and there would be an odor of gunpowder in every direction.

That the United States would finally come out with flying colors is a safe prediction to make, but it would be a costly triumph in blood and treasure. Then would follow long years of taxation to pay off the increased national debt, years of currency contraction, and last, but not least, a flood of new pension bills.

There are other things to be considered. A foreign war would make the American people bury their sectional differences, but it would also bring with it widespread demoralization. It would build up and it would destroy. It would enrich, and it would impoverish. It would make our flag feared and respected, but it might create a warlike spirit that would not rest satisfied for a generation to come.

In view of the past policy of our government, it is not likely that the Samoan troubles will lead to a war with Germany, but it can do no harm to take a long look ahead and estimate the results of such a conflict.—Atlanta Constitution.

There is a movement in favor of the old half cent and old it is the currency.

NOTICE.

A reward of $10 will be paid to any one who may give information leading to the recovery of any of our tools, etc. that have been taken from the woods or along the railroad.

BY. LAWRENCE BOOM & MFG'G CO.,
Dunmore, W. Va.

jan 14 4t

SALESMEN

Wanted for our complete line of Nursery Stock. All new, Unbranded Fast-selling Specialties. Pay Weekly. PAY DAILY IF PREFERRED. Write for TERMS AND POSITIONS to workers. By large experience in the business enables us to offer special advantages to beginners. I CAN MAKE A MUCH BETTER SALESMAN of any one who will follow my instructions. Permanent employment. Wages paid each week. OUTFIT free. Apply at once, and secure choice of territory.

EDWARD F. MOELL,
Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y.
MENTION THIS PAPER.

jan. 21 2m.

Hunnewell Liver Regulator produces no unpleasant effect upon the stomach no matter how long it is taken. A little taken at night insures refreshing sleep and a natural evacuation of the bowels. A little taken in the morning sharpens the appetite, cleanses the stomach and awakens the bowels.

"I never recommend a medicine unless I know it to be good. In a experience of twenty-five years I have often felt the need of such a medicine and when I found it I exclaimed, Eureka!" Rev. J. T. Peters, Carpenter "Christian Visitor," Smithfield, N. C. 12 4t

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at public auction on the
1st day of March, 1889,
the following property
225 Sheep mostly ewes
27 two-year old Cattle,
4 Cows and 1 two-year old bull, 4 horses, one buggy and harness, one cane mill and household and kitchen furniture.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, a. m.

JACOB McCLAUGHLIN

SHOEMAKER'S SHOP,
at
Huntersville, W. Va.

I am prepared to make to the best style and order, Boots and Shoes of all kinds, also repairing done in neat style.

J. C. Dennison.

At a County Court held for the County of Pocahontas, at the Court House thereof on the 1st day of January 1889.

It is ordered that all persons having business to transact with the Court hereafter, shall either present it to the court in person from the bar or by their attorney, and that the Court will not hear any motion unless presented in the foregoing manner.

A copy. Teste,
JOHN J. BRACKEN, Cl'k.

jan 10 4t Printers fee $4.50.

CARTER'S LIVER PILLS

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

JACOB BOWER

CHEAPEST

IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY, and the BEST goods.

Call and examine. Use of Telephone Office.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, W. Va., rendered on the 19th day of October, 1888, in the chancery cause of John W. McNeel's heirs, &c.

John W. McNeel's heirs, &c.

I, as Special Commissioner appointed in said decree, shall proceed at the Court House of said County to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, subject to the terms of said decree, on the

8TH DAY OF MARCH, 1889,

the following real estate, situate in said County, to-wit: A certain tract or parcel of land containing one acre, lying in and adjoining the town of Huntersville on the Hill's Creek road, and the same conveyed by J. F. McNeel, Jr., and wife to Jacob Bower, by deed dated the 10th day of March, 1888, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of said County in Deed Book No. 27, page 46, to which deed reference is hereby made for a more particular description of said land.

TERMS OF SALE:

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of said sale and one-third of the purchase money, the purchaser will be required to give bonds, with good and approved personal security, bearing interest from day of sale, falling due in one and two years respectively from date, and a lien will be reserved on the land.

R. S. Brown, Special Commissioner.

Brown, as required by law has been given by the above Special Commissioner.

JOHN J. BRACKEN, Cl'k.

jan. 10 4t Printers fee $4.75.

Notice to Lein Holders.

To all persons holding liens by Judgment or otherwise, on the real estate, or any part thereof, of John F. Warwick.

In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, made in the chancery proceeding in which are the final names of this suit, John F. Warwick is the complainant, and the said John F. Warwick and others are the defendants, I will, as such commissioner, proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the premises in Huntersville, on

8TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1889,

(Given under my hand this the 7th day of Dec., 1888).

L. S. Mc. LAUGHLIN, Com'r.

Dec. 13 4t Printers fee $4.75.

IF YOU WANT

Letter Heads,

Envelopes,

Business Cards,

Official Blanks,

Posters,

or

ANYTHING

In That Line,

REMEMBER

AT

The TIMES Office.

They may be procured

at

Lowest Rates

and of

Best Style

and

QUALITY

TRY US

Pocahontas Times.

E. B. LOCKEY. C. P. MOORE.

LOCKEY & MOORE,

PROPRIETORS.

C. P. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post-office at Hunters-ville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	4 in.	1/4 c.
One inch	$ 1 00	$ 2 00	$ 3 00	$ 5 00
Three in.	3 00	4 00	5 00	10 00
Qr. column	5 00	8 00	12 00	17 00
Half column	9 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
One col'n	15 00	28 00	36 00	50 00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 1 yr., $1.00 in advance; after 3 months, $1.50; after 12 months, $1.50.

These terms will be strictly complied with.

Hunterville, W. Va.

Feb. 7, 1889.

Which Is Cut Timber.

Timber for most purposes is cut in the winter, but for the reason that it is better and will keep longer. Still there is more leisure from other occupations. And the woods in midwinter are usually too wet for the safest work of cutting timber. And yet the superior quality of timber for posts, ties, carriages, wagons, agricultural implements, etc., is sufficient to change the time of cutting. We are aware scientific and skilled workmen differ as to the exact condition of timber when it should be cut, and some even discuss the superiority of summer over winter cut timber. A civil engineer who claims to have verified his statements by thirty years' experience, who knows the skill and interest he writes, gives the time "about mid the summer" as it is the Farmers' Review.

When the growth commences in the spring is important. There is a period of two or three weeks in which buildings in the woods begin. Before these two periods if timber of any description trees is cut off the stump the sap will not for most and wings will never get in the wood. It will season light and the wood it will have a heavy toughness and great durability. Wood cut during this period is mature, having completed its growth for the year. This period varies in length, being short in the North and long or in the South, and in varied spots in the vicinity of the season, which if any is earlier and longer is dry. In the North, in Northern Illinois or Wisconsin, it may be four or six weeks, in Southern Illinois from six to ten weeks, and one or two of prolonged drouth I have known it twelve weeks. Timber cut from the stump in this period will not be worked up for a year and will take no harm lying in the woods. If rafted the trees cut from the stump and worked out during the balance of the year will last from three to five times as long as those cut in the winter, and yet I have seen many persons suppose that to be cut in the winter was a necessary time of harvesting their building. A tree below is understood to have been cut in the winter, and yet I have seen it in the woods for a year and will in both for a time which has followed the practice of cutting in the winter for the reason that it is felled during a period of six weeks from the 1st of August to the 15th of September. And there is a very thousand time might be the best.

Legal Notice.

It may be interesting to know that a number of legal notices in the present issue, and how they appear to us. While many that are local notices, as it used to be the case in days of the editor, still the interest of the public is more and more in the local affairs of newspapers.

Independence Day or Fourth of July as it is most generally called, Christmas Day which falls on December 25, together with Thanksgiving Day, which is appointed by the President of the United States and comes usually on the last Thursday in November, as well as Fast Days that are appointed by the Chief Executive of the country are legal holidays in all the States. New Year's Day, or January 1, is a holiday in all States but Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Rhode Island and South Carolina. February 22, or Washington's Birthday, is a holiday in all States except Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee and Texas.

Election Day generally the Tuesday after the First Monday in November, is a holiday in California, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and Wisconsin. Florida Louisiana, Minnesota and Pennsylvania observe Good Friday, while Shrove Tuesday is a holiday in Louisiana, and also the cities of Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, Alabama. Memorial Day, April 26, is observed in Georgia, while Louisiana has made the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, which falls on January 8, Lincoln's birthday on February 12 and Professor's Anniversary, of March 4, legal holidays. March 5, which is the anniversary of Texas Independence, and April 21, that of the Battle of San Jacinto, are holidays in Texas.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September, is a comparative new holiday that is celebrated in this State and Massachusetts. Every Saturday, after twelve o'clock is also a holiday, or rather half holiday, in this State.—New York Telegram.

A 40,000 Acre Farm.

The Cavendish wheat farm of Dakota consists of more land than any one man can cultivate directly and feed at home on. It comprises 40,000 acres, of which 13,000 are now under cultivation. Forty five double gang plows and harrows are used, sixty-four self-binding harvesting machines and steam threshers. The threshers which are very large ones, will turn out 2,000 bushels of wheat a day. In the use of horse and steam power machinery every effort is made to economize as much as possible in the employment of men. There is no poetry or romance to him in such farming. He finds some satisfaction to know that a region once oldest by settlement this big scale kind of farming is done.

A lawyer of Lincoln County was looking over some papers the other day when he found a letter which he had written to a man who owed him a small sum of money. The letter was dated 1865, and the debt had been outlawed many years. The lawyer wrote to the debtor, telling him that he had found the letter, and that he would be glad to receive the money. The debtor replied that he had found the letter, and that he would be glad to pay the money. The lawyer then wrote to the debtor, telling him that he had found the letter, and that he would be glad to receive the money. The debtor replied that he had found the letter, and that he would be glad to pay the money.

"Mr. Schneider, why don't you write your name some other way with out your first name, or some thing? I don't want people to think you are a swindler."

"Vell, vat vas my name before you dick dat name?" and he wrote——

"Adam Schneider."

The cardinal words of the Van Buren family to the Fillmore family. It is striking to millions as Lincoln Cincinnati Vanderbilt, Fox Wm. H. Vanderbilt, 10; Fr. Astor, 8; Vanderbilt, 10; Fr. Astor, 8; Vanderbilt, 10; Fr. Astor, 8;

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Feb. 14, 1889. No. 30.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. B. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Deputy Sheriff,
Clerk of the Circuit Court, J. C. Beard.
Assistants, C. C. Arbogast,
C. B. Beard, Pres't.
Clerk Co. Ct. J. B. Clendenin.
Co. Treas. W. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 1st Monday in June and 4th Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in February, March, October, unadjourned, Tuesday in July, July 2d term.

L. [illegible]
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W.Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Appeals Appeals.

C. F. KNOTT,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

D. A. BOOTH,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. BOOKER,
Attorney-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas, Randolph and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBOGAST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties.
French spoken fluently. Special attention given to claims for pensions in Pocahontas county.

W. L. [illegible]
Atty-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Courts of Pocahontas county.

F. M. [illegible]
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. J. S. WILFONG,
DENTIST DENTIST.
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The finest Arts of modern skill will appear by THE TIMES.

D. A. F. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Distinguished Business Educator

Fishing Flies.

Generous Metropolis [illegible] fishing and slaughter going at night, worse by electricity. If allowed to continue to more fools, which often blood and spirits, becoming very gory. We print a Correct map of the fishing & bloody, hasty slaughter, and to warn users to [illegible] and to warn users to [illegible] the Council. It is quickly [illegible] to [illegible] of this Diseases [illegible] RHEUMATISM & Kill Physicians, [illegible] Sciatica, and [illegible] [illegible] called at Druggists. Read by mail [illegible] Hemp.

A Little Hand

Perhaps there are tenderer, sweeter things
Somewhere in this sun-bright land;
But I thank the Lord for his blessings,
And the clasp of a little hand.

A little hand that softly spoke
Into my ear that day
When I needed the touch that I have so much
To strengthen me on the way.

Before it seemed time the sullen dawn
On the breast of the gentlest dove;
But it's timid press and it's faint caress
Were strong in the strength of love.

It seemed to say in a strange sweet way
"I love you and understand."
And calmed my fears as my kit, heart tears.
Fell over that little hand.

* * * * * * *

Perhaps there are tenderer, sweeter things
Somewhere in this sun-bright land;
But I thank the lord for his blessings,
And the clasp of a little hand.

—F. L. Stanton.

The Moon and Its Weather.

Adam Forepaugh sat on a nail keg on the elevated seats. "Old cage!" said he, "why Chicago is the greatest show town in the world, and then the moon—why, we've got another week of the moon before the change."

"What's that got to do with it?" the reporter asked.

"A good deal," he answered. "With a dry moon. Whenever you see a moon lie on its back it never rains."

The above conversation took place one afternoon, and within thirty-six hours thereafter the first rain in several weeks was falling.

Of all surviving pseudo superstitions, that of the influence of the moon on the weather dies the hardest; and the belief that the (so called) "changes" of the moon are accompanied or followed by changes in the condition of the terrestrial atmosphere is still to be found among a very large number indeed of otherwise educated and enlightened people. A recent writer in The English Mechanic has examined the grounds of this belief and attributes it, to the weather predictions in the almanacs of the early part of the century.

As to the moon "changing," one would imagine, to hear the majority of people talk, that a "change" of the moon is to some order cognate with a conjuring trick, in which the performer, after showing that he has nothing in his hand, instantaneously produces an egg, an orange, or a ball from it. Now nothing could be further from the truth than this, the fact being that the moon is always changing—19 seconds after it she is waxing, and so throughout her monthly path. When her (celestial) longitude is identical with that of the sun she is said by the almanac to be "new;" when each Ringtails differs 90 degrees from the sun's toward the east she is in her "first quarter;" when they are separated by 180 degrees the moon is "full," and when she has traveled to that point in her orbit in which she is 90 degrees to the west of the sun she is said to be in her "last quarter;" in each case it being assumed that she is viewed from the earth's center. The use of the word "change" must in accordance with her position in these four points of her orbit, is a sufficient, pure and simple.

But, people are heard to say, "as the moon influences the tides, why should it not affect the atmosphere too?" To which the proper reply obviously is, that the tides are a semi-diurnal phenomenon, so that, on this principle, the weather ought to change twice a day. Such a supposition too absurd to be by any person. Nevertheless the moon does influence the atmosphere by causing the production to it of tides so minute as under ordinary circumstances, to be masked by other fluctuations. The existence of these atmospheric tides was first definitely established by the observations of the late Professor Daniell, but if these minute tides influenced the weather to the slightest degree it must change twice a day—a supposition too ridiculous to merit notice.

The "moon on her back", or a weather sign would appear to be a good deal like the old woman's indigestion—if the dye was pure "twould either sink or swim, she disremembered which." Mr. Forepaugh says it's a "dry moon," but in many parts of the country, and uniformly in England, the belief prevails that when the young moon is "lying on her back"—in other words, when the line joining her cusps is nearly or quite parallel to the horizon she is "holding water," and rain will certainly follow. How either belief arose it would be idle to speculate, but the explanation of the phenomenon itself is sufficiently simple. In the outset the moon is never much more than 5 degs. either to the north or south of the ecliptic, or apparent annual path of the sun through the heavens. Now the line adjoining her cusps (the sharp points of her crescent) is always square to a great circle passing through the sun and the moon. Two minutes' study of a celestial globe will show how variable is the declination or the ecliptic to the horizon, and consequently that of the line joining the cusps of the moon also.

Finally, the most elaborate comparisons of meteorological records made in France and in England (where the Greenwich observations for forty years were carefully collated with the moon's phases during that period) have sufficed to show that no connection whatever exists between them. The solitary observable effect of the moon upon our atmosphere was believed by Sir John Herchel to be exhibited in the tendency to disappearance of cloud under the full moon, and this he attributed to the heat radiated from her surface.—Chicago News.

Preserve the Forests.

One of the most important questions with which our national and state legislatures have to deal, and yet one that is too generally neglected, is that of the preservation of our forests. Independent of the fact that they add to the wealth of the nation at the rate of $700,000,000 annually, or ten times more than the output of all our gold and silver mines—which alone ought to secure for them proper care—the significant coincidence reached by scientific men, to the effect that they determine, to a great extent, the climatic and the hygienic conditions of our country, and regulate the distribution of moisture and the character of both the gulf and runoff water, ought certainly place the preservation of our timbered lands among the subjects that should receive the early, constant and careful consideration of our legislatures.

It is estimated by experts who have devoted much time and thought to the inquiry that at least 10 per cent of the entire agricultural region of any country should remain permanently in forests. Twenty years ago it was asserted that the annual clearances of woodland throughout the United States amounted to 10,000,000 of acres, and that at this rate individual owners would ultimately be entirely stripped of their holdings. But it is not only the axe that is destructive to forests. Browsing animals and fires are quite as detrimental.

To these injurious agencies must be added the enterprising and, unfortunately railroad contractor, who annually destroys millions upon millions of our young trees in his quest for ties. Taking these and other enemies of our forests into account, it will be seen that but for the energetic action of our national and state governments the terrible calamity of the entire sweeping away of the natural covering of the soil would be among the possible events of the future—a disaster that would, in half a century, reduce the greater part of the continent to the condition of a desert incapable of supporting man or beast.

Nor is this a mere flight of the imagination. It may seem to the superficial observer to verge on the extravagant to talk of a possible timber famine in a country so new as ours, and one that was so lately reclaimed from the "forest primeval," but it is an undeniable fact that we are cutting down our trees far more rapidly than we are planting them, and although our inheritance of timber has been great, such a policy steadfastly adhered to in the future can lead to but one result. To bring about a better state of things, an intelligent public sentiment ought to be created, and lumbermen and farmers should be informed how intimately their prosperity is bound up with the preservation of the wooded land.

They should be made to understand that by the effect of the forests on the water courses the entire navigation, and much of the transportation, system of the country is regulated. Manufacturers are also largely dependent for the water supply for their factories and mills on the wisdom that protects the timber lands where these streams take their rise and through which they flow. No profitable milling could be done where the water-course was a torrent during one-fourth of the year and a dry bed for the remainder of the season.

It is encouraging to note that the subject is now receiving practical consideration in many localities, and especially in this state and in Pennsylvania. The report of the New York forestry commission, presented to the legislature, contains many interesting facts and valuable suggestions, while the agricultural society of Pennsylvania is actively engaged in spreading the facts before the people. The establishment of "schools of forestry," in accordance with the plan that has worked so admirably in Germany, is earnestly recommended, together with other measures all tending to further the end in view. On one point all authorities seem agreed—that it is unwise to hand the timber resources of a country over to private parties, leaving them independent of all government control. At one time this state owned every acre of the Adirondack region, but this noble domain was given away with a recklessness that is scarcely credible, and what it now possesses it has gained through tax sales, while no citizen less of the most pronounced character, the land speculators being engaged in a constant struggle to procure a cancellation of the sale. The wholesale purchase of forest lands from individual owners is urged by the conclusion, to remedy this state of things, and to prevent the stock of timber in the state from being too largely depleted.—Frank Leslie's Newspaper.

Another Desert Transporting

The Australian desert which was once supposed to cover the larger part of the interior of that continent is going the way of all the other deserts that have fallen or found the test of exploration. Just as the early explorers of the African deserts found all the regions that had not been visited with considerable water, so a great part of inner Australia has been represented as utterly valueless as man. The facts in this miserable desert are somewhat striking in 1872, when Giles found Amadeus Lake, 150 miles long, at one point of entrance and the few explorers who have since visited inner Australia have watched off great spots as of the desert and put forests and streams where only sand was supposed to be.

Sir Samuel Davenport, in an address Adelaide a short time ago, said that the recent travels of Messrs. Lindsay and Tietkens had proven that inner Australia was by no means a Saharan waste, and, though now uninhabited, it was capable of supporting a large population. They found not only white regions covered with luxuriant grass, but also several deposits that are certain to attract settlers. A coast in the geographical centre of the continent Tietkens found a canal large rivers whose broad mouth was on the northern slopes of mountain ranges. The rivers flowed north, and as far as he traced them he found a great deal of large and valuable timber a long their banks.

Lindsay's investigations between 25° and 26° south latitude resulted in some surprising discoveries. In the Mallowstall range of mountains he found gorges and hollows and abundant indications that mining in this region for precious stones will be highly profitable. On Tennant's Creek he found gold bearing quartz in abundance, and he brought home stones of almost impalpable precious opals, of water in abundance, and of deep, blue lakes, one of which, some 30 miles south of Amadeus Lake, is of large size as yet unknown extent. His explorations covered a region, extending several hundred miles north and south, and both east and west of his route, stretches a vast and wholly unknown region that gives promise of being equally inviting.

The great railroad which is now just across the continent from north to south, through the eastern part of the country now supposed to be a desert, will mark facilitate the work of exploration, and although inner Australia has been sadly neglected by travelers, it will not be many years before the last of her geographical secrets is unveiled. This railroad is now in operation for 600 miles north of Adelaide. Track laying is pushing steadily on and the line is growing northward now from Port Darwin, on northern coast. An exploring party has just been sent out by the Geographical Society of Australasia to work fully explore the region, of which our first accounts have been so unexpectedly gratifying.—N. Y. Sun.

Not so Favorable.—Bumps, Wis. Tramp—Boobie Jones, how did you was some nerve to-day?

Boobie Jones. De judge done give 'em two months in de jail.

"Twas he on the up if you please, he was the shortest. He got all he asked for, he did."

"Dere's a light in my room in dark. Do I a gwine hang 'em when de two words is up."

Pocahontas Times.

LOBEY & MOORE, PROPRIETORS.

C. P. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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One inch	$ 1 00	$ 1 50	$ 2 50	$ 5 00
Two inches	2 00	2 50	4 00	10 00
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Half column	5 00	10 00	17 00	30 00
One column	10 00	17 00	30 00	50 00

Reading notices, ten cents a line, nonpareil. Five cents per line for each insertion, after the first month. Obituaries, tributes of respect, resolutions of associations, and notices of entertainments, charged for as advertisements.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 1 yr., $1.50 in advance; after 3 months, $1.75; after 12 months, $2.00. Those terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Feb. 14, 1889.

DORR.

Mr. C. P. Dorr, we presume is now one of the best advertised men in the country. For the last few weeks he has been discussed in private and in public, by friend and by foe. For sometime we have been waiting for Mr. Dorr to explain his position on the Senatorial question, at least to have attempted to do this, but to no his explanation is an intoxicated and unsatisfactory as his conduct.

His endeavors to arouse the stand he has taken against Senator Kenna on the alleged ground that Kenna is responsible for the apparent democratic loss in this State and should therefore be rebuked. Had Dorr given an honest that he would vote for Kenna, if he knew he could be elected which he says is impossible, as he knows that several persons are voting for him who would not if they thought it would elect him.

Now look at the fallacy of his reasoning.

In the first place Mr. Dorr has given no reason to support his allegation that Mr. Kenna has proven a failure as a leader, nor that he is at all responsible for the decline of democracy in this State. It is a mere assertion of Mr. Dorr's opinion, while on the other hand numbers of more public men with as much political experience and insight as Mr. Dorr strenuously repudiate the charge. But, if we grant that the charge is true, still is his explanation greatly intoxicated. He claims to oppose Kenna because Kenna would destroy the democratic party, and yet says he would support him if he knew he could be elected. In other words he is patriotic enough to defend his party against the destructive rule of John E. Kenna so long as it is not in his power to put him in a position to rule but, if it were possible for him by his vote to elect this man, Kenna, who he declares would have been so destructive to the interests of Gubernatorial party, then he would vote for him. Mr. Dorr should feel all ashamed the wish of his constituency, which is almost unanimous for John E. Kenna, but failing to do that, to oppose Kenna on the ground of radicalism, then he should oppose him consistently and not sniff at such cause as he knows it is impossible to elect him.

Again, if it be true as Dorr asserts, that some are voting for Kenna who would not if they believed he could be elected, the only proper way for Mr. Dorr to clear his skirts is to vote with his party and put the responsibility where it belongs. Let him show the people who think Kenna's are by casting his vote for Kenna and thus make it necessary that an election be effected so that those pretended friends of Kenna show themselves.

It would seem too that Mr. Dorr has not recently made the Argus Ban.

ner say that Kenna is a failure and a fraud, or else has but recently been convinced that a failure is not a good thing for it can be shown that during the campaign when he was asking for votes he more than once declared himself in favor of Kenna, and upon that very ground many did vote for him; while the impression was made on all who supported him that he would certainly vote with his party.

The truth is Mr. Dorr has for some unknown reason headed with the desires of those who elected him into the league of the party that has elevated him, and an amount of explanation can ever suffice to gain for his course the approval of the democratic party, particularly that portion of the democratic party that lives and ever shall live in Pocahontas county.

A Deprivation of the Cabinet.

According to the latest news on the subject from Washington, it seems probable that both branches of Congress will agree to add a new member to the Cabinet, to be known as the Secretary of Agriculture.

Such an addition will have a tendency to lower the whole Cabinet as a body in the estimation of the people. Other things being equal an increase in the number of the President's advisers lessens the honor and distinction belonging to a place in the Cabinet. Furthermore, the new post will be of no little importance as compared with that of each of the other heads of departments that it is certain to be regarded as inferior.

The country does not need a Secretary of Agriculture any more than the President needs an eighth adviser. The Constitution of the U. S. does not invest Congress with any power over agricultural affairs or impose upon it any duties with reference to agriculture. It was doubtless the intent of the great men who founded our Government to leave these matters to the management of the several States; and we believe that so far as the great mass of the farmers in the Union are concerned, they would prefer to have the general Government let the farming interests alone. At all events, there has been no general demand on their part for any such representation in the Cabinet as is now proposed.

For many years, however, there has been at Washington an officer known as the Commissioner of Agriculture, whose principal function has been the distribution of seeds to people who do not want them. Why the Federal Government should distribute seeds to farmers any more than chocolate to children, we have never been able to understand. As a rule, the Commissioners of Agricultural knowledge was not their most prominent characteristic, but they have furnished more or less amusement to the country at gigantic at duties on the part of the press. We doubt whether the new Secretary will serve any more useful purpose.

Some of our readers may possibly be aware that we have not always regarded the system of civil service examinations with entire favor. It strikes us, however, that if there is any place for such examinations under our form of government, it would be in reference to such an office as that of the new Secretary of Agriculture. If we must have this new office, let us have a farmer from Farmersville to fill it, and let his fitness be ascertained by an Examining Board consisting exclusively of practical farmers who have held the plough and know the difference between a mule and a nephin.

If we must have a Secretary of Agriculture by all means a man who knows more about the plant crop of the country than he does about the Presidential vote of the several States at the last election.—N. Y. Sun.

The following extract from the Charleston Star gives a fair specimen of the disgraceful scenes being enacted at the State Capital. No good citizen, whatever his politics may be, can fail to be heartily ashamed of the present legislature. We are glad to see President Carr is a man and trying to do his duty.

"After the dissolution of the Joint Assembly last night, the Senate repaired to their Chamber and the President resumed the Chair. It being found that a quorum of the Senate was not present, Mr. Oxley introduced the following resolution, which, the rules being suspended, was immediately considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the doors of the Senate be closed, and that the following members appearing to be absent, to-wit: Messrs. Campbell, Davis, Forbes, Lowther, Maxwell, Morris, Scott, Minear, Worley, Morrison and Woodward, be brought forthwith before the Senate.

Whereupon, the President appointed the following assistant Sergeant-at-Arms: Messrs. ——— Dunn, Jno. S. White, Percy Laidley, F. H. Scott, Charles Bordes, A. A. Frankheim, J. E. Watson and Clarence Moore, who were immediately started out, each armed with a copy of the resolution, in search of the recreant Senators. After various experiences and many vain searches through the hotels and boarding houses, Mr. Minear was at last brought before the Senate. Seizing the first opportunity, Mr. Minear managed to escape through the transom of the water closet and ran like a deer for his liberty. Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Pritchard, action on the case of Mr. Minear was temporarily postponed. The hands of the town clock had in the meantime kept pace with the Sergeants-at-Arms until they now registered nearly five o'clock, when the Sergeants having battered down a door at the Hotel Ruffner and met with many other adventures, finally bagged part of their game and appeared before the bar of the Senate with several of the Senators. Then the trial began and "they all with one accord began to make excuse." Many and varied were the excuses offered, but the general verdict on motion of some Senator was "six dollars and cost—next." Mr. Worley (it being known by many present that he was actually sick) was on motion excused. Mr. Davis who also proved that he was sick was excused, but the following viz: Messrs. Maxwell, Campbell, Lowther, Forbes, Minear and Morrison were fined $6 and costs each.

President Carr is determined as far as lies in his power to compel the Senators to be present on certain occasions even if they will not work.

The Monroe county Watchman is still the official organ of the Kluxers, freely volunteering to defend any one who defies the will of his party.

Some of the alcoholic of the Charleston managerie are becoming unmanageable and dangerous. Morris, and four or five others broke their chains a few days ago and were recaptured with great difficulty. Dorr has also shown signs of madness, and it may become necessary to adopt Fortenpugh's plan and strangle him, for the safety of the other animals.

We presume that no man can say with certainty who shall constitute the next Cabinet; none it is President Harrison himself, and we have every reason to believe he has not fully made up his mind. Intuitions seem, however, to point to Jas. G. Blaine for Secretary of State, Jno. C. New for Secretary of the Treasury and John Wanamaker for Postmaster General. It is thought Windom will be left out. Thanks to Mr. Harrison for that.

A Washington correspondent says that Quincy Mahone will be offered a Foreign Mission. This will be acceptable news to Quincy Mahone's fellow citizens of both parties, for while it will relieve the Southern Democrats of the odious presence of the King of Southampton, it will also pave the Republican party from the political misery of their Southern policy, thus admitting the decent people of Virginia to rule under the acknowledged leaders of the Democratic party.

In accrediting Billy Mahone to a foreign nation the new President will have the satisfaction of illustrating the dignity of the American people officially in the same high manner that Mr. Lincoln did it for the navy of John Roane the question up to which country shall fully be sent, and thereby it is not our business to affirm a Republican administration before—but still as the real Mahone is a Virginian, we take leave to suggest that this State would feel under obligations if President Harrison would so far relinquish the genius of his 1st administration as to appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Congo, his Majesty Billy, whose color would match the General's politics, and who could be killed off not to work and each of them specimens as long as here are other monkeys in the zoure trees. —Richmond Times.

There is a dog employed in the Postal Service in the office at Allentown, Pa.—N. Y. Sun.

We are glad to know that but one dog was employed in the postal service during the term of President Cleveland. Perhaps they will be more plentiful after the 4th of March.

After March 4th, we will have four Governors, Fleming will claim it, and Goff will claim it, Wilson will claim that until the Contest is settled he is entitled to hold over, and President Bate Carr will claim that as there is a vacancy the office is really his Governors will be as plentiful as Constables.

Directory Notice.

The following is a list of Postmasters whose accounts are audited and due for settlement.

John Ligon, Ex'r of D. D. McCutcheon dec'd.

James W. Watson, dec.

Court's of accts for Pocahontas county.

AGENTS Wanted. Boys or girls, ladies or gents, to work on salary or commission. Send 10 cents for sample and particulars. Address with stamp, Box 913, Memphis, Tenn.

DEEP

Piso's Cure for Consumption

Cough Medicine.

CATARRH

BEST COUGH MEDICINE

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

LESS THAN ONE CENT A DAY

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND PAGES

Hotel Pocahontas,

GEO. W. WAGNER, PROPRIETOR

HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Having lately purchased and assumed control of HOTEL POCAHONTAS, it is our purpose to spare no pains to keep just such a house as the public demands

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WAGNER.

HOME NEWS

—Wyoming has 60,000 but nobody swears at her.

—Jno. T. Moore, Esq., of Jersey was in town Tuesday.

—Another coal baron passed through Sunday to-day.

—Wm. B. Overholt, Esq., of Hillsboro paid Pocahontas a flying visit last Saturday.

—Jno. W. Warwick, Esq., of Jersey was in town Monday and Tuesday.

—Tombstones are beginning to make frequent visits to this section.

—If you want Envelopes, Letter or Note heads, cheap, call at the TIMES office and you can get them.

—Mitchell D. McClaughlin, accompanied by Miss Fannie Withrow, went to Bath Co., Va., last Tuesday.

—Drs. John Ligon and Wm. H. Townsend were called in last Friday to see Mr. Morris, at Beird Va-colonias.

—The ice crop was not got back after all. Every one knew 'to know' was filled and will keep for over.

—H. H. McClintic, Esq., of Buckeye was in Lewisville last week. Mr. McClintic is enjoying some pretty much with Hon from his new wife.

—A recent letter from Capt. W. L. Trenck who, with Dick Craig, is now at Richmond, city, Va., states that he is well pleased with that locality.

—Note the new advertisement in this week's issue, signed by Messrs. Isaac McNeel and Noah Beard. They are proposing board this fall at very low rates.

—If correspondents would do that the fellows in the way of public improvement should be the building of a bridge across Greenbrier river near Linsey Lick. What say you all.

—Mr. Daniel Marry, who was severely hurt in the dark tunnel at Hotel Pocahontas, an account of which we gave last week, started to Philadelphia last Monday to be treated at the hospital. The doctors attending him decided that his eye would have to be removed. This is extremely unfortunate for Mr. Marry, as he has the sympathy of all who know him.

—We have received another communication from F. A. Smith, Esq., on matters of interest to the farmers. Mr. Smith's last communication was very much appreciated by the readers of the TIMES, and they will, no doubt, read with eagerness whatever he may contribute here after. Why don't all of the best of our people speak out?

—President Cleveland has at last decided to go to New York to practice law, instead of moving to Hunterville as he had thought of doing. He gives as his reason for the change, that so many of our people expect a lawyer to practice before the County Court and Justices without making any charge. Cleveland acted wisely and if this impression so good fashion he's stopped the entire legal fraternity will be obliged to move to New York.

—The people of Huntersville assembled last Saturday what to any other set of people would be a rare treat, but to them has become a common occurrence. It was a trial before Justice W. A. Shrader. In this case A. H. Riley was plaintiff and Howard Underwood defendant. Almost all the lawyers in town were employed and all the citizens of the district exhibited an eagerness. The affair was a decided success. Mr. Riley tried to give bond to keep the peace. This however was not accepted, and Mr. Riley had the costs to pay all for nothing.

—L. M. McClintic, Esq., made a visit to Bath Co., Va., this week.

—We have just received a new line of paper and envelopes, which are being sold cheap. If you need anything in that line, send in your orders at once.

TIMES.

DUNLEVY.—Dr. John H. Waymouth will be at Mingo Flats, Feb. 4th and remain 4 days; Edray, Feb. 9th, 4 days; Mill Point, Feb. 13th, 4 days; Huntersville, Feb. 18th, 4 days, and will be pleased to attend to all operations in Dentistry. Teeth extracted by the use of Cocaine. Gold fill ings inserted in artificial teeth, which add very much to their natural appearance.

jan 24 4t

Rock Kingsway Jottings.

We have had a remarkably fine winter thus far; there has been but little snow here.

Mrs. Jacob Shinaberry has about recovered from her recent illness.

Mr. Henry Wilfong is seriously ill. He is being attended by Dr. Austin.

Married, Jan. 31st, at the residence of the bride's brother, by Rev. W. H. Ballenger, Mr. J. L. Graves and Miss Cenia Tallman, all of this county. It is reported that one of the spectators got a "foodle narrow" while the ceremony was being performed.

Wyoming produces man who, to hear his exploits, rivals even Munchausen; but unlike that great advertiser, he gets lost occasionally.

Many of our people are telling me because the majority's choice for sheriff was not allowed to qualify.

The people are much pleased with the "Times" in this section.

SCRIBBLER.

Summers Springs.

Capt. E. A. Smith and his men moved into the mill last Saturday, ready to begin the drive with the first water.

Jas. Shepherd has moved into the camp to take care of things during vacation.

A daughter of Gen. W. Arbogast, aged 15 years, who has been confined for a long while, died last Friday.

John Kelsella, of Green Bank recently had an ugly and dangerous cut on his face last week. He was attempting to split a frozen oak block with a double bit axe, when the axe rebounded cutting his brow entering his cheek bone and splitting his lip.

The Sunday school at this place, under the superintendence of Mr. Jno. A. Taylor is in a prosperous condition. An excellent library of 100 volumes has been ordered for the use of the school, and is expected to arrive this week. Donations of good books are requested and will be highly appreciated.

We are all very much outdone by the conduct of the man from Webster county (we don't claim him) in the Legislature.

Yours etc.

Beaver Dam

Northwest of the mountain at the head of Swago creek, is to be found a section of fine country, susceptible of vast and largely paying improvements, if it had the advantage of a passable public highway. The present road across the mountain in this section is only a pack route, it has neither grade nor location such as any County Court might to recognize. A Boston and society who made three years ago a grade of six degrees and under, on good road land, but was never established. Public interests demands that a good road be opened on this line, as some other, and a motion will soon be made for this purpose. No investment pays a greater dividend than the putting opening good roads into and through rich and fertile country. He pleased fellow citizens of the County court to favor us when we call, and hand us down an order for this much needed improvement.

Xx.

Temperance Reform.

In a recent issue of your paper is found a report of a mass meeting in Hillsboro, W. Va., on Temperance work etc. which leads the reader to thinking.

It is logical to admit that any community has the right to speak out "in meetin," and defend their homes and their friends from the demon, strong drink. But is it good sound logic to thus "strain at the camel" in the hall, whiskey by the big full, and "swallow the goat," in selling and furnishing essence of cinnamon, and jamaica ginger, by wholesale? It pays a good profit, and will intoxicate, and topers will have it and drink it, if they cannot get whiskey. And who ever saw jamaica ginger put up in half pint bottles, until within the last few years.

Would it not be much better, to be consistent, and sell no intoxicant if we advocate total abstinence. A few merchants in this county do not sell these drugs at all, but a few do sell them, and that in public injury.

Xx.

Settled at Last.

It has always been hard for the to understand how cattle is influenced by mind; but now the whole thing is as plain as the nose on the face of a man's head. Prof. Hazelbrow discussing the matter in the N. Y. Independent, tells us as plainly how the thing is done that an ass, wanting any child could fail to understand; showing the whole affair to be "settled" by the nerves. He illustrates as follows:

"A couple of organisms which for the sake of distinction, we will call Jones and La Place. These are in marvellously complex relations of interaction with the environment, and there was also a very peculiar, fatal play of nervous discharges—a long line of heart, resignation, altogether with divers differentiations of the homogeneous and manifold integrations of correspondents. The nervous and complex, Mr. wrong to be fair, and abrupt unless exclamations were produced in other places."

Don't you see? It's as easy as falling off a log. If that's not plain we'll give you a rule that will work it. Find the greatest magnetizing agitator, draw a parallel to the resistance diverter and punctuate the thermometer, and be sure to keep in a cool place.

There seems to be some difficulty to determine whether it is the duty of Mrs. Cleveland or Mrs. Harrison to do the White House Spring cleaning. The present mistress says she certainly will not make the soap and set the tubs.

The West Virginia Legislature is still busy doing nothing. The Planing Mill contest is still unsettled, the immortal question must still be fare everything unsettled, even the board bills of the senators and representatives. There is one thing however we may depend on the present legislature doing, that is drawing its salary.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given to furnish plans and draft of all mills in the following [illegible]

Respectfully,
[illegible]
Jan 11 3w

Notice

A reward of $25 will be paid to any one who may give information leading to the recovery of any of our tools, etc., that have been taken from the workmen along the railroad.

W. C. [illegible] Supt. M. & C. R. R.
Hunnewell, W. Va.
jan 14 4t

SALESMEN,

Wanted for our complete line of Nursery Stock. All new things and fully guaranteed. We can furnish GOOD SALESMAN the exclusive control of [illegible] Permanent employment. Wages paid each week. Outfit free. Apply at once and secure choice of territory.

EDWARD E. SHELL,
Nurserymen, Richmond, N. Y.
MENTION THIS PAPER.
jan. 24 4m

Simmons Liver Regulator produces no unpleasant effect upon the system, no matter how long it is taken. It tones, takes at night insures refreshing sleep and a natural evacuation of the bowels. A little taken in the morning sharpens the appetite, cleanses the stomach and relishes the meals.

"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for the past 8 years. I have tried many of the so called 'Liver Cures' but I found it I exclaimed 'Eureka' at last.' J. F. Parker, Proprietor 'Clover Bluff Farm,' Smithfield, N. C. 1y 14

PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell at public auction on the
1st day of March, 1889,
the following property
225 Sheep mostly ewes
27 two-year old Cattle,
4 Cows and 1 two-year old bull, 4 horses, one buggy and harness, one cane mill and household and kitchen furniture.

Terms of sale made known on day of sale. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

JACOB McCLAUGHLIN.

SHOEMAKER'S NOTICE.

Huntersville, W. Va.,

I am prepared to make to order boots and shoes, and repairing done in best style.

J. C. SHOEMAKER.

At a County Court held for the County of Pocahontas, at the Court House thereof on the 1st day of January 1889.

It is ordered that all persons having business to transact with the Sheriff, shall address [illegible] to the Sheriff in person. Done this last day hereof, and that the Court will [illegible] to the foregoing business.

A Copy. Teste:
JOHN J. BRAND, Clk.
Pocahontas, Jan 10 4t

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

JACOB McCLAUGHLIN

IS PUBLICATOR COUNTY, and the BEST goods

He has received a fine lot of [illegible] CLOTHING, GENTS FURNISHING GOODS, &c., and will sell you it at cost, cheaper than any other store in the county, and particular thanks for [illegible]

Call and see for yourselves, at Huntersville, W. Va.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the County Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, entered on the 5th day of January 1889, at the January [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

Pocahontas Times.

L. H. LOBBY. C. P. MOORE.

LOBBY & MOORE,

PROPRIETORS.

C. P. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	1 yr.
One inch	$ 1 00	$ 1 75	$ 2 50	$ 5 00
Three in.	3 00	5 00	6 00	10 00
Quarter col.	5 00	8 00	10 00	15 00
Half col.	8 00	13 00	18 00	25 00
One col.	15 00	25 00	35 00	45 00

Reading notices, ten cents per line. Obituaries, twenty-five cents per inch. Announcements, one dollar each. Yearly advertisements payable quarterly.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 1 yr., $1 50 in advance; after 3 months, $1 50; after 12 months, $1 75.

These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Feb. 14, 1889.

DORR.

Mr. C. P. Dorr, we presume is now one of the best advertised men in the country. For the last few weeks he had been discussed in private and in public, by friend and by foe. For something we have been waiting for Mr. Dorr to explain his position on the Senatorial question, at last he has attempted to do this, but as his explanation is so inconsistent and unsatisfactory as his conduct.

He endeavors to excuse the stand he has taken against Senator Kenna on the alleged ground that Kenna is responsible for the apparent democratic loss in this State and should therefore be rebuked. But he goes on to say that he would vote for Kenna, if he knew he could be elected which he says is impossible, as he knows that several persons are voting for him who would not if they thought it would elect him.

Now look at the fallacy of his reasoning.

In the first place Mr. Dorr has given us no proof to support his allegation that Mr. Kenna has proven a failure as a leader; nor that he is at all responsible for the decline of democracy in this State. It is a mere assertion of Mr. Dorr's opinion, while on the other hand numbers of our public men with as much political experience and insight as Mr. Dorr strenuously repudiate the charge. But if you please, grant that the charge is true still is his explanation grossly inconsistent. He claims to oppose Kenna, because Kenna would destroy the democratic party, and yet says he would support him if he knew he could be elected. In other words, he is patriotic enough to defend his party against the destructive rule of John E. Kenna so long as it is not in his power to put him in a position to rule but, if it were possible for him by his vote to elect this man, Kenna, who he declares to have been so destructive to the interests of the democratic party, then he would vote for you. Mr. Dorr should first of all support the wish of his constituency, which is almost unanimous for John E. Kenna, but failing to do that, if he opposes Kenna on the ground of unfitness, then he should oppose him consistently and not sell at such times as he knows it is impossible to elect him.

Again, it is the act Dorr asserts, that some are voting for Kenna who would not if they believed he could be elected, the only proper way for Mr. Dorr to clear his skirts is to vote with his party and put the responsibility where it belongs. Let him show the people who these deceivers are by casting his vote for Kenna and then make it necessary that an election be effected in that these pretended friends of Kenna show themselves.

It would seem too that Mr. Dorr has lost sympathy with the democracy that Kenna is a failure and a fraud, or else has too recently been convinced that a failure is not a good thing for it can be shown that during the campaign when he was asking for votes he more than once declared himself in favor of Kenna, and upon that very ground many did vote for him; while the impression was made on all who supported him that he would certainly vote with his party.

The truth is Mr. Dorr has for some unknown reason headed with or the desires of those who elected him nor the usages of the party that has elevated him, and no amount of explanation can ever suffice to gain for his course the approval of the democratic party, particularly that portion of the democratic party that lives and ever shall live in Pocahontas county.

A Superstition of the Cabinet.

According to the latest news on the subject from Washington, it seems probable that both branches of Congress will agree to add a new member to the Cabinet, to be known as the Secretary of Agriculture.

Such an addition will have a tendency to lower the whole Cabinet as a body in the estimation of the people. Other things being equal an increase in the number of the President's advisers lessens the honor and distinction belonging to a place in the Cabinet. Furthermore, the new post will be of as little importance as compared with that of each of the other heads of departments that it is certain to be regarded as inferior.

The country does not need a Secretary of Agriculture any more than the President needs an eighth adviser. The Constitution of the U. S. does not invest Congress with any power over agricultural affairs or impose upon it any duties with reference to agriculture. It was doubtless the intent of the great men who founded our Government to leave these matters to the management of the several States and we believe that so far as the great mass of the farmers in the Union are concerned, they would prefer to have the general Government let the farming interests alone. At all events, there has been no general demand on their part for any such representation in the Cabinet as is now proposed.

For many years, however, there has been at Washington an office known as the Commissioner of Agriculture, whose principal function has been the distribution of seeds to people who do and want them. Why the Federal Government should distribute seeds to farmers any more than chocolate to children, we have never been able to understand. As a rule, the Commissioners Agricultural knowledge was not their most prominent characteristic, but they have for clothed more or less amusement to the country as objects of derision on the part of the press. We doubt whether the new Secretary will serve any more useful purpose.

Some of our readers may possibly be aware that we have not always regarded the system of civil service examinations with enthusiastic favor. It strikes us, however, as that if there is any place for such examinations under our form of government, it would be in reference to such an office as that of the new Secretary of Agriculture. If we must have this new office, let us have a farmer from Featherville to fill it, and let the fitness be ascertained by an examining board consisting exclusively of practical farmers who have held the plough and know the difference between a site and a scythe.

If we must have a Secretary of Agriculture we want a man who knows more about the plant crop of the country than he does about the Presidential vote of the several States at the last election.—N. Y. Sun.

The following extract from the Charleston Star gives a fair specimen of the disgraceful scenes being enacted at the State Capital. No good citizen, whatever his politics may be, can fail to be heartily ashamed of the present legislature. We are glad to see President Carr is a man and trying to do his duty.

"After the dissolution of the Joint Assembly last night, the Senate repaired to their Chamber and the President resumed the chair. It being found that a quorum of the Senate was not present, Mr. Osler introduced the following resolution, which, the rules being suspended, was immediately considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the doors of the Senate be closed, and that the following members appearing to be absent, to-wit: Messrs. Campbell, Davis, Forbes, Lowther, Maxwell, Morris, Scott, Minear, Worley, Morrison and Woodward, be brought forthwith before the Senate.

Whereupon, the President appointed the following assistant Sergeant-at-Arms: Messrs. ——— Dent, Jno. S. White, Percy Laidley, F. H. Scott, Charles Bryden, A. A. Pressbrun, J. E. Watson and Clarence Moore, who were immediately started out, each armed with a copy of the resolution, in search of the recreant Senators. After various experiences and many rain storms as through the hotels and boarding houses, Mr. Minear was at last brought before the Senate, being the first opportunity. Mr. Minear managed to escape through the transom of the water closet and run like a deer for his liberty. Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Pritchard, action on the case of Mr. Minear was temporarily postponed. The hands of the town clock had in the meantime kept pace with the Sergeants-at-Arms until they now registered nearly five o'clock, when the Sergeants having battered down a door at the Hotel Ruffner and met with many other adventures, finally bagged part of their game and appeared before the bar of the Senate with several of the members. Then the trial began and they all with one accord began to make excuses. Many and varied were the excuses offered, but the general verdict on motion of some Senator was "rain, dollage and cost—next." Mr. Worley (it being known by many present that he was actually sick) was on motion excused. Mr. Davis who also proved that he was sick was excused, but the following viz: Messrs. Maxwell, Campbell, Lowther, Forbes, Minear and Morrison were fined $5 and costs each.

President Carr is determined so far as lies in his power to compel the Senators to be present on certain occasions even if they will not work.

The Monroe county Watchman is still the official organ of the Kirkwin treaty volunteering to defend any one who defies the will of his party.

Some of the symptoms of the Charleston managers are becoming objectionable and dangerous. Morgan, and four or five others broke their chains a few days ago and were recaptured with great difficulty. Dorr has also shown signs of madness, and it may become necessary to adopt Forsyth's plan and strangle him for the safety of the other animals.

We presume that no more can any sink certainty who shall constitute the next Cabinet; none is to President Harrison himself, and we have every reason to believe he has not fully made up his mind. Intimations seem, however, to point to Jas. G. Blaine for Secretary of State, Joh. C. New for Secretary of the Treasury and John Wanamaker for Postmaster General. It is thought that Lowe will be left out. Thanks to Mr. Harrison for that.

A Washington correspondent says that General Mahone will be offered a Foreign Mission. This will be accepted only to unsettle Mahone's future alliance of both parties, for while it will relieve the Southern Republicans of the embarrassment of the King of Scalawags, it will also save the Republicans of Virginia from the political wrecks of their Southern policy, thus admitting the decent people of Virginia once under the administration of the Democratic party.

In submitting fifty Republicans to a foreign court the new President will have the satisfaction of illustrating the fidelity of the Republican people officially to the same high manner that the Democratic did it for the years of their administration. The question to which, possibly, shall fully be put, and though it is not our business to advise a Republican administration before it is in power, we take leave to suggest that this State would feel under obligations if President Harrison would so far extinguish the genius of his self-assertion as to send him as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Congo, his Majesty Mumbo, whose color would match the General's politics, and who could be relied on not to work and sell at least specimens as long as there are other monkeys in the entire tree.—Richmond Times.

There is a dog employed in the Postal Service in the office at Altoona, Pa.—N. Y. Sun.

We are glad to know that the one dog was employed in the postal service during the term of President Cleveland. Perhaps they will be more plentiful after the 4th of March.

After March 4th, we will have four Governors, Fleming will claim it, and Goff will claim it. Wilson will claim that until the Courts is settled he is entitled to hold over, and Freeholder Reid, Carr will claim that as there is a vacancy the office is really his Governors will be as plentiful as Constables.

DEEP

Dough Medicine.

CATARRH

BEST COUGH MEDICINE

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

LESS THAN ONE CENT A DAY

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND PAGES

AGENTS

Hotel Pocahontas,

GEO. W. WAGNER, PROPRIETOR.

HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Having lately purchased and assumed control of HOTEL POCAHONTAS, it is our purpose to spare no pains to keep just such a house as the public demands.

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WAGNER.

HOME NEWS

—Wm. Wilson, Esq., of Jacksonburg, was in town on business last Monday.

—Jno. T. Moore, Esq., of Jerry's Run, was a visitor to town last Monday.

—Another cold spell before January is out.

—Wm. B. Overholt, Esq., of Hillsboro and Huntersville, was in town last Saturday.

—Jas. W. Warwick, Esq., of Marlinton was in town Monday and Tuesday.

—Teachers are beginning to make frequent visits to this city.

—If you want Envelopes, Letter or Note heads, cheap, call at the TIMES office. You can get them.

—Mitchell D. McLaughlin, accompanied by Miss Fannie Whitrow, went to Back Cr., Va., last Tuesday.

—Drs. John Ligon and Wm. H. Townsend were called to Hunterville last Friday to see Mr. Marcy, at Daniel Pocahontas.

—The ice crop was bad, as look after all. Every one knows it now was filled last week, and some say over.

—H. H. McClintic, Esq., of Buckeye was in Huntersville last week. Mr. McClintic always goes home pretty much with Bob from his new mill.

—A recent letter from Capt. W. L. Truesdell, who, with Lieut. Craig, is now at Cincinnati, O., states that he is well pleased with that locality.

—Read the new advertisement in this week's issue, signed by Messrs. Isaac McNeel and Lynch Barlow. They are preparing to sell their stock at very low rates.

—It is reported that the Huntersville Academy is to be enlarged. The improvement should be the building of a bridge across Greenbrier river near Lobar Lick. What say you all?

—Mr. David Marcy, who was an unruly host in the Hillsboro Hotel, Pocahontas, on account of which he was fined $50, started to Philadelphia last Monday to be treated for that malady. The doctors at Hillsboro considered that his eye would have to be removed. This is extremely unfortunate for Mr. Marcy, who values those eyes at $50,000.

—We have received a letter containing $1.00 from A. Smith, Esq., ex-Auditor of Schools for the Lewisburg district. Mr. Smith's kind remembrance was very much appreciated by the readers of the TIMES, and they will, no doubt, send with pleasure whatever he may choose to write after. Will Editor's mind of the rest of our people agree with?

—President Cleveland has at last decided to go to New York to practice law, instead of running to Washington as he had thought of doing. He gives as his reason for the change, that so many of our people expect a lawyer to practice before the County Court and Justices without making any charge. There is no good reason why a man should not live on good fodder and keep up the entire legal fraternity will be obliged to move to New York.

—The people of Huntersville enjoyed last Saturday what to any other set of people would be a rare treat, but to them has become a customary occurrence. It was a trial before Squire G. C. Sharpe. In this case A. G. Hines was plaintiff and Sheriff Galford defendant. Almost all the law guys in town were employed and all the citizens of the district examined as witnesses. The court room in Huntersville was packed to its utmost capacity. Everybody went to give bond to keep the peace. This however was not accomplished, and Mr. Jones had the result to pay all for nothing.

—L. M. McClintic, Esq., made a visit to Bath Co., Va., this week.

—We have just received a new line of paper and envelopes, which are being sold cheaper than ever. Remember the place, A. E. Gay's Model Store. Anything in that line you need in your business or home.

TIMES.

POSTPONED.—It will be remembered that Mr. Wagoner was to be at Mingo Flats, Pocahontas county, on the 8th inst., and remain 4 days; Mill Point, Pocahontas county, 9th inst., 2 days; Huntersville, Pocahontas county, 10th, 11th and 12th inst., and will be there for the purpose of attending to all operations in Dentistry. Teeth extracted by the use of Cocaine, Gold fillings inserted in artificial teeth, which add very much to their natural appearance.

Jan 31 4t

Mount Allegany Items.

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Mrs. Jacob Shumaberry has about recovered from her recent illness.

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Married, Jan. 31st, at the residence of the bride, just by the Rev. W. H. Ballenger, Mr. J. L. Moore and Miss Cenia Tallman, all of this county. It is reported that one of the spectators got a "knife narrow" while the ceremony was being performed.

Whereas, Professor's mast who, to hear his appetite, steals even Mrs. Atkinson, but unlike that ghost of whom we have just mentioned.

Many of our people are taking much pleasure in the majority's shaking for Congress was not allowed to vote.

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Beaver Item.

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X.

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J. ARCH MCCLINTIC.

Jan 15 4t

SUMMARIES

[illegible]

Jan 15 4t

[illegible]

Jan 15 4t

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE

SICK

HEAD

ACHE

Notice

[illegible]

Jan 15 4t

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

[illegible]

Notice

[illegible]

IF YOU WANT

Best Style and QUALITY TRY US

Pocahontas Times.

COURT & MOORE.

J. P. MOORE, Editor.

Entered at the Post-office at Hunterville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	2 in.	3 in.	1/4 c.
One time	$ 1 00	$ 1 50	$ 2 00	$ 3 00
Two "	1 50	2 00	3 00	5 00
Six months	3 00	4 00	5 00	8 00
Twelve "	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
One year	8 00	12 00	20 00	30 00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty five cents for each insertion. Local five cents a line for each additional line.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One copy, 1 yr., $1 50 in advance; after 6 months, $1 75. After 12 months, $2 00.

These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Feb 14, 1889.

Worn Twice Again.

Waverly Magazine: Twenty years have passed since a certain Bath sea captain, entering the port of New York, telegraphed his wife at Bath to join him at the metropolis prepared for a sea voyage. Accordingly a day or two after the arrival of the message saw the wife embarked upon the through train from Bath to Boston, accompanied by an infant child scarcely two years old.

The car was coupled on to the end of the Portland train at Brunswick, and, leaving the child asleep, the Captain's wife seized the opportunity to fill the baby's bottle with milk in the depot restaurant. While the mother was intent upon her errand the train slipped quietly out of the station, and when the mother emerged from the restaurant door it was fast disappearing under the flying street bridge. Eagerly she enjoined the situation to the gesticulating group of railroad men who gathered around. Baby and purse, containing all her money and ticket, were in the fast disappearing train. A hurried council followed, and a plan was instantly formed.

Old No. 23, "The Brunswick," was unattached, waiting the passage of the train just gone. Uncle Thompson, the station baggage master of that time, ran hastily to the engine and asked her aid to overtake the flying train. The genial Charles, ever ready to aid the case of any female in distress, volunteered to catch the robber. Hastily filling the firebox with wood from the tender, while Thompson was assisting the women to mount the engine, with a command to the watchman to "give us the main line," with hand upon the throttle, No. 23 flew quickly over the switches and commenced her race.

An empty engine chasing a heavy train up "Oak Hill grade," which extends four miles straight away from Brunswick has an easy task, and before they had covered more than half of that distance they could see the object of their pursuit.

To sound his whistle, calling the attention of the train man to the chase, and thereby stop the train, was no part of the programme, fearing that he might run over them should they suddenly stop. So quietly running along the rear of the train deadening the pursuit, he is soon immediately behind them. Then his tender—for they are running backward—rubs against the rear platform of the train, and while the engineer holds her there Thompson assists the woman over the tender, down upon the platform of the car containing the baby, still fast asleep, the mother clasping tightly the bottle of milk.

The Prohibition question is to have another trial in Pennsylvania at a special election to be held next June.

Fixing the Responsibility.

Blundering men, instead of attempting their responsibility, try to excuse themselves by throwing the blame on others. A Bingle story illustrates this tendency of human nature, and also the French proverb. "He accuses who excuses himself." On night thieves broke into a rich man's house and carried off all his valuables. On being arrested, they excused their action by saying that they were blameless, as the walls of the house were so badly built as to tempt them to break through. The mason was therefore to blame for the robbery. The mason was brought before the magistrate. "The fault is not mine," said he, "but that of the coolie who made the mortar badly." The coolie laid the blame upon the potter who had sold him a cracked vessel in which he could not carry sufficient water to mix the mortar properly. The potter explained that the blame could not be laid upon him but upon a pretty woman, who, passing while he was making the vessel, so rivated his attention that he forgot about his work. The woman protested that the goldsmith was at fault. He had failed to send home her earrings and she passed the potter's shop on her way to get them. The goldsmith, not being able to offer an excuse for his neglect, was sentenced to be hanged. His friends begged the judge to spare him, as he was sick and ill favored and would not make a pretty spectacle. "But somebody must be hanged," said the judge. His attention was thereupon called to a fat Moor in a shop opposite, and the judge ordered him to be hanged in the goldsmith's stead.—Argonaut.

In Hindostan, where three varieties of sacred monkeys enjoy the freedom of every town, those fair handed pensioners often assist the police in enforcing the rat laws by charging criminals for the scene of every dog fight and schoolboy scuffle. They will rescue worried cats and, for greater security, deposit them on the next roof, or squirrel, revelyism in general; the stout Rhesus baboon for instance, being physically as well as morally qualified to quell the aggressive disposition of the fiercest cur. On the platform of a public warehouse the British residents of Agra, a few years ago, witnessed a scene which put the character trait in even a stronger light.

A little street Arab had spread his pallet in the shade of a stack of country produce, and had just dropped asleep, when the proprietor of the Planters' hotel strolled up with a pet leopard that had learned to accompany him in all his rambles. A troop of tramp monkeys had taken post on the opposite end of the shed, and, like the beggar boy, seemed to enjoy a comfortable siesta, but at sight of the spotted intruder the whole gang charged along the platform like a squadron of sphinx and, to exactly develop a simile about the little sleeper, faced the leopard with bristling manes, evidently resolved to defeat the purpose of his visit.—Popular Science Monthly.

Collector: I have called six times, sir, for the amount of this bill already.

Citizen: Why sir, my time? Is it possible you have been put to all that annoyance? Now, I'll tell you what I'll do: when I feel like paying the account I will call on you myself. It's outrageous to give a man the trouble I have actually given you.—Life.

Her grandmother was so sick that the report got out that she was dead. A sympathetic old gentleman met the child on the street.

"And where is your grandmother to be buried, my dear?" he asked her.

"Not till she's dead, sir."

—The House Wife for February published at Hyde Park, Mass., is a most excellent number of this popular household periodical. It is well worth all it costs, 50 cents per year.

During Jan. there was a net increase of $6,150,000 in money and bullion in the Treasury, and yet you can't borrow a dollar from them, no matter how hard up you are.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take. It is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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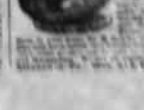

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. E. F. Moore, Editor. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1889. No. 31.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. B. Caldwell.
Prosecuting Attorney, C. W. McClintic.
Sheriff,
Deputy Sheriff,
Clk. of Co. & Ch. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. O. Arrington.
Com'rs Co. Ct. { C. B. Beard, Pres't. / S. B. Hannah. / G. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June, and 1st Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July term.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

C. T. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

D. A. STUART,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. BUCKEN,
Atty-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of appeals.

J. W. ARNOLD,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. BYRD,
Atty-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit Courts of Pocahontas county.

F. LAWVER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Hunterville, W. Va.

D. R. L. H. RUCKMAN,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County on every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

D. R. F. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

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Systematic Missionary business visiting and bringing about all right. Worse by attempting. If allowed to continue by more force, which often blind and all. Systematic visiting very much. Are always interrupted about the visiting & visiting. Some associations, and in many cases in which the interest. It is possible effective. Every [illegible] PATTERSON, Principal Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible] Send for Circular.

DEATH, in the 70th year of his age.

In the death of Joseph Beard Pocahontas county loses one of her oldest and most respected citizens, whose long and eventful life is honorably and inseparably identified with the history of the county. He was born in Greenbrier county, W. Va. on the 20th day of Sept., 1819, and removed to Pocahontas county in the year 1857. Early in life he was united in marriage to Mattie Jordan, daughter of John Jordan, Esq., with whom he happily lived till the day of his death, and who now survives him,an aged and lonely widow. As the issue of this marriage were born three children; one son, John J. Beard, the present Clerk of the Courts of Pocahontas county, and two daughters, Mrs. Isaac McNeel, and Mrs. Wm. L. McNeel, now deceased.

In the year 1883 Mr. Beard made a profession of religion and connected himself with the Methdbist Episcopal Church. In 1844 when the division came, Joseph Beard without hesitation cast his lot with the M. E. Church, South.

His life was marked with unusual energy and activity, but in no enterprise was this more manifest than in his labors for his Church. He was not a religious enthusiast, nor specially demonstrative, but unreservingly gave those better and more substantial evidences of a firm and abiding faith in Christ and his church. In the prosecution of church work of every kind, he was always ready to do his part, and never slow to suggest to others their duty when the occasion demanded. He was a man of firm convictions and decided opinions, yet ever maintained a liberal respect for the belief of others. There never lived a more sincere man; deceit had no place in the make up of his character. Indeed his habit of telling the truth plainly, and his outspoken candor in commending the good and reproving still sometimes failed to feel those who were not well acquainted with him to think him in some matters a harsh man, but he was not so; underneath the surface of solid belief and rigid candor was hidden a heart as tender as the heart of a child, the sympathies of which responded to the gentlest touch. His generosity and hospitality were proverbial, the friend and the stranger were ever his welcome guests, nor did he ever weary of sharing the comforts of his home with as many as chose to partake of them. He was possessed of a peculiarly happy nature; disappointment nor calamity could never subdue for any time his cheerful spirit. It was his rule to always do his best and to be satisfied with no less reach.

He will long and widely be missed. He was affectionate and indulgent toward his kindred, and true in his friendship. He was a good and useful citizen,as ready to contribute in any manner to the good of any and of his country. But most of all will he be missed by his church, whose interests were first in his heart. His life is ended, but

Assessing Cattle.

My former article on the above subject seems to have excited one writer to, not only notice it, but to suggest two more very important improvements in the manner subject and good appearance of other documents intimate. Such as the dotting of lines and delineating miles. Nothing can be plainer than the duty. If not the obligation of the assessors of the two improvements to enlighten the world by making a practical proof on his own case of them highly desired improvements. The genius that prompted the suggestion ought to be equal to the execution or invention of plan of operation. I am still in favor of dehorning cattle and have practical proofs to show its merits every day. I have just learned from a reliable source that my friend Dick Edmonson, of Kansas has removed the horns from 3,000 cattle last fall. I am running in some boundary, horses, cows and bulls, with perfect safety, and now after two months test, my animals look well in order, better in appearance and decidedly more comfortable to themselves and me. So as far as I am interested, horns will have to go. The present hard times and dullness of the cattle market, demands a thoughtful consideration of every economical device or plan by which our farmers and stockmen may reduce their expenses and handle their stock to better advantage. I think this one step in that direction. I will now suggest one or two more, and would be very happy to have other and wiser heads to make an expression of their views and opinions thereby benefiting their fellow men and making the TIMES a necessity to every family in the county.

But few farmers in this locality that do not use fertilizers and believe that they pay, notwithstanding the heavy tax they are subject to. What tax? Profits of the middle men, perhaps the largest. Then excessive freight. To illustrate—most of our middlemen will handle and sell for less than a ten dollar profit per ton, (often more,) then they secure another profit by charging their customers rates of freight per 100 lbs when they get delivered rates per carload of 10 tons. If you pay $30.00 per ton at the railroad to an agent, you can very readily see that you are paying $5.00 to $7.00 for agents profits and high freight; then if you buy on time, 10 per cent. to add on cost. The remedy is this, let our farmers pool their orders, select one of their number to get manufacturers to make bids for the orders, and by paying spot cash, get their fertilizers $10.00 to $12.00 per ton less. We all have ourselves to blame for a great deal unnecessary tax. A co-operative style of buying salt and groceries, if nothing else would run down the expense of the farmer very materially, every year. Salt now by car load will only cost $1.30 per sack,instead of $1.75 or $1.90.

F. A. HANNAH.

Alderson vs. County Commissioners.

Now that the fourth of March is rapidly drawing near, by which time the law requires that the governor shall issue his certificates to the congressmen elect from this state, and in view of the fact that our Republican friends are claiming that McKinnis will unquestionably represent this district in congress A. for the next four years, it will perhaps be well to review this much talked of celebrated case. In the beginning, when the records was demanded by Mr. Alderson, the commissioners refused to allow him to appear by counsel, or introduce witnesses or to cross-examine witnesses introduced by the respondents, and refused to sign bills of exceptions until the supreme court, by a mandamus, required them to make a return. Then Mr. Alderson procured an injunction restraining the county court from certifying the result of the canvass as ascertained it, until he could have their action reviewed by the supreme court, where the case is still pending. As soon as possible after the bills of exceptions were signed, Alderson appealed to Judge Guthrie for a writ of certiorari, which he granted, and the clerk of his court, who at the time, was a Republican, was directed to issue a writ to the county commissioners, directing them to send up their record for review. The writ was not issued until about ten days after it was awarded. The record of the county court was copied and compared with the original, and the copy furnished to the respondents counsel to certify. The writ has at times a reliable source that the commissioners kept the copy in their hands for two days before delivering it to the clerk of the circuit court. Alderson's counsel demanded an immediate hearing of the case, but the court on the motion of counsel for McKinnis, postponed the case until February 1st. When that time arrived, McKinnis' counsel asked further delay, they said knowing that Judge Guthrie had to go to Mason county to hold court there, on the following Monday. The case was argued for Alderson and Judge Guthrie took the papers stating that the other side would be allowed to argue, and that the case would probably be decided when the term of court in Mason was over. No reflection is intended by this, but Judge Guthrie in that there has been a desire on the part of McKinnis' counsel to delay the proceedings as much as possible, in order to prevent Mr. Alderson from having Judge Guthrie's decision, should it be unfavorable to him, reviewed by the supreme court, before the 4th of March. McKinnis' counsel and friends think their case is the best possible, and they are afraid of the superior court, will knowing that the previous action of the county court, must be reversed. The case is now in the hands of the supreme court, from this county, is certified and said on that the action of Wilson will do what he has unconditionally believed to be right in the premises. We would not presume to even suggest what he should do, but we can say, but once more over, and that in the most emphatic terms that he has tried hard to distinguish the difference in the Kanawha county commissioners case, regarding the result of the recount made by them. Mr. Alderson is elected by a majority of sixteen, as given with the canvass of the returns. The bill of exceptions shows this to be true, and it seems to us that the recount is merely in favor of the two commissioners who voted to sustain the injunction and certificate granted by Judge Chapman first.

Now they say we will have to fight Turnpike. Well if nothing else will do, Uncle Sam can step into and settle the matter when sending Indians to Dakota.

The chances for war with Germany seems to be decreasing. We are not afraid of Germany, but peace is more to be desired than war.

Several persons are said to have caught the grippe, but we have nothing yet to worry about. The grippe seems to be the fashionable thing for this winter.

Wanted Views of Scenery.

The Ad-ed Weekly Courier-Journal says that Virginia has a number of the most valuable [illegible] in America, and among these is the Natural Bridge in this county. It is a fact that [illegible] was first visited by Europeans in 1750 and which Mr. Jefferson said he or a like section about two years ago. It is kept in a very [illegible] of the Natural Bridge and its [illegible] Webster's Dictionary, it weighs about as much as though painted over 100 years ago, it is still in good condition. It is about [illegible] thick and eight inches wide, by ten or twelve inches long. It is bound in oak boards, covered with a [illegible] leather, and on its [illegible] there are several [illegible] records. It was originally owned by a Germen, but in 1799 it was bought by Derck Rittenhouse, a member, I think, of the old Rittenhouse family of Philadelphia.

Another book that the library has is that printed for the Indians by John Eliot in 1663. This is the first Bible printed in America. It was printed in Cambridge, and in the Indian tongue. The library has a chapter devoted to Bibles, and the chapter of theological works is the largest one in the library. I looked at this big book, which is older than any other; they are of all sizes and shapes, from the little one pocket edition to one big enough almost for a morning table to lay on. They are in all kinds of languages, and the Chinese Bible look like so many bundles of needle stopping paper. The print of these Bibles is as queer as the languages in which they are printed, and they have every style of type, from the Gothic script of the monks of the middle ages to the modern style of to-day.

The manuscripts of the National Library include many valuable autographs. Among them are letters [illegible] of George Washington, and one [illegible] of Mr. Clinton. There is a [illegible] parcel of letters that [illegible] was addressed by Franco, to the [illegible] and of the revolution, and there are two volumes of an original [illegible] journal of Washington, covering, with [illegible] the years 1748 and 1749 [illegible] years ago.

The National Library was founded about 1800, and it was [illegible] when it was burned in March, 1814. Many of its books were bought in London, and they cost [illegible] Librarian Spofford, Frank G. Carpenter in the Commonwealth.

The grand jury in Birmingham, Ala., has indicted ex-Judge Russell Smith, on one of his posse, for the killing of the prisoner who, with others, attacked the jail in that place on the night of the 5th of December last. The grand jury was three weeks investigating the matter and examined over two hundred witnesses. This is the first case on the prosecutions against the Ku Klux Klan that has come to [illegible].

The New York canal [illegible] is so low locked with ice advantage [illegible] to the workers.

Pocahontas Times.

S. B. LOVE. C. P. MOORE.

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C. P. MOORE, Editor.

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Huntersville, W. Va.

Feb. 21, 1889.

THE SITUATION.

The latest from Charleston shows that C. P. Dorr, of Webster county is solely responsible for all further delay in settling the Senatorial question.

On the last two ballots taken the three labor delegates, who had previously been voting for men of their own party divided their votes between Kenna and Goff; Carr and Morrell voting for Goff and Harder Kenna.

Of the 55 votes cast Goff received 27 and Kenna 27, leaving the matter to be decided by Dorr, who threw away the opportunity by voting for W. T. Lee.

While the democratic majority is no meager and the danger in delay so obvious, there could be no explanation made of Mr. Dorr's conduct that would satisfy his constituency or the party at large. His action is a gross and shameful betrayal of political faith. Whatever his motive may be, presidency in his present course must subject him to scrutinies and to be served.

When we remember that the strongest appeal made to the people who elected him was that he was the nominee of his party, and that his large following was due to the very same reason; it is exceedingly difficult to understand how Mr. Dorr, in the face of these things, can presume to set himself up in opposition the party's nominee for the Senate, and in opposition to the voice of the democratic party of the state. No amount of explanation or sorrow can suffice to justify him in the opinion of the public.

It is greatly to be deplored that the power to decide between Goff and Kenna has fallen into the hands of a man who so lightly regards his pledges virtually and absolutely made to the people who were the means of his elevation.

Mr. Dorr may talk of Kenna's destroying the party, but in our opinion the recent conduct of Mr. Dorr has done the democracy of Pocahontas county more harm in a day than Kenna has done in his entire life time.

Ex-United States Senator Camden of this State, has just completed the formation of two companies to further develop the coal fields of the State. One is the Monongahela Railroad Company and the other the Upper Monongahela Coal and Coke Company. The capital stock of $1,000,000 has been all subscribed. Traffic arrangements have been made with the Baltimore & Ohio which is to be expended with points of mutual benefit.

General Stephen D. Lee is nominated for Governor of Mississippi. The old soldiers remember this brilliant soldier, who was a corps commander in Johnston's army after having made a splendid record in the Army of Northern Virginia.

History of the Samoan Troubles.

Troubles have existed among the Samoans since 1830. In that year the German Commercial and Plantation Society at Apia, or, rather, its predecessor, the firm of Godeffroy, of Hamburg, stood on the side of Malietoa, a chief belonging to one of the most distinguished families of Samoa. Throughout the succeeding twenty years the foreigners who settled in Samoa—Americans, Englishmen and Germans—sought, by taking sides with or against Malietoa, to strengthen respect for their respective nations, and thereby increase their commerce. In 1878 the United States, which had previously obtained a concession of a magnificent harbor in the Samoa Islands and established a coaling station there, made a treaty with Samoa. The local government in in 1879 being a state of great confusion, Sir Arthur Gordon, as Queen Victoria's commissioner in the Western Pacific, established King Malietoa firmly on the throne and issued a proclamation. This proclamation was followed by a treaty with Malietoa, dated August 18, 1878. In the same year Germany also made a treaty with Malietoa. The treaties entered into between the United States, Great Britian, Germany and Samoa were treaties of friendship and reciprocity, agreed to for the purpose of promoting the trade which American, English and German merchants had gone to the remote Samoan Islands to establish. It was understood and agreed upon among the treaty powers that the independence and neutrality of these islands should be forever preserved. While America and England have remained consistent to the treaty obligations and have recognized Malietoa as the legitimate ruler, the policy of the Germans has been a wavering one. At one time they would recognize Malietoa as King, at another they would take sides with the opposing King. In 1884 King Malietoa was coerced into an agreement with the German Government and sent a protest about it to the German Emperor. Following the protest there was sent a petition to the English Queen, signed by nearly all the Samoan chiefs, praying for annexation to Great Britain on the ground, among others, that they were afraid of being forcibly annexed by the Germans. In 1885 and again in 1886 further attempts were made by Germany to seize the sovereignty of the Samoan Islands, but each time the attempt was successfully resisted by the British and American representatives.

In the autumn of 1886 a German named Brandeis appeared in Apia. The public was given to understand that he was in the service of the German Commercial and Plantation Society. Among the employes of this firm, however, it was known that he had been selected to be the Minister of Malietoa's rival, Tamasese. Brandeis at once he set to study local conditions, and worked at times as the German Consulate, made himself familiar with the business and social relations of Apia, and then went to the house of Tamasese, in the immediate vicinity of the great cotton and cocoa plantation of the German Commercial and Plantation Society. There a house was built and furnished by this society for Brandeis, and there he stayed, with out it being publicly known, as the adviser of Tamasese and professing himself in the Samoan language. Tamasese and his adherents were then amply supplied with arms and munitions. At the beginning of 1887, within a brief period, hundreds of muskets were sent through the German Commercial and Plantation Society and through Brandeis to Tamasese's party. A little later a German fleet of four or five ships was at anchor in the harbor of Apia. Four days later the German Consul wrote to Malietoa complaining that German settlers had been attacked by the natives on March 22 of that year, and that from time to time during the previous four years the German plantations had been damaged to the amount of thousands of dollars a year. A heavy demand for compensation was made for the damage to the plantations, without a single item of particulars being given to the Samoan King. The monstrous demand was made that the sum claimed for compensation should be paid the next day—a demand which to such a country, it was practically impossible to meet. The King wrote, promising an answer in three days, and the reply given by the German commander was the landing on the next day of seven hundred troops from his squadron, and the issuing of a proclamation in the name of the Government of Germany, declaring Tamasese King of Samoa. At the same time Malietoa was deported, first to Hamburg, then to Bremerhaven, was lodged and boarded under police supervision at Lehr, a suburb of Bremerhaven, and then was taken to Australia on board the steamship Neckar, by a German naval officer.

The native opposition to Tamasese, or to the Brandeis-Tamasese Government, as it is called, reached up its climax on September 9, 1888, on which date they crowned Mataafa, a legitimate successor to Malietoa, King of Samoa, with the title of Malietoa, Tosa Mataafa. Notices of the event were at once sent to the American English and German Consuls, the French priest, and to Tamasese. Mataafa is still at the head of the Government and is doing all in his power to keep it out of the hands of Tamasese and his German allies. The position of the United States to-day is contained in the following instructions which Secretary Whitley telegraphed to Admiral Kimberly at Panama on January 11:

"You will proceed at once to Samoa and extend full protection to American interests, citizens and property. You will consult with the American Vice Consul, examine his archives and otherwise inform yourself as to the situation and all recent occurrences. You will protest against the subjugation of the native Samoan Government by Germany as in violation of positive agreement and understanding between the treaty powers, but inform the representatives of the British and German Governments of your readiness to co-operate in causing all treaty rights to be respected, and in restoring peace and order on the basis of recognition of Samoan rights to independence; endeavor to prevent extreme measures against the Samoans."

The copra trade of Samoa seems to be the cause of all the present trouble. Copra, the dried kernel of the cocoanut, is the staple commodity of the Samoan Islands, as it is of all the islands of the Western Pacific. In 1885 the exports of this article for German account were estimated at the value of $222,142. The competition of four American houses has greatly irritated the German traders, their profits being thereby much decreased.

President Cleveland has appointed Col. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, as Inspector General of the United States army, with rank of brigadier general, and the appointment has been confirmed by the senate.

A. E. Stevenson, at present holding the position of First Assistant Postmaster General, has been appointed to the place upon the Bench of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia made vacant by the death of Judge Merrick.

Don't Have An Accident and call himself a "Kicker." Neither does a mule.

There is one thing left to console us; they can't call him Dorr of Pocahontas, but he must be spoken of as Dorr of Webster.

On the last ballot for U. S. Senator Dorr, Webster County, voted [illegible] he is

---

DEEP Bee. Worker added six thousands of special bill, are surpassed by the successful of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over a dollar in this work. All succeed.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is also the best Cough Medicine. If you have a Cough, without Disease of the Lungs, a few doses are all you want. But if you neglect this easy means of relief, the slight Cough may become a serious malady, and several bottles will be required.

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NER, PROPRIETOR.

R, W. VA.

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NTAS, it is our pur-
pose to spare no pains to keep just such a
house as the public demands.

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WAGNER.

HOME NEWS.

—Pr. R. L. Arrick, of Green Bank, was in town Monday night.

—On Monday there was a considerable rise in the waters in this section. The lumbermen were busily engaged driving logs.

—Messrs. John J. Beard and C. P. Moore, with their families, were down at Hillsboro last week attending the funeral of Mr. Joseph Beard.

—James Grimes and Mrs. Jacob Cackley, living near Mill Point, are both on the sick list. Dr. Mathew is back in attendance.

—Col. D. Curry, Esq., of Hills boro, is eight higher than ever and was spoke to common people. An order big buy at his house.

—Mr. Pock, President of the Beaver Lick Lumber Company, was in Huntersville Monday looking after the interests of his company.

—Mr. John R. Slaven, who has been sick at the Huntersville Hotel for some time died just a few minutes before the paper for this week went to press—Wednesday, Feb. 20, at 2:30 p. m.

—We are informed that H. M. Lockridge, Esq., has for some days been suffering from a renewal of his old trouble, rheumatism.

—N. J. Brown, Esq., Mill Point's enterprising merchant, is keeping up well with the times. He has a full line of spring goods already displayed in his store.

—George Halliday, the young man who was accidentally shot some two weeks ago is said to be doing as well as could be expected.

—Samuel McConnell, Esq., who is associated with the Cumberland Lumber Company, spent several days in Huntersville last week. He now a great while he contemplates locating in this vicinity and says he intends to run one of the best Buck wheat Mills in the Country.

—Our efficient Constable, Jas. B. Hazzard, while crossing Thorny creek last Monday, narrowly escaped being drowned. His mule stumbled and fell, throwing Mr. Hazzard into the water. Fortunately he was thrown near a fence, by means of which he succeeded in getting ashore.

—The Delineator for March is fully up to its usual excellence. The publishers of this magazine spare no pains nor expense to make their publication what the ladies demand. It's one of the very best illustrated periodicals in the country. Price $1.00 per year. Published by The Butterick Publishing Co., 7, 9 & 11 West Thirteenth St., N. Y.

A CARD OF THANKS.—I do now acknowledge my thanks to the people of Huntersville, and others, for the kindness shown me during my recent affliction at Hotel Pocahontas. I shall ever remember it with sincere gratitude.

DANIEL MURRY.

Brothers Happenings.

Heavy rains and plenty of mud.

Mr. E. L. Hale is off on a trip to Sugar Flats.

Miss Hettie Sharp of Douthard's creek, entered last week as a pupil of the H. M. and F. Academy.

Messrs. John Hill, of Kansas and Wilmore Beard, of Missouri, are visiting friends and relatives at this place.

Miss Lena Hill, of Jacox, entered this morning as a pupil of the H. M. and F. Academy.

We had four trials in town last Saturday. I tell you a man has to walk straight while he stays in town now.

The Hillsboro division of the sons of Temperance are gaining ground every day, and doing an excellent work at this place.

Died, on last Thursday morning Mr. Joseph Beard, of Rheumatism in the chest. Mr. Beard was an aged and respected citizen and a devout member of the M. E. church South. All deeply sympathize with his sorrowing relatives, but we feel that his home is now with the Blest.

PRUNELLA.

Dead

At his home in Hillsboro, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 14th day of Feb. 1889, Joseph Beard, in the 79th year of his age.

In the death of Joseph Beard Pocahontas county loses one of her oldest and most respected citizens, whose long and eventful life is honorably and inseparably identified with the history of the county. He was born in Greenbrier county, W. Va. on the 20th day of Sept., 1810, and removed to Pocahontas county in the year 1857. Early in life he was united in marriage to Mattie Jordan, daughter of John Jordan, Esq., with whom he happily lived till the day of his death, and who now survives him,an aged and lonely widow. As the issue of this marriage were born three children; one son, John J. Beard, the present Clerk of the Courts of Pocahontas county, and two daughters, Mrs. Isaac McNeel, and Mrs. Wm. L. McNeel, now deceased.

In the year 1833 Mr. Beard made a profession of religion and connected himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1844 when the division came, Joseph Beard without hesitation cast his lot with the M. E. Church, South.

His life was marked with unusual energy and activity, but in no enterprise was this more manifest than in his labors for his Church. He was not a religious enthusiast, nor specially demonstrative, but unceasingly gave those better and more substantial evidences of a firm and abiding faith in Christ and his church. In the prosecution of church work of every kind, he was always ready to do his part, and never slow to suggest to others their duty when the occasion demanded. He was a man of firm convictions and decided opinions, yet ever maintained a liberal respect for the belief of others. There never lived a more sincere man; deceit had no place in the make up of his character. Indeed his habit of telling the truth plainly, and his outspoken candor in commending the good and reproving evil sometimes falsely led those who were not well acquainted with him to think him in some matters a harsh man, but he was not so; underneath the surface of solid belief and rigid candor was hidden a heart as tender as the heart of a child, the sympathies of which responded to the gentlest touch. His generosity and hospitality were proverbial, the friend and the stranger were ever his welcome guests, nor did he ever weary in sharing the comforts of his home with as many as chose to partake of them. He was possessed of a peculiarly happy nature; disappointment nor calamity could never subdue for any time his cheerful spirit. It was his rule to always do his best and to be satisfied with the result.

He will long and widely be missed. He was affectionate and indulgent toward his kindred, and true in his friendship. He was a good and useful citizen,ever ready to contribute in any manner to the good of society and of his country. But most of all will he be missed by his church, whose interests were first in his heart. His life is ended, but its influence will still be felt, and truly may it be said of him that "being dead he yet speaketh."

DIED.—At the home of his parents on Knapp's Creek in Pocahontas County, on the 15th day of Feb., 1889. Fryse Herold, youngest son of Andrew Herold, Esq.

The immediate cause of his death we are informed was diabetes. He had been sick a very short while, and when it was announced that he was dead his many friends were greatly surprised and shocked. Fryse was a bright, promising boy, highly esteemed by all who knew him. His premature death is a grievous stroke to his family and friends, to whom we extend our deepest sympathy in their bereavement.

ALDEN'S MANIFOLD CYCLOPEDIA.

Volume XL carries this work from Debt to Dominie. The 840 pages are packed with information of just the kind which the vast majority of reading people desire to obtain. Like its predecessors it is truly manifold in its character. In a single volume it gives an unabridged dictionary, and a cyclopedia of information which is ample for practical use, is fully reliable, and is brought down to the present year. Among the articles treated at some length we notice that Debt, with its various sub heads, has over 7 pages; while kindred topics, as Debtor and Creditor, occupy over 6 pages more. Delaware has about 5 pages; Delirium Tremens, 4 pages; Democracy, nearly 7 pages; Denmark, about 10 pages; Dentistry, about 6 pages; Descent of Man, 6 pages; Development, 11 pages; Diet, 8 pages; Digestion, 28 pages; Diphtheria, 5 pages. There are, also, a large number of really helpful illustrations. The form of the book is most convenient; the paper, printing, and binding are all very good. This is emphatically the Cyclopedia for the people, and the extremely low price—only 50 cents a volume in cloth, or 65 cents in half Morocco—brings it within the reach of all. A specimen volume may be ordered and returned if not satisfactory. JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Atlanta, and San Francisco.

The New Cabinet Officer.

NORMAN J. COLMAN,

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

President Cleveland's appointment of Norman J. Colman as Secretary of Agriculture, the new Cabinet office, is universally approved. During the administration about to close this distinguished man has been Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture. As head of a department comprising Seed, Entomological, Horticultural, Pomological and Propagating, Statistical, Chemical, Forestry and Veterinary divisions, he has been eminently successful in carrying out the intention of the law of May 15, 1862, which established the Department of Agriculture.

The new Cabinet officer is a New Yorker by birth and a Missourian by adoption. He was born at Richfield Springs, in 1827. From the age of sixteen up to twenty-eight he was a teacher in New York State, and Louisville Kentucky. While at Louisville he studied law and took the degree of LL. B. He subsequently formed a partnership with M. C. Kerr, afterwards Speaker at Washington, and began practice at New Albany, Indiana. Mr. Colman became District Attorney. In 1865 he removed to St. Louis and bought out an agricultural paper. Mr. Colman is the suggestor and originator of the Missouri Horticultural Society, the State Board of Agriculture. He was a member of the Legislature during the exciting political contest of 1865-66 which passed the Drake Constitution, and was a leader of his party. In 1866 he was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor but was defeated. He was unanimously nominated for Lieutenant-Governor and elected in 1874. During the war he was a Union man and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fifteenth Regiment of enrolled Missouri militia. Secretary Colman is a power in his command of information pertaining to agriculture and kindred subjects.

JACOB BOWER,

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IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY, and the BEST goods.

He has received a fine lot of DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES &c. &c., and will sell you as per cent. cheaper than any other store in the county, and exchange goods for produce.

Come and see for yourselves, at Huntersville, W. Va.

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County rendered on the 20th day of January 1887, and on the 18th day of October, 1888, in the Chancery cause of N. J. Brown vs. E. H. Grant Jr. and others, the undersigned Special Commissioner will proceed to sell on

SATURDAY, MARCH THE 23rd, 1889

in front of N. J. Brown's store at Mill Point, Pocahontas County, W. Va., at public auction to the highest bidder 19 acres of land, the property of the defendant, E. H. Grant, Jr. Said land is situate near Greenbrier river, about one mile from Mill Point in this County, is fertile and in a fine state of cultivation and has a comfortable dwelling house and out buildings upon it.

TERMS OF SALE. Enough cash in hand to pay the costs of said and expenses of sale and the residue upon a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months, the purchaser giving bonds with approved security for the deferred payments bearing interest from date and a lein to be retained until all the purchase money is paid.

L. M. McCLOVER,
Special Commissioner.

I, John J. Beard, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, certify that the Commissioner above has executed bond as required by law.

JOHN J. BEARD,
Clk Cir Ct.

Feb 21 4t. Printers fee $6.32.

SALESMEN

Wanted for our complete line of Nursery Stock. All new choice and Fast-selling Specialties. Less furnish PAYING POSITIONS to workers. My large experience in the business enables me to offer special advantages to beginners. I CAN MAKE A SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN of any one who will follow my instructions. Permanent employment. Wages paid each week. Outfit free. Apply at once, and secure choice of territory.

EDWARD F. SWELL,
Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

Jan. 31 10t.

Simmons Liver Regulator produces no unpleasant effect upon the stomach no matter how long it is taken. If it be taken at night insures refreshing sleep and a natural evacuation of the bowels. A little taken in the morning sharpens the appetite, cleanses the stomach and sweetens the breath.

"I never recommend a medicine unless I know it to be good. In a ministry of twenty-five years I have often felt the need of such a medicine, and when I found it I exclaimed, 'Eureka.' Rev. J. P. Parker, Carpenter's Station Texas. Smithfield N. C. 17 4t.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

SICK

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Fiduciary Notice.

The following Fiduciary accounts are before me for settlement.

George A. Calhoun Admr. of Martha E. Dorsey, dec'd.

Charles Lightner, Exr. of William Lightner, dec'd.

L. H. Moore, Admr. of Margaret Moore, dec'd.

L. M. McCLOVER,
Com'r Circ. Ct.

FIDUCIARY'S

The following fiduciary accounts are before me for settlement.

Our office is Opposite U. S. Patent Office and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A Pamphlet, "How to obtain Patents," with names of actual clients in your State, county, or town, sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.
Opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, rendered on the 18th day of October, 1888, in the chancery cause of John W. Moffett's admr. vs. John W. McNeel's Heirs, et als.

I, as Special Commissioner appointed in said decree, shall proceed, in front of the Court House of said County on sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on

THE 23RD DAY OF MARCH, 1889,

the following real estate, situate in said County, to-wit: A certain lot or parcel of land containing one acre, lying in and adjoining the town of Hillsboro on the Hill's Creek Road and also another certain lot or parcel of land containing one acre, lying above the first mentioned lot, in and adjoining the town of Hillsboro. Both of said lots were brought by J. W. McNeel from Jacob Cackley. They are valuable lots, and the title is believed to be clear.

TERMS OF SALE.

So much cash in hand as will pay costs of suit and sale, and for the residue of purchase money the purchaser will be required to give bonds, with good and approved personal security, bearing interest from day of sale, maturing due in six and twelve months respectively from sale, and a lien will be retained on the property sold.

L. M. McCLOVER, Special Com'r.

Bond, as required by law has been given by the above Special Commissioner.

JOHN J. BEARD, Clk.

Jan. 10 4t. Printers fee $6.76.

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Pocahontas Times.

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LOVETT & MOORE,

PUBLISHERS.

C. P. MOORE, Editor.

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One copy, 1 yr., $1.00 in advance; after 3 months, $1.50; after 12 months, $1.75.

These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

Feb 21, 1889.

Weather and Common Sense.

It does not always require that a man should be a prophet to make a shrewd guess as to what the weather will be some months in advance. There are probabilities, we will not say certainties, regarding times and seasons that are obvious to every one who knows the difference between storm and calm, heat and cold. We know, for instance, that one extreme is likely to follow another. If our winter is extremely cold it is highly probable it will be followed by another corresponding to moderate. An unusually cold wave as called, will generally be succeeded by a spell of weather of great mildness for the season. In a very dry season, or a succession of dry seasons, there is sure to succeed a period of weather to make up the deficiency of rainfall. So also particular spring is cold and wet and late, we may generally expect that the succeeding autumn will be warm and pleasant, and that winter will be slow in coming. If the entire year should be bad on account of the excessive cold or unseasonable storms, the compensation may not come till the next year, but that it will come in time is as sure as that the sun will continue to rise and set. It is one of the first laws of nature that rain shall alternate with sunshine, storm with calm and heat with cold, and it is by studying these movements of the elements more closely than the rest of mankind that some pretended weather prophets have occasionally succeeded in coming somewhere near the truth in their predictions.—San Francisco Chronicle.

That Meeting.

Pursuant to a call, the Democracy of this country, met at the Court-house, to take action, and pass resolutions in regard to the conduct of Hon. C. P. Dorr, delegate of this county, in not giving his support to Hon John E. Kenna, for re-nomination and re-election to the U. S. Senate.

T. B Horan called the House to order, stating the object of the meeting, and on his motion W. H. Hoover was made chairman, and B.O.Hutchison secretary. The chair appointed T. B. Horan, P. W. Brady and E. H. Morton, who presented Resolutions which were unanimously adopted. The Resolutions set forth the fact that the democracy of the Delegate District, and who are Mr. Dorr's constituents in the Mr. Kenna's election and is instructed our Hon. delegate to vote to that end, etc., etc.

The portion of T. B. Horan a copy of the Resolutions were sent to Hon. John E. Kenna, and on motion of the secretary, a copy of the same to Hon. C. P. Dorr.

After speeches by Hon. C. Mc-Brakrill, Hon. H. and Hutchison, the meeting adjourned.—Athens Clipper.

The Horses Were Spared.

When Mr. Cole, it will know circus proprietor in the south, sold his stock in New Orleans, three dun ring horses that he had owned for years went with the others by mistake. Mr. Cole at once bought them back, saying he would never consent to have the horses become the property of any one who would make them work, and he had decided to put them to a painless death. He proposed to bleed them to death, but W. B. Leonard, a ferryman, suggested that the use of chloroform would be a little better and less painful mode. This was finally decided upon, and a reliable man procured, who was to have performed the operation.

They were all collected in the circus tent. There was Cole, Leonard, the riders and the clowns, the ringmaster, the tumblers and the leapers and the three pet dogs. Calling the little mare by name, he told her to kiss them all good-by. The intelligent animal, stretching forward her head, kissed each one. This was more than they could stand, and the sacrifice was put off. Cole had no place to take them to, so Mr. Leonard promised to find some one who would assume charge of them, under a guarantee never to work them, but to keep them in goodorder until death should claim them for the grave.—St. Louis Republic.

Good Humor and Brief Discipline.

Several years ago the convicts in a large penitentiary conspired to gather and make an unsuccessful attempt to escape. In the struggle the leader of the prisoners and one of the keepers were killed. The guns were secured, but they remained a gloomy and vindictive temper for months afterward.

"Stricter discipline was enforced, but from after sometime, kindness was tried to ameliorate them. Their rations improved in quality, and several new privileges were granted them, but it was all in vain.

"We are sleeping on a volcano," the warden reported. "They are in a murderous humor."

He then recommended the appointment of a certain Dan Pickett as assistant warden, the man who held that office being a gruff, sarcastic fellow, especially disliked by the prisoners. Dan was inexorably firm as an officer, but he was also jolly and full of good humor. He exacted every jot and tittle of service from the convicts; but, that rendered, he took an interest in them, in their rheumatism, their toothaches, their children, their plans for life after discharge.

They were human beings to him, not numbered beasts in cages, he was not afraid to joke and laugh with them. In two weeks' time the men were quiet and contented. Good humor had done its work. The revolt was over.

"Good humor," says a German writer, "is one of the rarest and fine of human virtues, which we are apt to overlook; but it wins more battles in life than do a mighty intellect or lofty imagination."—Youth's Companion.

Leather Shoes for Horses.

The day will come when the present mode of protecting the foot of the horse will be discovered to be a mistake. Its many mistakes was never intended to be pierced by nails. No wonder that so many horses fall lame and are perpetually ruined. We have recently shown a horse shod in leather. It struck us as an excellent idea and worthy of adoption. We should not be surprised that leather soles had to succeed shoes of iron. If, however, iron be a necessity, let it be nailed on the leather shoe. Now, shoemakers, please get up a meeting, and show them to all your horsey friends. Don't take "no" for an answer; stick to them till you have overcome their prejudices. When you have succeeded apply to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for a medal and if they decline to give you one be content to know that you have done more good than the owner in question with all his wealth.—Scotch Paper.

Advice to Workers.

Wm. Wrigley, Jr., of Chicago, who is said to be worth $10,000,000, and who has made his money by selling chewing gum, is out with a letter to the boys in which he says: "I began without a dollar, but I had a firm resolve to succeed. I made it a point to be at my office early and late, and to work all the time. I never had any time to waste on pleasure. I have been asked to give a lecture.

INVENTION

[illegible] invention the world during the last half century. Not least among the wonders of invention and progress is a method and system of work that can be introduced all over the country without separating the workers from their homes. Pay liberal; any one can do the work, either sex, young or old; no special ability required. Capital not needed; you are started free. Cut this out and return it to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. JOHN T. CAMPBELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, May., 16, 1889. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. No. 43.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. M. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, M. J. McNeil.
Deputy Sheriff,
Clk. of Co. & Cir. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. C. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Court, { C. B. Hamer, Pres't. / S. B. Hannah. / C. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

C. F. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. HOVER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. HOVER,
Atty-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBOGAST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. EDE
Atty.-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Courts of Pocahontas county.

F. J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

D. T. E. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County at any Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

D. E. E. P. PATTESON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

THE STERLING CO.

THE STERLING PIANOS.

Quality of Tone, Workmanship, Durability, Elegance of Design, Finish and Action unsurpassed. Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

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Factories, Derby, Conn.

THE FAR PASTURE.

There are wide seas, and Seattle and Rome,
And Brooklyn and Dennis Kate—
Though I am to mind her,
Nowhere can I find her—
And now it is growing late.

Over the meadows and through the shadows
I have sought her long and well—
At last I have found her,
Tall grasses around her,
Led by the sound of the bell.

She had gone astray, and had lost her way
In the clover blossoms white,
The cool, sweet clover,
Tempted her over
To the pasture far, to-night.

I tenderly led her, through valley and meadow,
To land not drive, seemed but right—
'Twas the sweet rank clover,
That tempted her over—
And who of us always does right?

And the strangest feeling is o'er me stealing
And seems through the shadows to come
As beneath the wide bars,
And the silver stars,
"Dennis Katie" and I go home.

The damp dew is falling,
And voices are calling,
I too have strayed off from the right—
And the sweet red clover, has tempted me over,
But oh! will he blame me, or seek to reclaim me?
If I call to Him now, will He come?
And over the meadows, and
Through all the shadows,
Lead his poor wandering home?

—M. E. Noble.

A Little Child Shall Lead Them.

The small but thriving and enterprising town of Seedville, in the State of Ohio, was plentifully posted with bills bearing the above title, lavishly printed in all the hues of the rainbow. How the manager of the Seedville Academy of Music ever succeeded in securing so great a star of the dramatic firmament as Charles Cheriton was a matter of much speculation and wonder to all but Seedville citizens; but then Seedville always was smart for a small place and managed to keep abreast of the great cities of the country in everything, from natural gas to natural actors. And if the lively manager was unable to furnish high-class entertainment for the play-goers of Seedville, the said play-goers were not mean enough to pass by the opportunity with unappreciative indifference. They read the show-bills, bought their tickets and on every evening thronged the seats of the really pretty theatre.

The piece was what is technically known as a high-class comedy, but it was accurately so which was displayed a good deal of the tragedy of mental suffering, of misunderstandings, of some purposes and bitterness of heart; though, from the fact that all the pain and sorrow was finally turned into gladness and joy through the instrumentality of a little child, men termed it a comedy.

The drama gave the principal actor, Charles Cheriton, a fine opportunity for displaying his power of acting, and many a time had this man moved great audiences almost to tears in his representations of the deep passions of human nature.

On the particular evening which concerns our story, Cheriton was at his best. With his rare modulations of his deep, far-reaching voice, with his expressive features and gesticulations he swayed the feelings of the throng before him as the autumn winds bend the top most boughs of the forest trees.

Toward the end of the second act the large audience noticed that the actor did not do his part justice, and not during the rest of the evening did he rise to his usual standard of excellency. No one knew the reason, for, to the intense interest felt in the play, no one had perceived a little face baby figure steal quietly down the extreme left aisle of the balcony. No one but Cheriton. He was in the midst of his delivery of some most pathetic lines and his eyes were raised upward, so that they rested precisely on the balcony aisle to the left of the stage. He saw the tiny but graceful form of a child—a little girl—not five years old, clad in a quaint, but rich and dainty, dress of black velvet with ruffled sleeves and white lace edging at the wrists and neck; he noticed the broad-brimmed hat trimmed with a narrow but exquisite wreath of simple meadow daisies, and above all he beheld, beneath the hat, the cluster of sunny, golden hair and the clear blue eyes of the childish, angel face.

The baby, with baby grace and abandon, stole softly down to the balcony rail, upon which she rested her little arms, and with her chin nestling in her dimpled hands (like one of Halphoel's cherubs) silently watched the play. Cheriton felt absolutely certain that the baby was the child of—well, a woman he once knew. He was positive of it, and would have backed his opinion with every thing he possessed.

He was no longer in the Seedville Academy of Music. Mechanically he proceeded with his part in the performance, but he saw none of the people before him, save the baby—and even the baby only served to remind him of another face, long since lost to him—while his thoughts and memory were afar off in a city of the sunny South.

He remembered how in the City of Mexico, exactly six years before, he had loved with a mad and irresistible passion just such a fair sweet face as was the baby's in the balcony; he recollected the faultless form, the natural grace of movement and the bewitching smile; he called to mind the sunny hair and the quaint dresses of velvet and old lace—yes, it all came back to him with the baby leaning there over the balcony rail. How he tried to forget it all, on the stage and off! How he had sought to bury it far out of his sight and memory! He had traveled East, West and North (never South) only at last to find the past as fresh as ever, in the little theatre of quiet Seedville.

Sought now he of the footlights or the orchestra, of the stage or the house—he was away on a vine-covered veranda in the outskirts of the City of Mexico. He was telling a fair young girl of his love and adoration, and ringing in his ears was her cold, hard reply: "It is impossible, to-morrow I am to be married."

The second act of the play came to an end. When the curtain rose for the third and last act, the baby had disappeared.

The performance was almost concluded when through that terror-stricken assemblage rang the alarm of "Fire!"

Aroused from his reveries and dreams of the past Cheriton became aware that smoke was coming from the left wings. He was quickly alive to the situation, and stepping to the edge of the stage, in a loud and commanding voice he directed the movements of the affrighted men, women and children.

The fire quickly gained on the building, and before the one fire engine of Seedville could get to work the theatre was doomed.

Cheriton was one of the last to leave the stage, and when he did so the danger to the audience was over, for all had reached the street.

When the alarm of fire was given Cheriton was attired for the play as a laboring man, without coat and vest; so dressed he appeared on the street.

Standing with the crowd watching the flames was a beautiful woman, perhaps twenty-five or twenty-six years old. As Cheriton emerged from the building he was cheered by the crowd, and resting his eyes (from force of habit acquired on the stage) along the throng of faces, it rested on this woman.

He was seized with an inspiration, and rushing hastily to her, he grasped her arm tightly and almost rudely.

"Were you in the theatre to-night?"

"Yes."

"Alone?"

"No; with my mother."

"No one else—positively, no one else?"

"No one."

"Ah," thought Cheriton, as he hastened away, "the child was left at home and, doubtless, knowing where her mother had gone, followed her to the theatre."

By this time the fire was all over the house and the auditorium was filled with a dense mass of smoke. But heedless of the scorching heat, the blinding and suffocating smoke, and deaf to the warning cries of the firemen, Charley Cheriton rushed into the ill-fated building. He made his way to the left side of the balcony which was standing yet, and there, near the railing fast asleep or dead, he found the fair-haired baby girl. He grabbed a shawl which some one had left in the hurry to escape, and doubling again through the smoke and flames emerged once more on to the street.

A loud hurrah and deafening hand clapping greeted him, but he walked straight to the lady whom he had before addressed.

"Here is your little girl, madam. I noticed her in the balcony this evening. Do not be afraid. I just felt her move and heard her try to speak. If you will show me your house I will carry her home for you."

The lady was too much affected to speak. Silently they walked a short distance until they reached a pleasant home not far from the theatre.

When they entered the parlor the mother took her child and continued Cheriton's seat.

In a few minutes the lady returned.

"My baby is not hurt at all, and is now sleeping as if nothing had happened. Mr. Cheriton, how can I thank you?"

"I am thanked sufficiently already," he replied.

Then there was silence. It was a strange meeting; the actor in his stage costume, his sleeves rolled up, his hair and moustache singed, and his face blackened by the smoke, while near him sat a beautiful woman scarce able to restrain her tears.

He waited until she regained some composure, and then he rose as if to go.

"Good bye," he said. "I am glad to have been able to give you your little girl. I suppose you have nothing more to say to me, or good bye." He held out his hand as he spoke and she took it in both of hers.

"Yes, I have something more to say, and I will say it whatever you think of me for doing so.

"Listen. Six years ago you thought me heartless and cruel because I told you that it was impossible to marry you, though you thought I had given you no reason for it. Now I will tell you why I acted as I did. I was married—married to a beautiful girl, a good husband, but I did not love him. I loved you all the more and sacrificed love and happiness for what I thought to be duty. Charley, I love you still; you have saved my little girl—will you ever love me from a lonely, wretched future and from all the agonies of bitter memories? Will you, Charley?"

Well, every thing had seemed very strange to Charley Cheriton (but New Year's Eve, the play, the baby, the fire, the meeting—it somehow it did not seem at all strange when he pressed his large form and blackened face almost to the theater waist, while the well-rounded head with its fair young rested upon the smoke-begrim and dusty which covered his broad shoulder. And he thought of the title of the play—"A little child shall lead them.")

Beware of Statements for Cancers that contain Mercury.

as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Two gentlemen were walking on F street yesterday when one said:

"Let's cross the street. There comes a man to whom I owe some money, and I don't want to meet him."

"Does he dun you?"

"No; that's the worst of it. He never speaks of it."

After they had crossed over the debtor walked on some distance in thoughtful silence. Then he said, seriously:

"I wish that man would get mad about it and go at me with a club. I can't pay him the money, and I wish he would thrash me like fury and settle the matter so that I wouldn't ever be afraid again to meet him."

There is a lot of good, clean, human nature in that reflection.

The minister was closing with his family, and Bobby then spoke out:

"Ma, what's an adjective?"

His mother explained the meaning of the word, and then Bobby asked him why he wanted to know.

"Because I heard you say that the sermon this morning was a regular talk your own, and when I asked to tell me what they think was he said it was an adjective."

Stranger—Where is the nearest saloon?

Kansas (as clerk is about to open closed eyelids)—It is. It's over it that that evidence goes through with towards Democratic, or it don't the location of the county seat is liable to be settled by a pugnacious kick, or shark.

A well known scientist announces that he is about to write a book which shall go a long way towards bridging the psychological distance which separates the gentle from the gentleman. He has the right sort a hard task. He has undertaken to find the word "manly" for "gentlemanly," and "docile" for "gentlewoman," he would be sick of success.

Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered as the Post office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 in.	3 in.	6 in.	1 yr.
One inch	$ 1 00	$ 3 00	$ 5 00	$ 8 00
2 inches	2 00	5 00	8 00	12 00
Qr. column	3 00	8 00	12 00	17 00
Half col'm	5 00	13 00	20 00	30 00
One col'm	10 00	25 00	38 00	56 00

Reading notices, not exceeding five lines, twenty-five cents for each insertion, and five cents a line for each additional line.

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These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

May 16 1889.

The town of Stafford, Kan., was wiped out by a cyclone last week.

There is going on in Richmond, Va. a tremendous religious upheaval among the negroes.

Two young men in Somerset, Pa., barged their father to get their inheritance.

Was it the Harrison family or the republican party that was elected last November.

All the records smashed. The City of Paris crosses the ocean in 5 days 23 hours and 7 minutes.

The State claims 90,000 population for Richmond, with a suburban population of 27,000 more.

The Parkersburg Journal seems to think that the prospects for the "Black Diamond" railroad are more encouraging.

Had it been Cleveland, it would have been tariff reformation—as it is, Harrison and wage reformism, remarks an observant exchange.

Carter B. Harrison, who was last week appointed marshal of the middle district of Tennessee,is a brother of the President.

Mrs. Louisa Sheffy, of Staunton, is dead. It was just about four weeks after the death of her lamented husband, Judge Sheffy.

The only woman ever convicted of horse stealing in Missouri was a beautiful girl of 18 years, on May 7. The jury gave her two years.

It is said that they have had to put fishing hooks into the White House to accommodate the numerous branches of the presidential family.—Ex.

Henry W. Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, is to address the literary societies of the University of Virginia at their final celebration on the 25th of June.

It is intimated the President will spend a portion of the heated term in the mountains of West Virginia, near Davis, on the new West Virginia Central Railroad.

It is conceded by republicans as well as democrats that the best all round speech at the New York centennial was delivered by ex President Cleveland in response to the toast, "Our country!"

Frank W. Palmer, of Illinois, has been appointed Public Printer. The newspapers offices along the railways leading out of Washington will now prepare for a deluge of tramp printers.—Ex.

Where is the increase in the price of wool that the republican orators told you about so positively just fall if a republican President was elected? In fact where is anything true that anybody told you?

ELEVEN fourth class postmasters were removed in Pocahontas county last week. Clarkson is getting in his work pretty fast.—Braxton Democrat.

Mr. Democrat we haven't heard of them as yet.

There are five banks and six newspapers and on average daily sale of fifty dollars worth of postage stamps in Guthrie, Oklahoma, a town which did not exist prior to April 22nd. In a few days more we may expect to hear it boasting, with the rest of its occidental contemporaries of "the finest opera house west of the Mississippi."

Where is the protection to American labor that you republicans talk about? We don't know where it is! but there is one thing we do know, that there are thousands of working men,working for whatever compensation they can get, and thousands upon thousands who are out of employment altogether, and have large families in a starving condition.

West Virginia is talking a phenomenal boom. More miles of railroad will be constructed during the present year than in any other one year in her history, and she is a Democratic state, too. Our Republican friends who are continually bowling about old fogies and moss backs and claiming that nothing but a Republican administration can attract capital into a state, should make a note of this.—Charleston Daily Star.

Rather a funny little episode happened near Philippi last week. A young man went to the clerk of the court and obtained a permit to wed a young lady. On his way home he called at the residence of another young lady, to whom he had been paying some attention, and exhibited to her his license to wed her rival. She, with rather more spirit than her sex usually possesses, getting the paper into her possession, very deliberately proceeded to tear it to pieces, and consign it to the flames, and the young man was compelled to postpone the wedding to another day.—Nicholas Chronicle.

The New York World sees in Mr. Cleveland's conduct, since his retirement from the Presidency, many evidences that he again aspires to become his party's leader in the next National struggle. It sees in Mr. Harrison's disregard of the civil service, and the consequent disgust of the mugwump element with the President, an opportunity for Mr. Cleveland. It says: "If Mr. Cleveland can and will make himself the exponent and champion of the real ideas and true principals of Reform—reform in politics, reform in administration, reform in legislation, reform in justice—his nomination would be quite possible, and he would have a vigorous supporter in the World."

Is it possible that the World is beginning to retire at the light at last? It lists a number of reforms which it would have Mr. Cleveland to make himself the champion and exponent of, as condition of its vigorous support. Will could Mr. Cleveland say to this proposition: "All these things have I kept from my youth up?" The World knows that it is nothing no pattern for Mr. Cleveland. He walked the reformer's path all through his administration, and hence his defeat. No man could have done more than he in the way of the reforms indicated—because no man was ever more honest, or truer than he. The open opposition of the World to Mr. Cleveland began the very hour of his inauguration, and was fierce, relentless and unjust from that day till now. We are glad to see it ready to acknowledge at last that the man to lead the Democracy to victory in 1892 is Grover Cleveland.—Kanawha Gazette.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 10th.—Harrison made the best appointment that he has yet made when he selected Ex-Gov. Thompson, of South Carolina, as the democratic member of the Civil Service Commission. Gov. Thompson was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland's administration, and was during the last days of Congress appointed by Mr. Cleveland to the same position he has just received from a Republican President, but the Senate did not act on his nomination.

There is a whooping and wailing, and gnashing of teeth among the little crowd of late applicants for the position of Public Printer, five of whom are understood to have made a combination,each promising to give the other four appointments to the office if made Public Printer, over the fact that the coveted prize has gone to Ex-Congressman Frank W. Palmer, formerly postmaster at Chicago. If either Harrison suspected the "combine" which these applicants had entered into I can not say, but it is known that some days ago he told a gentleman that he should not appoint any of the applicants up to that time and asked him to name a good man for the office. Palmer was named, and after further investigation the office was tendered to him, and he accepted it. When the appointment was made public it was really amusing to see the members of the "combine" chasing around trying to find somebody to introduce them to the new Public Printer so they could get in their applications for the "fat" positions under him. It is thought that one of these men Donath, nominally of Pennsylvania, really of the District of Columbia, may lose his mind on great a shock has the disappointment been at not being made Public Printer. He was so certain that he was to get the appointment that he had already given away several of the most important places in the Government Printing office.

It is evidently the purpose of the the republican politicians to make the census bureau an asylum for their political proteges. The Interior Department has decided that the appointments in this bureau will have next year when it gets regularly to work, over 1500 clerks, besides an army of special agents, and the most of these will be kept for two years or longer. It will be a great convenience to prominent republicans to use these positions to pay off their political debts, and if the appointments were made under civil service rules that would be impossible.

The first of the fifteen contested election cases which are to come before the Fifty-first Congress was opened by the Clerk of the House this week. It was Culmore vs. Morgan, of the second Mississippi District.

Harrison having provided a snug place for his brother in law, so it is said, about to appoint Blaine's brother to one of the most lucrative local offices in Washington Register of Wills.

The new Secretary of Agriculture in order to prove his familiarity with farming implements, and maybe to get solid with the farmers of the country, put in a half an hour cutting grass with a scythe in the grounds surrounding his department, one day this week. Of course he was entirely ignorant of the fact that several newspaper men had their eyes on him during the entire performance.

Republicans are already beginning to compare Harrison with Hays and Arthur, they say that he is timid almost to the extent of cowardice.

It is said that the Post office Department is appointing clerks in the Railway Mail Service and having their appointments in April in order to avoid compliance with civil service rules under which all such appointments should have been made since May.

Senator Gorman thinks that Calvin S. Brice will be elected chairman of the National democratic committee to succeed the late ex-Senator Barnum. This is taken here to mean that Senator Gorman will not accept the position.

Theodore Roosevelt of N. Y. who has just been appointed as one of the republican Civil Service Commissioners, is a pronounced free trader. Funny isn't it, that a man elected President solely because he was a rigid protectionist should give such a prominent appointment to a free trader.

The newspaper man's luck has not yet deserted him. The new Public Printer is a member of the fraternity.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

The mail hack leaves Frankford for Cuddesville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, and from Hunterville for Frankford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning. Passengers accommodated.

JOEL FLACK, Carrier.

SOMMERVILLE & CROY

Huntersville, W. Va.

I am prepared to make to the best style and order, boots and shoes of all kinds, also repairing done in good style. May 16 3 m. J. C. Sommerville.

PUBLIC SALE!

I will proceed to sell at public auction Friday 17th commencing at 10 o'clock, a. m., all of the Household and Kitchen furniture and Farming Utentials, belonging to Frank Chapman, on Beaver Creek.

TERMS cash in hand

M. W. BEARD.

WOOL! WOOL!

We want to buy 10,000 lbs. of wool for which we will pay part cash. It will pay you to see us before you sell.

Very Respectfully,

Herold & Moore.

May 9, 3t Front St., W. Va.

CASTORIA

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication. The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

If you need a mower or reaper you will do well to communicate with the undersigned, who is agent for the celebrated

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All inquiries as to terms etc. will receive prompt attention.

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Hotel by G. W. Wagner,

GEO. W. WAGNER, PROPRIETOR.

HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Having lately purchased and assumed control of HOTEL POCAHONTAS, it is our purpose to spare no pains to keep just such a house as the public demands.

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WAGNER.

—Sheep Shearing.

—Corn planting is over.

—There now subscribers this week.

—A special term of the County Court met last Tuesday.

—What's the matter with the correspondents this week.

—Gen. W. Sipe, of Green Bank was in the city Tuesday.

—Rain and sunshine make grass grow.

—Charles Arbogast was in town Tuesday.

—Sheriff McNeel was in Huntersville Tuesday.

—L. W. Herold, of Frost was in Huntersville Tuesday.

—Lots of new subscribers this week. Last issue time.

—E. A. Gibbs of Hopkins, Va., is in town.

—Capt. Stofer, who has been on Elk for some time has returned.

—Jesse Adkins, of Charleston was in town last week.

—A. F. Wickline, of Monroe Co., was in our city last Thursday.

—S. M. Wells of Baltimore, was in town Sunday.

—L. S. Frost, of Huntington was in town last week.

Go to John Watts & Co, Frankford, W. Va. for Deering Mowers and Self Binders. may 9-12t

—Andrew Price, and Henry McClaughlin were in town the first of the week.

Buggy harness and Saddles at $5.00 and up to $40 at A. P. Leist's Racketeria, W. Va. 30-2m

—The County Court, Messrs. Moore and Beard, were here Tuesday.

—A Harlowe county man is going to put thirty-seven acres of ground in peanuts.

A fine line of ladies hats just received at Herold & Moore's, Frost, W. Va.

—Eli Baker, has been appointed postmaster at Beverly, Randolph Co.

Sewing machines from $25 to $50, warranted, for sale by A. P. Leist, Racketeria, W. Va. 30-2m

—They are going to vote for a site another school in the Little Levels.

If you want a good suit of clothes go to Herold & Moore's, Frost, W. Va.

—Lots of fishing going on now. The fellow who catches the biggest fish is usually the biggest liar.

—Don't forget that we are trying to run a good local paper, and want the news and if you know of any thing please report.

NOTICE.

The Final Celebration of Hillsboro Male and Female Academy will take place Thursday and Friday evenings May 23rd and 24th inst. Exercises will begin promptly at 7:30 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to the Public to attend.

W. H. LANDON,
Principal.

—H. Dever, of Knapp's was at this place Tuesday.

Go to Herold & Moore's, Frost, W. Va., for your dry goods and notions. Best styles and lowest prices. may 9-12t

—The State Press Association of this State meets at Whitsburg, on the 18th of June.

Buy the Deering Mowers and Self Binders, the best machines that's made of John Watts & Co., Frankford, W. Va. may 9-12t

—C. E. Hogg, of Christiansburg, Va., was at this place the first of the week.

Call an examine our stock of queensware, we can suit you in both quality and price. Herold & Moore, Frost, W. Va.

John Watts & Co., of Frankford, W. Va., will be he a during June Court with a lot of Mowers. Don't buy until you see them. may 9-12t

—Messrs. E. H. Moore, Jos. McNeel and R. M. Beard, of Academy, were in to see us Tuesday. Mr. Beard was driving a fine pair of match bay mares.

—Sheriff McNeel and C. E. Beard, brought one Percy Townsend to jail last Tuesday, on a capious for non payment of fines &c., made at the last term of the Court.

—The Greenbrier Independent says that Mr. John Furgiesong, of Lewisburg, died at his home, on Thursday last, the 2nd inst., in his 74th year.

—Don't forget that next Tuesday 21st is school election day. Come to the polls and vote for Mr. C. G. Mathews, for County Superintendent; he is the only candidate in the field.

Herold & Moore, Frost, W. Va., have just returned from the east, and are now receiving the nicest, best and most complete stock of goods they have ever offered the public, which will be sold low down for cash or good produce.

—Messrs. H. C. McCullough, Geo. Grant and C. A. Church, were in this vicinity a part of last week looking after inducements for a branch railroad from the C. & O., from the White Sulphur to this place.

—Don't forget the poor editor when you have a news item, says an eastern exchange. If your wife licks you, let us know it, and we will set it all right before the public. If you have company, tell us if you are not ashamed of your visitors. If a youngster arrives at your house begging for raiment, buy a lot of cigars and come around, and, if you are a cash subscriber, we will find a name for him or her as the circumstances will permit. And if you have a social gathering of a few of your friends, bring around a big cake, seven or eight pies and a ham not necessarily to eat, but as a guarantee of good faith. You needn't bother about inviting us, for our wardrobe isn't suitable for the occasion. We mention these things because we want the news, and we are bound to have it.

Lee is Dead.

The faithful old nag belonging to Capt. Stofer, passed beyond this world of toil a few days ago, on Elk. She was 22 years old, and has long since through the Capt's. generosity been the errand nag of our town, and her death will be regretted by those who depended on her, when they wanted to ride a short distance.

Mill Point Pickings.

Fine weather for planting corn and making garden.

Withrow McClintic and M. F. Gum left last Thursday for Raleigh Co.

The farmers are nearly all done planting corn.

Mr. Montgarner has moved to Hillsboro.

Mr. J. T. Hogsett is quite ill at this writing.

Miss Mary Barker is visiting in our neighborhood.

We had a big rain and hail storm last Saturday night.

L. C. G.

Samuel M. Hay was appointed Superintendant of the roads over which Jno. Gibson, Jr., is toll collector, in the room and stead of Samuel B. Moore, refusing to act as such Superintendent.

The following commissioners of election were appointed for the school election the 21st of May.

Traveller's Repose;

Peter D. Yeager, A. M. V. Arbogast and Lafayette Barner.

Green Bank;

John R. Warwick, J. H. Patterson, and Adam Arbogast.

Dunmore;

Wm. H. Cackley, Ernest M. Moore and George Arbogast.

Frost;

Andrew Herold, I. B. Moore and W. A. T. Sharp.

Huntersville;

D. A. Fisher, S. L. Brown and Sheldon Moore.

Edray;

Geo. E. Gay, Wm. M. Sharp and W. T. Vis.

Split Rock;

E. B. King, B. S. Varner and Harman Sharp.

Little Levels;

B. V. Hill, Jno. P. Kinnison and C. W. Eskridge.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A dispatch from Wheeling, W. Va., says a terrible accident is reported from Braxton county. P. H. Hair and family lived in a thinly settled district, and on Sunday last, May 5th, he and his wife and two children started to visit a neighbor. The mountain stream in their path was swollen out of its banks, but Hair attempted to cross in a canoe. Half way over the boat capsized and the whole family were thrown out. The wife and one child immediately sank. Hair, who was an expert swimmer, seized the other child and made desperate efforts to escape. He caught on to the canoe, but was swept down the stream and perished before help could reach him. The bodies have all been recovered.—Ex.

The Suicidal Mania.

The readers of the newspapers recently must have observed that the suicidal mania in this country threatens to become an epidemic. In Chicago there are five suicides a day. Since the first of April there have been over a hundred in the county, and since the first of January, over six hundred.

What is the matter with the people? Why are they so anxious to shuffle off this mortal coil? Statistics show that the men who go off and deliberately kill themselves are the very ones who can be of some service to the state and to the country. The Chicago Tribune says that "within the last three months three clergymen, three postmasters, six physicians, twelve well-to-do merchants, seven office holders, three lawyers, three bankers, four railroad officials, two artists, three rogues, one journalist, one army officer and two capitalists have, for various reasons, voluntarily shuffled off this mortal coil."

Where is the physician who can minister to this form of disease? Where is the statesman who is able to prescribe a remedy for this kind of epidemic? It is a very urgent question.—Atlanta Constitution.

Gov. Lee, of Virginia, is said to have attracted the most attention at the New York centennial, and Gov. Wilson, of West Virginia, was the only Governor present who did not wear a silk hat. Our own B. Willis generally gets there in some kind of shape. To those doubting this assertion we refer them to Curt and Cuff.—Ex.

Orders of Publication.

No. 1.

At a rules held in the Circuit Court Clerk's office of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, on the first Monday in May 1876.

Chas. L. Austin & als. }
vs. } In chy. No 1
Wm. F. Arbogast & als. }

The object of this suit is to have partition or sale of a tract of land containing 6,400 acres, known as the late No. 7, 8 and 11, lying on the Alleghany or ridge in Pocahontas County and the proceeds thereof divided among those entitled thereto according to their respective rights and interests and appearing from affidavit filed by affidavit filed that Chas. Wade, August G. Wade, and C. Jay Haymond, Eugene Warwick Hall, T. Hedrick, Chas. W. Hunt, Greenville Sanders Trustee, James Arbogast, Jno. B. Shultz, Annie Gum Tom G. Gum, R. Lee Gum, Clara Conrad, G. A. Forrest and Lizzie his wife, are residents of the State of West Virginia; that the heirs of Stewart Warwick, dec'd, of Augusta State are unknown, and that due diligence has been used on the part of the plaintiffs without effect, to ascertain in what county Margaret Dyer resides. It is ordered that they do appear here within one months after the date of the first publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this suit.

Teste:
JOHN J. BEARD, Clk.
L. H. BRYAN, p. q.
C. F. MOORE, p. q.
may 9th 6 w printer's fee $11.40

No 2.

At rules held in the Circuit Court Clerk's office of Pocahontas County, West Virginia on the first Monday in May 1876.

Chas. L. Austin, &c. }
vs. } In chy. No. 2.
Wm. F. Arbogast &c. }

The object of this suit is to have a sale of a tract of land containing about 1,740 acres, lying on the Alleghany Mountain in Pocahontas County and the proceeds divided among those entitled thereto according to their respective rights and interests, and it appearing from affidavit filed that Chas. G. Wade, Chas. Wade, William, Peter, John and A. M. Hammond, Mary Driscoll, Andrew, John, Abigail and Annie Stephenson, John V. B. Wade and Rebecca his wife, and Jno. Groves are non residents of the State of West Virginia, and that the heirs of Susan Pratt, dec'd, are unknown, and that due diligence has been used on the part of the plaintiff without effect, to ascertain in what county, Lorenzo Humphries and Jane his wife, John Stephenson, Julia Rogers, formally Arbogast reside, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the date of the first publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this suit.

Teste:
JOHN J. BEARD, Clk.
L. H. BRYAN, p. q.
C. F. MOORE, p. q.
may 9th 6 w printer's fee $10.40

No. 3.

At rules held in the Circuit Court, Clerk's office of Pocahontas county, West Virginia on the first Monday in May, 1876.

Chas. L. Austin, &c. }
vs. } In chy. No. 3.
Wm. F. Arbogast, &c. }

The object of this suit is to have a sale of a tract of land containing about 1,800 acres, lying on the Alleghany Mountain in Pocahontas county, and the proceeds divided among those entitled thereto according to their respective rights and interests, and it appearing from affidavit filed that Annie G. and Chas. Wade, William, Peter, John and A. M. Hammond, Mary Driscoll, Andrew, John, Abigail and Annie Stephenson, John V. B. Wade and Rebecca his wife and Jacob Groves are non residents of the State of West Virginia, and that the heirs of Susan Pratt, dec'd, are unknown, and that due diligence has been used on the part of the plaintiff without effect to ascertain in what county Lorenzo Humphries and Jane his wife, John Stephenson, Julia Rogers, formally Arbogast reside, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the date of the first publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this suit.

Teste:
JOHN J. BEARD, Clk.
L. H. BRYAN, p. q.
C. F. MOORE, p. q.
may 9th 6 w printer's fee $10.40

Order of Publication.

At rules held in the Circuit Court Clerk's office of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the first Monday in May, 1876.

Rebecca J. Hill & als.
vs. In chy.
Hill's Admr's.

The object of this suit is to settle the administration of the estate of Henry Hill, dec'd, to sell the real estate of which he died seized and possessed, to pay the debts of said decedent, and to divide the proceeds of the real estate of which he died seized to the parties entitled thereto, and to settle the accounts of the said Hill, and it appearing from affidavit filed that Thos. F. Hill and Elizabeth his wife, Mary Virginia Hill, Henry Hill, Jno. Hill, Jas. Hill, Jane Hill, Virginia Hill, Sarah Hill, Rebecca Hill, Nancy Hill, Margaret Hill, Elizabeth Hill, Jno. Hill, Jr., Wm. Hill, Jr., Jas. Hill, Jr., Jane Hill, Jr., Virginia Hill, Jr., Sarah Hill, Jr., Rebecca Hill, Jr., Nancy Hill, Jr., Margaret Hill, Jr., Elizabeth Hill, Jr., are non residents of the State of West Virginia, and that due diligence has been used on the part of the plaintiffs without effect to ascertain in what county they reside, it is ordered that they do appear here within one month after the date of the first publication of this order, and do what is necessary to protect their interests in this suit.

Teste:
JOHN J. BEARD, Clk.
L. H. BRYAN, p. q.
C. F. MOORE, p. q.
may 9 6 w printer's fee $10.40

PRIVATE SALE OF LAND.

I will sell at private sale, 100 acres of land lying within one half mile of Hunsford River opposite to the mouth of Hunsford Creek, formerly known as the Jackets place. I will sell at a reasonable rate. I will remain in the County two weeks, in the vicinity of Little Levels and Huntersville, after that

Address, Jas. C. A. GUM,
Raphine, Va.

CARPET WEAVING.

If any ward wishes to have all kinds of rag carpets woven at a low price, and their rags picked over, they can bring the same to the shop of the undersigned on Mill Point, Pocahontas Co., W. Va.

GOOD FLOUR.

If any of my friends want to buy good flour at $5.50 per barrel, they can call at the store of A. Barlow & Co., and they will find the same. Yours, &c.

A. BARLOW.

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C. A. SNOW & CO.
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Commissioner's Sale of Land.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, rendered on the 3rd day of April, 1876, in the chancery cause of

Frederick Beer's Exr. &c.
vs.
Frederick Beer's Exr. &c.

I, as Special Commissioner appointed in the decree, shall proceed to sell at the front of the Circuit Court House, in the town of Pocahontas County, Va., at public auction, to the highest bidder,

ON THE 12TH DAY OF JUNE 1876

the following real estate, to-wit: [illegible] Beer's Exr. &c., containing [illegible] acres, more or less, lying on the waters of [illegible] Creek, and bounded as follows: [illegible] to a stone, [illegible] to a stone, [illegible] to a stone,

Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post-office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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One copy, 1 yr., $1 50 in advance; after 6 months, $1 50; after 12 months, $1 75.

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Huntersville, W. Va.

May 16 1889.

Blackbird and Snake-Snake.

Fierce and Severe.

One bright morning last summer I was walking out in the country near town, looking for anything I could find, and seeing what I could in the bird line, when I was surprised to hear a great noise of birds

Was it the Harrison family or the republican party that was elected last November.

All the records smashed. The City of Paris crosses the ocean in 5 days 23 hours and 7 minutes.

The State claims 30,000 pupils from the Richmond, with a suburban population of 25,000 more.

The Parkersburg Journal seems to think that the prospects for the "Black Diamond" railroad are more encouraging.

Had it been Cleveland, it would have been tariff reformation—as it is, Harrison and wage reduction, remarks an observant exchange.

Carter B. Harrison, who was last week appointed marshal of the middle district of Tennessee, is a brother of the President.

Mrs. Lavinia Shuffy of Staunton, is dead. It was just about four weeks after the death of her husband, Judge Shuffy.

The only women ever convicted of horse stealing in Missouri was a beautiful girl of 19 years, on May 7. The jury gave her two years.

It is said that they have had to cut folding beds into the White House to accommodate the numerous branches of the presidential family.—Ex.

Henry W. Grady, editor of the Atlanta Constitution, is to address the literary societies of the University of Virginia at their final celebration on the 25th of June.

A boy sixteen years of age, named Albert Persons, attempted to elope with his step grandmother, Mrs. Mary Mail, aged twenty-two, last Saturday. They were intercepted at Clarksburg and the officers fell on. They were both from Taylor county.—Randolph Enterprise.

Mrs. Henry Yeager, of Green bank, and Mr. Barnes, of Traveler's Repose, with their families, all of Pocahontas county, passed through Monterey on April 24, enroute for Cheyenne, Wyoming.—Highland Recorder.

Wonder what the striking and locked out miners of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and those of Indiana and Illinois who have just been forced to suffer and unprecedented cut in their wages think of the success of "protection to American labor."—Register.

A Pointer For Unfortunate Citizens.

The Grafton Eagle Sentinel says: The young men are the bone and sinew of the land. If we want to build up our State and bring about greater prosperity, we must keep our young men at home, and in order to do this we must offer them such inducements to remain as will overcome the attractions of other sections. This is a big, wide country of ours, but there is no section [illegible] but a [illegible] can attract [illegible] should [illegible] better If

Rather [illegible] than they could [illegible] peanut nears.

[illegible] young [illegible] court [illegible] a young [illegible] called [illegible] young [illegible] paying [illegible] ed to [illegible] al. She [illegible] then [illegible] ing the [illegible] Very [illegible] it to [illegible] flames, [illegible] compelled [illegible] to another [illegible] ola.

The [illegible] Mr. Clevel[illegible] ret reinst[illegible] many evil[illegible] pires to [illegible] in the next [illegible] seen in Mr. [illegible] the civil [illegible] quent dis[illegible] element [illegible] portunity [illegible] says: "[illegible] will make [illegible] and shame[illegible] true patriot[illegible] in politics [illegible] tion, refus[illegible] in justice [illegible] be quite [illegible] have a [illegible]

[illegible] ever occur to you," said [illegible] a man to a New York [illegible]er, the other day, "that [illegible] Postmaster John Wanamaker's [illegible] business must be having? There are some 60,000 [illegible] postoffices in the country, [illegible] more than 50,000 of them [illegible] all country stores. Don't [illegible] that when John Wana[illegible]maker comes round to [illegible] a store he has a pretty [illegible] good chance of getting an order? I'll bet that there are not a hundred such postmaster storekeepers within a thousand miles of Philadelphia who do not buy all they can at Wanamaker's nowadays, and even in more distant parts of the country the postmasters will stretch a point whenever they can to send to Philadelphia for their goods. Suppose a man who is to be reappointed, don't you think he will imagine that it will be a good thing for him to be able to refer Postmaster General Wanamaker to Whitelaw Merchant Wanamaker for information as to his credit and business standing. Of course the postmasters in 99 cases out of 100 will be wrong in it, but it pays here the idea all the same that [illegible] maker will know the name [illegible] all about every man who buys [illegible] of him, and they will not [illegible] it. It will be Wanamaker [illegible] facts if he don't take [illegible] sole business in the country [illegible] the next four years."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, May 10th.—Has [illegible] made the best appointment [illegible] yet made what he [illegible] made?

A lady who was very talkative but at the same time very silly complained that she was bothered by people who stayed too long:

"If they don't go why then don't you talk to them?" replied a female friend.

Mistress—"Why, Bridget, what in the world are you doing with my new dress on?" Bridget—"Sure, mum, it's yerself what gave it to me." Mistress—"I gave it to you?" Bridget—"Yis; yez said Oi cud have it as soon as yez had worn it out, an' begorra yez wore it out yesterday afthernoon.—Harper's Bazar.

A maiden from the city tripped lightly 'mid the trees and snuffed the repugnant odor that floated on the breeze. "Oh tell me ancient farmer, with arms so brown and bare, what is that wondrous flower that scents the morning air?" Loud laughed the ancient farmer till the tears rolled down his cheek: "Why bless you that's a polecat and I've smelt him for a week."

Philadelphian—You are very fond of society, I see. Do you belong to the exclusive set?

New Yorker—No, unfortunately there is a dark stain on my social record.

"Indeed!"

"Yes, it's too true. I once walked two squares on Fifth avenue with a very dear friend of mine, an eminent scientist who had on a suit of ready-made clothing."

"Well, Ned, I proposed to Miss Jenkins last night, and she has accepted me."

"Did you, though? Why I never for a moment thought you had the slightest idea of marrying."

"I didn't but Miss Jenkins won me so completely by her beautiful tact and delicate forethought."

"In what respect."

"Why, when I called, she walked up to the mantel-piece and stopped the clock."

"Why do you speak in such a low voice!" said a member of a certain church to the pastor.

"Well," he replied, "when I first began to preach they called me a shouter, because I spoke so loud. One Sunday morning, just after I finished the prayer, and while the solemn hush was still upon the congregation, a little fellow broke the silence with the question: 'Ma, is God deaf?' I have never shouted since."

MY FIRST WORD IS

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I will sell as low as could be bought in the city.

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Huntersville, W. Va.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. JOHN E. CAMPBELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, May, 23, 1889. Terms of Subscription. No. 44.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, M. J. McNeel.
Deputy Sheriff,
Cl'k of Cir. & Co. Courts, J. J. Beard.
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.
Com'rs Co. Ct. {C. B. Beard, Pres't. / R. B. Randall. / O. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

C. P. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STOFER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. RUCKER,
Atty-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBUCKLE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. KEE.
Atty.-at-Law.
Beverly, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

J. SNYDER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

E. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RAILWAY DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County as my Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

DR. S. F. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
Huntersville, W. Va.

THE STERLING CO.
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Factories, Derby, Conn.

BUCKLEY MT.

For THE TIMES.

Those mountains cross the river,
So lonely look and drear;
No human sound, no human step,
Ever met our ear.

The seasons come, the seasons go,
White snow flakes gently fall;
The trees take on their fresh green leaves,
But still 'tis silence all!

If I could see a child at play,
Or sturdy manhood's walk,—
Something to break the lonliness,
Something with which to talk

I gaze until the topmost pines
Daze darkley down at me,
And summon to my wanted task,
What'er the skies may be.

If sadness reign, or gaiety,
If friends are stern or kind,—
Duty, the bright and guiding star,
United God's rest we find.

MRS. ANNA L. PRICE.
Marlinton, W. Va., May 1889.

In the Throat of A Boa.

BY GEN. EDWARD S. TAYLOR

"I can never look upon one of those writhing, slimy things without a shudder," said my friend, Colonel Paul Ballantyne, as we three (his pretty South American wife was of the party) stood in front of the boa constrictor's cage in the serpent house at the Philadelphia Zoological Garden.

"And yet, dear," interposed Mrs. Ballantyne—and she laid her hand lovingly upon her husband's arm, and looked up into his handsome face with a wealth of love glowing in her lustrious brown eyes—"if it had not been for the serpent you would probably never have met me. But perhaps you regret that?" she added, with a pretty pout.

"Ah, that was the recompense!" said the Colonel, and he eyed her fondly. "But for that, I think I could never have summoned up fortitude enough to again look upon one of the monsters. As it is I cannot repress the shudder, and in fancy I feel myself again being sucked down to death."

"You had an adventure, Colonel?" I ventured.

"Adventure!" he echoed. "Well, I should say so. The most horrible a man ever experienced. But you dine with us to-day, and then I'll tell you the story."

He did, and gave me permission to print it, which I have done without material alteration, and with the substitution of fictitious names for the real actors, who will doubtless read and recognize this history.

Three years ago my friend was sent to Venezuela, as the agent of a firm of mahogany importers, who had purchased some valuable forestry concessions in that country.

The lumber tract lay along the banks of one of the bayous of the Orinoco River, about one hundred and fifty miles above the Isle of Barima.

The Colonel examined the tract, selected a site for a logging camp, and proceeded to La Guayra, purchased supplies, and engaged a native Venezuelan, named Guzman Meada a, to superintend the logging.

Indian laborers to fell the trees could be engaged in any quantity in the vicinity of the mahogany forest.

Mendoza was a slightly built, sallow faced fellow, with an ungovernable temper, to which he gave way at the slightest provocation. He was accompanied by an Indian servant, named Jose, who was much attached to his master.

Colonel Ballantyne had several wordy quarrels with his foreman, on the way up the river, and he began to regret having engaged so unaccommodating an assistant, but Mendoza thoroughly understood his work, and soon convinced his employer that he was worth more than the liberal salary that was paid him.

The camp was established, a corps of native axe men engaged and preparations were made to get together the material for a big mahogany raft, which would be floated down to the mouth of the bayou, where the precious wood would be loaded in vessels sent out by the firm which employed the Colonel.

Accompanied by Jose, who was familiar with woodcraft, the Colonel made daily excursions into the forest in all directions, to locate and mark the trees.

The tract proved to be a rich one. Mahogany trees were there by the thousand, and the forest was intersected by creeks in all directions, along which timber might readily be floated to the bayou, and thence to the river.

They had been in camp about a week, and the work was progressing satisfactorily, when Mendoza, who had heretofore been kept too busy to quarrel, got into a dispute with his employer, and had it not been for the interference of some of the Indian workmen, one would have shot the other, for both men drew their pistols.

After they had both had time to cool down, the Colonel, who is naturally of the most forgiving disposition, apologized to his antagonist, and requested that the matter be forgotten.

He held out his hand in token of amity, but Mendoza, with a shrug of his shoulders, and a contortion of his dark face, turned on his heel and walked away.

That night he and Jose held a long conversation, which was carried on in a low tone of voice, but although they looked frequently toward the Colonel and exchanged significant glances, he did not dream that they were plotting treachery.

The next morning the Colonel and Jose started, as usual, for a short expedition in the forest.

It was a feast day with the Indians, and they were making merry in the camp.

Jose carried a small hatchet for marking the trees, and over his shoulder was slung a haversack, containing lunch.

The Colonel walked in advance, armed only with a small rifle.

By noon they were ten miles from the camp, and further down the bayou than they had ever been before.

When they stopped for luncheon near a small spring, Jose informed his patron that they were only a few miles distant from the extensive coffee and indigo plantation of General Antonio De Silva, who controlled leagues of forest land in the vicinity, and from whom the American mahogany merchants had purchased the logging right.

After lunch the Colonel lighted his pipe, and leaned his back against a great tree trunk to enjoy an after dinner smoke.

Near by was a clump of low bushes, bearing a yellowish berry and he asked Jose if they were good to eat.

Jose examined them, and immediately declared that they were excellent.

"I have often eaten them down toward the coast, senor," he said, "but I have never seen any before so far in the interior."

He tasted the berries, pronounced them delicious, but somewhat different in flavor from them growing near the coast, and picked some for the Colonel, of which the latter ate liberally, without any suspicion of evil effects, finding them, as Jose had declared of a most delicious flavor, and in taste something like the raspberry.

He did notice that Jose ate only a couple, nor did he see the look of cunning exultation on the Indian's face.

Ten minutes after eating the first berry, the Colonel felt strangely exhilarated, and burst out into a rollicksome college song with the boisterous hilarity of one intoxicated with absinthe.

His whole nervous system, even to his finger tips, tingled with pleasing excitement. He had a vague recollection of making a resolve to check his ludicrous outburst; of seeing Jose glide away into the forest with his rifle over his shoulder, and a look of malignant hatred on his swarthy face; of struggling to his feet and calling to the Indian to come back, and then he rolled upon the ground and all became blank.

Not until the following day did consciousness begin to slowly assert itself. He then awoke, with a horrible sensation of helplessness.

The lower half of his body was numbed and paralyzed by a terrible gradually constricting power from all directions.

His limbs appeared dead, and all the blood forced out of them into the upper part of his body. His eyes seemed starting from their sockets; there was a singing in his ears, and he breathed with great difficulty.

His throat was hot and dry, and he was consumed with a raging thirst.

He was lying face downward, and having determined to throw off the stupor, he raised his hands to his head.

Instantly he was dragged backward several feet along the ground.

Horrified and bewildered, he made a frantic effort, pressed himself on his elbows and looked about him.

He was half engulfed in the throat of a monster boa constrictor!

The reptile had begun to swallow him without first crushing him with its coils, as is usually the case.

When the serpent moved, in indescribably sickening odor arose and almost stupefied the unfortunate man.

Maddened at the loathsome prospect, the Colonel gave a horrified scream of agony, and clutching frantically at the ground, struggled to release himself from the deadly embrace of the serpent's throat.

But the teeth of his destroyer were fastened in his back as in cast, and held him like a pair of hungry nippers, while the horrible suction pump below was worked with renewed energy.

The Colonel ceased his struggles, and looked about anxiously for Jose.

"What has become of him? Was he, too, being devoured, or was he already destroyed?"

While he was puzzling over these speculations, he suddenly remembered that just before consciousness left him, the Indian had disappeared in the forest, and then, like a flash, he recalled the fellow's conference with Mendoza, and he realized that he had been left to perish.

At the terrible thought, he made another effort to rise.

The movement disturbed the boa, and again it dragged him backward two or three feet, and again the constricting action from below began.

So long as he kept perfectly quiet the serpent seemed content to let matters take their course, and to remain in a semi-comatose condition.

He put down his left hand to feel the last rim of the boa constrictor's jaws.

They were three inches higher up, his body thus when he first regained consciousness.

The excitement through which he had passed had exhausted his energies, but this discovery awakened them.

He tried to form some plan of putting an end to his existence, but his brain was no longer equal to the concentration of a definite idea. He was beyond all power of action.

Once he fancied that he heard the cry of some animal or human being near by, but he was too far gone to pay much attention.

At last all seemed to be over with him. It was as though the darkness of night had gradually closed over him, the roaring noise in his ears continued for awhile and then all was silent.

He had sunk into the unconsciousness of complete exhaustion.

"I remembered no more," said the Colonel, "until I came to my senses again, and found myself lying on a luxurious bed, in a cool pleasant room."

"The first face that I saw as I opened my eyes, was that of the lady who afterward became my wife. At the time I thought her an angel from heaven, and—well, she is as near one as a mortal can be.

"I was very weak, and it was several days before I fully recovered. Then she told me the story of my rescue.

She is extremely fond of all wild pets, and was botanizing in the forest, accompanied by her maid and two trusty servants, when she suddenly beheld the head and shoulders of a man protruding from the mouth of a monster boa, whose scaly body lay in serpentine length along the ground.

Taking it for granted that I was dead, and chilled with horror, she uttered the horrified cry that I had dimly heard.

It brought to her side the servants, who were armed with sharp axes, to cut a path where necessary through the tangled undergrowth of the forest.

They boldly attacked the serpent and succeeded in chopping him completely in two just below the bulge in his body caused by my feet and legs. It was necessary, however, to slit open the severed head and neck before I could be released.

"At first they thought me dead, but were soon rejoiced at discovering a lingering spark of life."

Under Miss De Silva's directions the Colonel was taken to her father's house, and there she nursed him back to life and health.

A tender passion, such for the other, was developed during his convalescence, and when he was able to return to the logging camp, she had promised to be his wife.

He then learned from one of the Indian wood-choppers of the cowardly plot against his life.

Jose had seen the guayaba apples growing about, and when the Colonel while the latter was smoking under the tree, and had thereby, as he meant his master, Mendoza, in a terrible revenge.

Knowing the disgusting effect of the vegetable poison, the Indian had collected his companion by partaken of them, and then had left him to his horrible fate.

When he returned to camp he reported that the Colonel had been killed and devoured by an enormous serpent; but when news reached the camp that the serpent of dead man was safe in several De Silva's plantations, he and his companions ran off into the forest, deserted, and were seen no more by the Colonel, or any of the De Silva family.

Pocahontas Times.

JOHN F. CAMPBELL,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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Huntersville, W. Va.

May 23 1889.

"An Old Prosperity."

On the fourth of March the Republican legislature of Kansas after voting up "every God from whom all blessings flow," passed a resolution "that we congratulate the nation upon the opening of this summer of a prosperous, industrious, and a consequent era of prosperity and good government." A few days later came the failure of the Reading iron works with liabilities of nearly $2,000,000, and throwing 2,000 men out of employment. Then the failure of the Edgemoor pottery at Camden, N. J., employing 300 hands, followed by the shutting down of the rolling mills at Reading, Reamstown, Steelton, Pa., and the Findlay, O., iron and steel company, with liabilities of over $500,000. A few more days passed and then came a lockout in the Fall River, Mass., cotton works, in which 6,000 men, women and children were thrown out of employment. Scarcely a day passes without a further reminder from somewhere that the "era of prosperity" of which the Kansas solons spoke has dawned upon the country. This is shown by the reduction of wages of mechanics and laborers and a decrease in the price of farm products all over the land. It is probably an "era of prosperity" for somebody and "speculation" is doubtless a big thing for somebody, but not which? Is it for the laborer, the mechanic, the farmer or the producer in any of the branches of manufacture or trade? Not much. Real prosperity is not recognized by the cranky kings and the gamblers who now have our government under their control. It may be an "era of prosperity" for them and it doubtless is. It is not nor can it be for the people. It is not nor can it be for those who have to pay the enormous taxes and it is not nor can it be for the millionaire manufacturers to shut down their works they would not nor dare not, and can't. Well, it is hardly probable. But what are you going to do about it? "Prosperity" in the mouth of the administration that will be in power two years from next fall is one thing and "prosperity" to the people, who are supposed to be the real source of the country is not quite the same good article. Still, that time (two years hence) at the next election, it is likely may suit us for four years longer. The workingmen who voted for Harrison and the ticket on protection to American labor in the hope of a good time, will have a right to "holler." He ought to have his confidence like a man. He asked for it, and he has got it, but we imagine that it does not look as good to his Cronies as it would. Experience is said to be a dear school, but it has doubtless been a short one to many. A Democrat who has followed the party whenever it led, without stopping to ask himself what for why, is entitled to what he got. But after all, they may learn something by it, and we hope they will. If not, we had better turn the country into a vast idiot asylum and let "protection" rule the roost until its followers starve to death hugging their idol, which is in reality the most gigantic fraud of the nineteenth century.—Charleston Mail.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 17th.—Hon. Samuel J. Randall who has been confined to his residence in this city for several weeks past, is now much better, although not yet well enough to get out of doors. He contemplates spending the summer at the seashore.

Solicitor General Jenks, of the Department of Justice, who tendered his resignation at the beginning of the present administration, has been notified of its acceptance by the President to take effect on the 15th inst. Mr. Jenks will continue in the service of the Government as counsel in the telephone cases until they are disposed of. This position was the bone of contention which brought on the recent bitter wrangle between Senators Harrison and Quay. It was privately promised by Secretary Blaine to Quay's candidate Al Johnson Hart, of Ohio, some weeks ago, but for some unknown cause the appointment has not yet been publicly announced.

Ex-Senator Riddleberger, would-be Congressman Langston and both or one Solomn Republican come in a collection and ask the President all they want to, but so far everything goes out in Virginia like goose to a Mahone man.

A big scramble is now taking place daily at the Government Printing office. Public Printer Palmer, the late Public Printer having taken charge of the office Monday, since which time he has hardly been allowed an opportunity to eat or sleep so great is the rush. He has made but few appointments yet, but one of those few Chief Inspector, was accepted by ex-Senator "Billy" Chandler, of New Hampshire, who is one of Palmer's bondsmen, and his private secretary. "Billy's" friends are of the belief that Palmer will be kicked out when the contracts for the next supplies for the office are made next month.

Chief Justice Fuller has gone to Nebraska, and from there he will proceed to South Carolina on his northern tour.

Harrison's first appointment here, James Townsend, of Indiana, to be recorder of the General Land Office has created quite a commotion in the Land Office. In the division at which Townsend is to be Chief there are 33 white ladies and every one of them is trying to get transferred to some other division in order to escape the negro chief. As one of the ladies puts it, "We naturally have to pay a certain amount of court and deference to our Chief, and it will be very disagreeable for me to treat a negro as my superior, I shall get into some other division if I can." If not I suppose I shall have to stand it, as my board and butter depends upon it."

Ohio seems does not propose getting left in the great scramble for office. Colonel Tunnel has appointed a board of pension examiners for Norfolk, and the Chief can Commissioner have received a letter asking that some examinations now to be held in Oklahoma.

It is said that the thirteen anti-Foraker Indians of Ohio republicans have got up a compromise on the Federal offices in Cincinnati, and that ex-Major Kemp, mayor will be surveyor, and Col. D. W. McClung collector. The first is a Democrat and the latter goes to the Foraker wing.

Dan Voorhees has signified here as a candidate for office that every appointee sent to the county should reside in or be designated. Unfortunately for Dan, however, Hon. W. E. Haskell, editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, who wants to go to minister to Denmark. Haskell is the man who publicly insulted Mrs. Cleveland by a scandalous editorial in the columns of his paper while she and her husband were the guests of his city. It is surprising that he could get anybody to endorse his application.

The Court of Claims has decided that the celebrated 'Trigg' swords, which have been in the custody of the Treasury department ever since the war should be turned over to Mr. Myers, the executor of the General Trigg' estate.

Ex-Congressman Ochiltree, who spends his time in New York, but for political purposes, claims a residence in Texas, says that Harrison has given him control of all the Federal patronage of Texas. It may be just as Mr. Ochiltree says, but you know Mr. Ochiltree is the champion romancer of the country.

Ex-Public Printer Benedict and brother, ex-chief clerk of the Government Printing office have been presented with handsome gold headed canes by the clerical force of that office.

A Mysterious Death.

On Wednesday of last week some fishermen discovered the body of a man lying on the bank of Greenbrier river, about three miles above Ahlerson, in Fort Spring district, this county. The body had evidently floated down during the recent rise in the river and deposited where found. The authorities of that district were notified, and a jury of inquest went down from Huntersville to investigate the matter. The body was very much decomposed, and was that of a man of mature age and was well dressed, having on a fine vest and overclothes, worth about $25 or $30. Nothing on the body was found to identify him. The only articles found were a couple of pocket knives, a money purse, (no money in it,) and a small knife. There were some initials cut in the handle of one knife easily seen with, but no name being present in the knife. This was all positively ascertained. The way evidently shows indirectly how it possibly met with its death. Whether by foul play or accidentally drowned, can only be surmised. The jury rendered their verdict accordingly.

Wheeling Gets Left.

THE WEST VIRGINIA DELEGATION OUTSHONE FROM NEW YORK TO THE COAST.

A gentleman who returned from New York, and who saw the great parade there, says the West Virginia delegation showed up in great shape. There were about 150 members of the National Guard in line from this State, being headed by Gov. E. W. Wilson, Gen. E. L. Wood and the Governor's Staff, including Col. A. A. Frankenberg of Wheeling. They came the Governor's Guard and the two companies of Lot men. The representation the children and Uncle entered all along the line.

There was no Governor in the line who received more cheers than Governor Wilson and he was one of the very few who received less, quite. While passing in front of reviewing stand of city officials was thrown to the Governor from one of the windows on this thoroughfare.

The Governor quickly took the thing and most adroitly dodged, not allowing the missile with a confidence one to whom the compliment should rightly belong, as they all paid their respects to the reviewing stand.

There are three governors' receptions during the week to be attended by the west Virginia. There is one on the West Virginia.

The Illinois house passed the bill appropriating $50,000 for a monument to the late John A. Logan.

The West Virginia soldier boys get $6,000 as their share of the $100,000 appropriated by the last Congress for distribution among the Volunteer friends of the deceased States.

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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication. Fort Church Terrace, 77 Santee Street, N. Y.

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Order filled promptly.

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If you need a mower or reaper you will do well to communicate with the undersigned, who is agent for the celebrated

WALTER A. WOOD MACHINES.

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Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WAGNER.

HOME NEWS

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Where you will find a large assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER

Ready Made Clothing,

Also a nice line of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ladies, gents, and children's SHOES, and the latest styles in ladies HATS, just from New York.

Call and see them, and my prices quite and courtesy always will be shown you.

Lady and Gent Proprietors of

Huntersville Hotel,

If here, if you stop, you will receive the best accommodations.

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No. 1.

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Huntersville, W. Va.

May 23 1889.

The True Home Life.

From Good Housekeeping.

What is the central point of the home life? Is not this the question which we should each, as home-builders, ask ourselves? What are the things of all that we do, daily, weekly, or returning in their appointed time, which are only not necessary, but are harmful to the true home life? It may be that the only reason for doing certain things is because the proceeding generation has done the same things, and that, too, in very mechanical ways. A mother holds her first child while it sleeps upon her lap; it becomes accustomed to it. When she grows stronger she must lay it down to do necessary work; it frets and cries and refuses to take its naps. The mother is worn out in her efforts to do the work and quiet the cries; so she carries the child about in her arms. It is slow to walk. She becomes nervous and irritable, toward her baby, even. Her second child is cross and restless. She bears and nurses several children. All through these years the mistake pursues and wears her out. The children are not taught to depend upon themselves and to be helpful.

This mother does non-essential things and leaves the essential undone. Her mental growth stopped long ago; also for the time when the little children find that mother cannot help them in their little studies, and also for the mother who has let the knowledge of her girlhood slip from her, and has not added to it both for herself and family! What is more beautiful to see than great sons and daughters asking mother's opinion of some point which they are in doubt about, which they bring to her to have settled before they return to school? To have them hasten eagerly to tell her upon their return that their work was right!

Sometimes it is through suffering only that a woman learns that there are many things which need not be done. It is often in these times of forced quiet that she sees most clearly that real living is not a part of her home life. After her experience is gained and she has but little strength, she can then think what she should do with the strength which is still left to her.

Temporal wants and pleasures must be considered, and indeed planned for, but there are many things done in the way of cooking food and hinds some through its sickness, which should be made rarely, if at all. Sacrifices which take away rest and sleep to keep up pride in dress or some adornment, should never be made.

Let children be taught that they may have tiny chores when they can make room, and keep them in order. In a home where the work is done by the mother and daughters, this plan is pursued. She found that when her daughters were old enough to iron much ruffled child dresses they preferred plain ones.

Nothing can take the place of neatness and order. These depend much upon good management, for one can always be cleaning, yet never clean, always arranging, yet never in order. Sometimes one's own spirit is restless which is the secret cause of the lack in the divine part of a true home life.

She Thought it Time to Get to Business.

"Oh darling Ethel," said the young man, as he moved nearer to the blushing maiden, "you really do not love me as I do you, or you would not be so cold."

"I am not cold, Herbert," murmured she.

"Yes you are. Here I have loved you madly for months, and to night I have told you so, and yet you refuse to let me kiss your sweet lips only once to seal our compact."

"It would not be right, Herbert," she sighed.

"Yes, it would, my darling one. It would not harm you; it would never be told to the cold ear of the world; it would be a token I should never forget. Do you give me one, just one, my affianced bride."

"Well, Hubert," said she, as her liquid eyes beamed love to his, "if I give you this token, will you give me one to keep near my heart?"

"Anything, darling, any token you may wish!"

"Only your name, dearest; your name on a piece of paper, it is only an oddity romantic, aye perhaps a foolish, girlish idea of mine, but I want your dear name that I may carry it in my bosom, and gaze on it and kiss it when you are away. Just put your name here."

And Herbert did so only too gladly, and she placed the paper in her bosom, and when she reached her room she took it out and gazed on it. And above his name where he didn't happen to see, appeared this legend, which had been written just before he called:—"Evansville March 28, 1889. This night I promised to marry Ethel, and I hereby bind myself to do so at the time we mutually agreed on.—HUBERT MONTRAVERS."

"Yes," she muttered to herself as she sank to rest on her pillow, "I think I've got him foul. There have been too many ducks kissing and slobbering over me for the last five years, and I think it's time to take a tumble and get a sure grip on one."

His Honeymoon.

The following rather singular method of of enjoying a honeymoon may commend itself to impecunious bridegrooms if it does not to their brides. The colored female cook of a family living in Boston came upstairs one afternoon, and, twisting the corners of her apron with embrassment, said to her mistress:

"You see, missus, I thought it moughf be fair to be tellin' you dat I—dat I done got married las' week."

"Ah! and what is your name now, Hannah?"

"Mis' Williams, ma'am. You see, my husban', he am a cook, too. He am a chef in a hotel."

"A chef, eh? That's very nice. And do you expect to leave us directly?"

"Not d'reckly, mum. I'll stay fo' de present. You see, my husban', he's done gone to New York an' Washin'ton on his honeymoon, an' it'll be nigh onto six weeks befo' he comes back."

Form in your children the habit of daily reading in the bible. Buy to each of them in your own way that which Sir Matthew Hale wrote to his child: "Every morning read seriously and reverently a portion of the Holy Scriptures. It is a book full of light and wisdom, and will make you wise to eternal life."—Rev. H. Huber Newton.

A ship ruled by woman—courtship.

Mrs. Blossom: "What's that? O horrors, the hotel's afire." Mr. Blossom: "Yes come on; we've no time to lose." Mrs. Blossom: "But here I am in my night dress." Mr. Blossom: "Good enough; I'm glad you got out of your bulldress and into something decent."

As it is the manly man who wins and satisfies a good woman, so it is the womanly woman who pleases and retains the desirable man. She need not be soft or silly, or weak or nervous—she may be strong, vigorous, resolute and brave; but, whatever she is, she must be womanly in order to please.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine, it is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. Cheney & Co.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

"'Tis said absence conquers love," quoted a husband, in writing home to his wife from whom he had been some time away, "I hope, dear it won't be so in your case." "Oh no," she replied in her next letter, "the longer you stay away the better I shall like you." He had to take it this ambiguously, as he was afraid to risk asking an explanation.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Sickness in Farmer's Families.

A paper in a Massachusetts health report gives this suggestive summary of the principal cause of sickness in families of farmers:

1. Overwork and exposure; the women being more frequently overworked.
2. Improper and improperly cooked food.
3. Damp location of dwellings.
4. Want of cleanliness about their houses, especially in reference to drains, privies, cellars and proximity to barnyard and hog pens.
5. Impure drinking-water, largely due to preceding causes.
6. Bedrooms imperfectly ventilated and on the ground floor, with the too general use of feather beds.
7. Insufficient recreation.

MY FIRST WORD IS

Bargains!

To all comers, I offer the opportunity of the season in

Dry Goods, Hats, Clothing, Notions, Groceries, Hardware Queensware, Tinware, Trunks, Valises &c.

I will sell as low as could be bought in the city.

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It is Palatable as Milk.
It is three times as efficacious as plain Cod Liver Oil.
It is far superior to all other so-called Emulsions.
It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.
It is wonderful as a flesh producer.
It is the best remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.

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SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N.Y.

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THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD.

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Beware of Imitations.

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TAKE A WOMAN'S ADVICE.

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POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI. JOHN T. CAMPBELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, May., 30, 1889. [Terms of subscription] No. 45.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.
Sheriff, W. J. McNeel.
Deputy Sheriff,
Clerk of Co. & Ch. Courts, J. J. Beard
Assessor, C. O. Arbogast
Com'rs Co. Ct. { C. S. Beard, Pres't. / S. B. Hannah. / C. P. Moore.
Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, 3rd Monday in June and 3rd Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July. July is levy term.

C. P. MOORE,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties, and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

D. A. STUART,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and Webster counties.

H. S. RUCKER,
Atty-at-Law & Notary Public,
Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

J. W. ARBOGAST,
Attorney-at-Law,
Lewisburg, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties.
Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

W. L. ENE,
Atty.-at-Law,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will Practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

F. J. SUTTER,
Attorney-at-Law,
Huntersville, W. Va.

Dr. I. S. WOMBOLD,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
Beverly, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The dates for a month visit will appear in THE TIMES.

Dr. S. F. PATTERSON,
Physician & Surgeon,
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Every Piano Warranted for Five Years.

STERLING ORGAN
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READY TO BE MARRIED.

I am ready to be married;
I can make a loaf of bread;
I can cook an Irish stew;
As my mother, so she said,
I can keep a room in order,
Sweep the house and make a bed;
Mother says a girl may marry
Who can make a loaf of bread.

I am ready to be married;
I can cut and make a dress;
Work the linen with the cross stitch;
Mend the hose, that's hardly less
Fine and dainty than a cobweb;
So I dare to tell him, "Yes,"
Mother says a girls may marry
Who can cut and make a dress.

I am ready to be married;
I can knit a stocking well;
I can bake and I can darn it,
And a "bargain" I can tell;
I can shop and go to market,
And I'm not a ball-room belle;
Mother says a girl may marry
Who can knit a stocking well.

I am ready to be married;
And I have a lover true,
Just the handsomest and dearest
Lad that ever came to woo.
Never maiden loved her lover
Half so dearly as I do;
Mother says a girl may marry
When she has a lover true.
—Ex.

Old Sun and Moon Dance.

BY F. E. BURTON.

"Ah, did yer momma never tell yo of that, Elsie, me darlin'? How the sun an' the moon dance togeth-er, the hot' of rain, on Easter morn-in'? Oh! oh! what a chance it is, it is! Might be she never heard of it, for there be a heap of funicint ig-norance in America waitin' to be putt in the shtove an' burnt up like a pack o' pent, an it is. Fait', an' I think the most beautiful t'ings is Irish, so an' I do I".

"But really, Maggie," and little Elsie's blue eyes were wide with wonderment, "really and truly,does the sun dance with the moon on Easter morning?"

"What would I be tellin' ye for if it wasn't so at all? They do in Ireland; just as soon as the tillerd sun comes up shinin' out av the sea, lavin cold England in the dark, bad luck to her! The moon come pappity skip across the sky an' joins hand with the sun, an' they dance a rale Irish jig together."

"That must be dreadfully funny," said Elsie gravely; then, a look of doubt lingering in her puzzled thoughts, "Did you ever see them Maggie?"

"See thim, is it? Oh, oh, run away, now, to yer momma an' shtop ax-ing me bothersome questions. Don't I tell ye it's so? What more do ye want, I dunno?"

Elsie put her little finger in her mouth and walked slowly and with abstracted gaze into the sitting room, where her mother sat sewing and her father was reading the evening paper. She sat down upon a low stool under the mantel and studied the brown and yellow figures of the carpet. In the soft light of the big lamp on the center table the brown seemed darker than it did by daylight, and the yellow was almost white. Elsie wondered vaguely whether the yellow roses would be white during the dance with the sun, for she remembered that whenever it appeared to day it was wofully pale, and would the sun turn his dazzling face aside for just one minute so that she could have a good look at him? and would the moon have fun? and would the sun's legs go right down from the great, hot circle of flame, or would there be a body like papa's or mamma's both, and this seemed more likely, would both just tilt from side to side and laugh in each other's face before they resumed their reg-ular duties?

It was strangely interesting to the eight-year-old, and in happy re-flection she forgot all about the old figures in the new carpet. The lessons clock above her head began to buzz with immense importance and then uttered a single tiny ring and went on ticking hurriedly as if in haste to reach the next hour mark, when its buzzing should pre-lude a more significant announce-ment. All well regulated clocks are subject to this vanity; they put out the cluchs of their faces, rattle away as if all their precious minutes were falling to pieces; the pendu-lum is silent, and then the announ-cion ends with a few silvery strokes more or less, after which the time-piece recovers its modest self pos-session and goes on about its useful business.

"Half past 8," said Mrs. Durant, glancing up at the clock. "Time little girls were in bed."

"Mamma," exclaimed Elsie, tak-ing a tuck in her dress with her fingers and looking hard at her feet. "mayn't I sit up all night just this once?"

"Move on us?" cried Mrs. Du-rant, laying her sewing down in her lap, "what does the child mean?"

Papa Durant looked inquiringly over the top of his paper.

"I want to see the sun and the moon dance together," replied Elsie "and I can't wake up early enough if I go to bed."

Mamma Durant was too aston-ished to speak, but papa, with an amused smile, said:

"You would have your trouble for nothing, Elsie; the sun and the moon don't indulge in such antics."

Elsie did not understand her father's words exactly, but she felt the denial and she responded:

"Maggie says they do every Eas-ter morning, when the sun comes out of the sea, and the moon hop, skips and jumps, and they take hands and dance in the sky as best in Ireland, the birth of them, and perhaps, if I just sat up all night, they'd do it for me. Please papa."

Papa laughed.

"If you sat up little one," he said, "you would not be awake in the af-ternoon to sing with the other chil-dren in the Easter festival. You wouldn't like to miss that?"

"I think I'd rather see the dance," responded Elsie.

"Maggie shouldn't put such no-tions in little girls heads," said mamma, and forthwith Elsie was bundled off to bed. Her lips pout-ed with something more than affec-tion when she kissed her father good night, and two or three long tears trickled slowly down her face; but she went to her room without a murmur, and when her head was on the pillow she looked out at the stars and wished some-thing would keep her awake. Her father had murmured her duties as to the entire truth of Maggie's sto-ry; but it would have taken much more than that to convince her, for the event was too interesting not to be believed, and she was more than willing to see herself whether it was so.

As she lay wondering about it all a thought suddenly sprung into her head. Why should she not stay awake and see the dance? Papa and mamma had not said that she must not, and that would not com-fort much when she told them at breakfast what she had done. This thought became a fixed determina-tion, and for several minutes she looked at the stars steadily with open eyes. Then she caught her self doing and she sat up in bed. Even in this attitude her head speedily drooped, and she got out and stood in front of her half open window. Across the road a street lamp made fantastic shad-ows of the trees and bushes, and set growing the significance of her vision. How ashamed she was she watched over, till it got.

"Almighty power! close your eyes!" cried Elsie, and run after her. In the moment she disappeared, but, hearing a slight noise below, Elsie went softly to and called on call-ing her yet to confess. Instead of the girl she saw the door opened and looked about. What was her surprise to see a man coming with a large parcel under at the back of the kitchen window! For a moment she looked on in wan-derment, but when the man had cut under the fastening and was carefully raising the window, she witnessed:

"That's my papa's house!"

Like a flash the man turned around and passed among the wash, his head still on the best raised win-dow.

"Halt! It's a thief," he muttered, and he let the window down and walked over to Elsie.

"What are you doing here, sweet one?" he asked in a whisper.

"I'm going to see the sun and the moon dance in the morn-ing," an-swer Elsie, "and you mustn't speak one loud or you'll wake papa and mamma, and they'll make me come in."

The stranger smiled.

"I won't disturb 'em," he said, "I wasn't going to anyway. The fact is, little one, I'm hungry, and all I was going to do in your house was to find something to—"

"Love do you know where the pantry is?" asked Elsie.

"I don't, but guess I could find it. You know, I suppose." I can't you get me a bit of bread or some-thing?

Elsie thought a moment. Some-one told her on her father's door, and a closet adjoining holden was there in the house, and as she went in the stranger muttered, "Just in time that the door was unbolted all the time."

When Elsie returned she brought a half loaf of bread and a dough-nut, a large of which she was engaged to feed. The stranger let some the bread inconsiderately, and Elsie watched him in admiration a mo-ment. Then she asked:

"I have to you live?"

"Nowhere."

This seemed to surprise to Elsie that she said nothing more. The hungry man ate more rapidly than he had ever done before in his life.

"I am much obliged to you," he whispered. "I've walked a little ways, and I never tried before to break into a house, though I've been hard enough."

"Wouldn't you like to see the sun and the moon dance?" asked Elsie, "I think they'll be in this morning, and then I'll be pretty soon, won't it? They do in Ireland, don't Easter morning?"

"Who told you so?"

"Maggie."

"Who's she?"

"Papa's hired girl."

"What is your papa's name?"

"Mr. William Durant."

The stranger started, and look-ing toward papa's house, he said:

"Was that again? Where did you used to live?" he asked.

"Way off somewhere. I was born now."

"Who is your mother?"

"Elsie."

The stranger was silent a mo-ment. Then he rose, and taking

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

Pocahontas Times.

JOHN F. CAMPBELL,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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These terms will be strictly complied with.

Huntersville, W. Va.

May 30 1889.

Fourteen lawyers have been presidents of the United States.

A Cincinnati man, in order to keep peace in the family, has married his mother-in-law.

Governesses are going to the front. Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts was a governess and so was Mrs. Levi P. Morton.

Mr. Gladstone's visit to Italy has improved his health immensely. When he returns to London he will look ten years younger.

Francis D. Duffin, of Brooklyn, a printer, bet $500 on the losing horse at the races, and then settled his grief by committing suicide.

Hon. Thornwdyke Rice, recently appointed by President Harrison United States Minister to Russia is dead.

Prince Louis de Ligne and Vicomte de Jonglez fought a duel at midnight by torch-light in a French forest. Nothing was wounded except trees.

The Democrats have secured a majority of five in the constitutional convention of Montana. The prospects for the future do not look so dark, after all, do they brethren?

Mrs. Oscar Folsom, mother of Mrs. Cleveland, was married on the 20th in Jackson, Mich., to Henry E. Perrine, of Buffalo. He is secretary of Buffalo City Cemetery Association.

Hon. John Wanamaker, distributed $100,000 among his employes last week. It was the result of his profit system adopted in his Philadelphia business house.

Hon. Jas. T. McGraw has resigned as Collector of Internal Revenue. He will be succeeded by A. B. White, editor of the State Journal, a bitter partisan paper at Parkersburg.

The Boston Journal reports that Samuel Cummings of that city while leaning against a rail in his grain mill, "began sneezing and sneezed so hard that he dislocated his shoulder."

Miss Jane Woods, a young lady who lives in Wetzel county, has completed a nine quilt containing 22,140 pieces. She commenced it when seven years old, having worked at it for fourteen years.

A Republican exchange says: "A man who is addicted to drink is not likely to get anything from Harrison." We can understand now why it was that so many of the brethren who seemed to have very prospect of success failed to get place.

A Clay county preacher has been indicted on four accounts for gambling at cards. The failure of his flock to unite promptly in the Sunday "pool" is, no doubt the cause of the minister's efforts to replenish his purse by a little game of draw.

The Kanawha did nobly on Tuesday. Cutting down a majority of 1,500 to about 150 is not so bad even if a full vote was not polled. At the same rate of increase we will be able to carry the county by about 800 majority at the next election.—Charleston Star.

The iron makers of the South are driving the Pennsylvania furnaces out of blast. The Southern mills have been selling pig iron in New York at $16.50 a ton for a year, while the Pennsylvanians have been compelled to get $18 per ton for theirs, or close their mills. The Tariff will not help Pennsylvania's bereaved. Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama are the countries from which Pennsylvania must protect herself, and she can't do that by a tariff.—Charleston Gazette.

The editor of the New York Times, Mr. C. R. Miller, in a closing lecture before the Dartmouth Alumni Tuesday on the "Art of Making a Newspaper," said among other things:

"The art of making a newspaper, like any other art, demands of him who would practice it a special skill and some information. The vulgar error that the newspaper art demand no special training, but may be taken up at a moment's notice and a generous salary by any man or woman temporarily out of work or unacquainted with any kind of work, is traceable to an obvious source. Young men are admitted to the practic of the law, they are graduated in medicine, and they are ordained or appointed ministers of the Gospel, in each case after a fixed term of study has elapsed and an ascertained degree of professional knowledge has been acquired. Of him who asks for work in a newspaper office no degree, license, or certificate is exacted. Yet no contention is that the training which fits one successfully to practice the art of making a newspaper is no less arduous, is usually rather more prolonged, and yields no smaller volume of attainment than the special studies preparatory to the practice of law, of medicine, of engineering, or architecture, or the instruction of ingenuous youth."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our regular correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, May 24th.—"Harrison has a weak back bone," said a republican Senator, and it is constantly growing weaker. There is every indication that we are to have a repetition of the worse features in the Hayes and Arthur administrations." This language was used by a man who is generally regarded as being very friendly to the administration, and there is no doubt that he is, but he was asked by a republican friend his opinion of the President and he gave it without reserve. And the known facts in a number of cases bear the Senators statement as to a weak back bone out. For instance he wants to put his old law partner Attorney General Miller in the Supreme Court bench, but owing to a vigorous protest from the Indiana republicans, who want Judge Woods of that State appointed, he does nothing. Again: In the early days of the administration John Wanamaker selected a business man of Philadelphia to be Postmaster at that city, and Mr. Harrison lacked the nerve to make the appointment. And again: Some time ago John Sherman was promised that Ex Congressman Hart, of Ohio, should be appointed Solicitor. General Hart was telegraphed to and told to come on and get the appointment. Quay made a big row accusing Sherman of lying etc., and intimating that the administration might go to jericho, for all he cared. Once more Harrison's back bone went back on him and Hart's appointment has not yet been made out. The cases mentioned are all pat knows, doubtless there are many similar ones that the public never hears of, but these are sufficient to prove that the Senators indictment is a true one.

Oklahoma can't have a national bank. So says the Attorney General to whom the application was referred by the Treasury department.

Some absurd rumors about the sending of an English man of war to Alaskan waters to prevent the provisions of Harrison's recent proclamation, as to the seizure of all vessels found illegally taking seals, from being carried out, forcibly if necessary, have been floating around here this week but nobody seemed to take any stock in them.

Justice Miller of the Supreme Court, having failed in his purpose of getting ex Secretary of War Mr. Crary, appointed as his successor, or rather in getting a promise to that effect from Harrison, now says that he has no intention of retiring.

Washington has been the scene of some very heavy fighting among some of the big fellows in the republican party during the present week. Blows have been passed that will be remembered for years and revenged too, if the opportunity comes, and it most always causes strife among the leaders distribution of the patronage. The first skirmish was between Representative Cannon, of Illinois and Senators Cullom and Farwell of the same state. Cannon got one of his constituents appointed collector of Internal revenue without consulting either of the Senators. Cannon has the best of it so far but the Senators swear vengeance. The next engagement was a battle royal that has raged all the week. It is over the Philadelphia Federal appointments. On one side is "Cheap John" Wanamaker, Representative Harry Bingham and Boss McManes, and on the other Senator Quay alone, with all his war paint on. The fight has been carried to the White House nearly every day and poor Harrison has been compelled to act as referee much against his will. This fight is still on, with the result in doubt. Another engagement was caused by a U. S. Marshalship in New York, Senator Evarts dared to oppose the candidate of Senator Hiscock and Boss Tom Platt, and not only to oppose the other candidates but to have one of his own. The three met here this week and indulged in a few rounds. Evarts is believed to have been completely knocked out. It seems to be generally believed by the republicans that Harrison will call an extra session of Congress in October. Of course everybody knows that there is no earthly occasion for an extra session except to give the republicans two months to fight over the organization of the House and to perfect their arrangements to get at least three fourths of the contested seats.

Blaine, Windom and Proctor deny that they propose resigning, as was rumored.

Many people from Washington have gone to Alexandria to day to witness the unveiling of a hand some monument to the Confederate dead.

FOR THE BLOOD.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

FOR DYSPEPSIA

Brown's Iron Bitters.

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Brown's Iron Bitters.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MILES 4 4 NEARER

OUR LIQUOR IS FOUR MILES NEARER.

C. D. LAM, formerly of Mt. Grove, Va., and M. O'FARRELL, have established a new

LIQUOR AND GROCERY STORE

At the foot of the ALLEGHANY MOUNTAIN on the Warm Springs and Huntersville Turnpike, and will handle a full line of first class

WHISKIES, WINES &C., at from $2 to $4 per gallon, also GROCERIES, CIGAARS, TOBACCO &c.

We respectfully solicit a fair share of patronage of the public, and guarantee satisfaction in every particular

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LIQUORS,

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If you need a mower or reaper you will do well to communicate with the undersigned, who is agent for the celebrated

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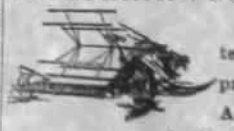

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HUNTERSVILLE, W. VA.

Having lately purchased and assumed control of HOTEL POCAHONTAS, it is our purpose to spare no pains to keep just such a house as the public demands.

Substantial and comfortable accommodations for all guests.

Horses well provided for.

Charges reasonable.

Try us and see for yourself

Respectfully,

GEO. W. WAGNER.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A HUNTERSVILLE LODGE NO. 63, A. F. & A. M.—The regular meeting of this lodge is on the Friday evening preceding each Full Moon, unless the moon falls on Friday, then on that evening.

J. B. DOYLE, W. M.,
S. F. PATTERSON, Secty.

HOME NEWS.

—Geo. W. Siple, of Green Bank, was in town Friday last.

—Geo. Ginger, of Dunmore was in Huntersville last Saturday.

—B. A. Coulter, of Aytmoe was in town last Saturday.

—County Supt. Mathews, was in the city Monday.

—S. S. Burns, of Academy was in Huntersville Monday.

—Harry Moore, of Dunmore was in town last week.

—J. W. McNeil, of Edray, was in town on Monday.

—Rev. W. T. Price of Marlinton was in to see us Monday.

—Dr. Mathew Wallace, of Mill Pt. was in to see us Tuesday.

—Quite a little snow in several parts of the county last Saturday. Isn't that for the 25th of May?

Buggy harness and Saddles at $10 and up to $40 at A. P. Leist's Hoovertz, W. Va. 30-2m

—The County Court, Messrs. C. Heard, S. S. Hannah and Geo. Moore were in town Monday.

Go to John Wurts & Co. Frank fd, W. Va., for Deering Mowers and Binders. may 9-12t

—The County Court met last Monday to count the election returns.

Sewing machines from $25 to $50; warranted, for sale by A. P. Leist, Hoovertz, W. Va. 30-2m.

—The school election is over and Mr. Mathews, elected Co. Superintendent.

—Gus Slaven who has been attending the Hillsboro Academy has returned.

—Miss Mary Curry, has returned fm the Hillsboro Academy where she has been an attendant.

John Wurts & Co., of Frankford, W. Va., will be here during June Court with a lot of Mowers. Don't buy until you see them. may 9-12t

—Isn't it about time somebody was doing something toward getting up a big Fourth of July celebration?

Sold by the Deering Mowers and Reel Binders, the best machines in the made of John Wurts & Co. Frankford, W. Va. may 9-12

—One Jane Smith, a negress, is wanted, for rape, committed on one Mr. Perkins, on the river near Hillsboro.

—Mrs. C. A. Dameron and family are visiting her parents Mr. J. C. Lacy, at this place. Mr. Dameron came with them but returned Monday.

—Quite an enjoyable afternoon we spent Sunday in singing at this place, led by Profs. S. S. Moore and A. J. Smith, of Edray, and M. J. Friel.

—M. G. Mathews, the only candidate for County Superintendent was elected by a handsome vote. The vote taken at Academy for a six months school was defeated by two.

—Rev. W. F. Miller, of Hillsboro preached at the Methodist Church at this place on Monday night and Tuesday. His sermons were interesting and instructive and very much appreciated by the audience.

—The residence of Bruce and Chumley at Mingo, was destroyed by fire last Sunday. The fire originated from a defective flue. The property destroyed is known as the Gatewood homestead. The loss is estimated at $2,000. No insurance. —Enterprise.

—Dr. C. L. Austin and Maj. J. C. Arbogast, of Green Bank, were in town Tuesday. The Doctor says if a person were to depend upon the United States under the present administration there would be no certainty about getting married. On Friday last he mailed a dollar to the Clerk with the request to send by return mail a marriage license, but no letter nor dollar has yet reached the clerk; so the Doctor had to come to town himself.

—The Pocahontas Musical Association held very pleasant sessions at Frost, May 23-25, under the direction of Prof. S. S. Moore, aided by a corps of Musical teachers, and organists. The attendance was large, and enthusiastic, and the interest in sacred music enhanced. Profs. Sweeker, Smith and Buckman, Capt. Gilmer, from Highland, Rev. G. P. Moore, Profs. A. C. Moore and M. A. Friel, were among the more prominent of the lecturers. Rev. O. B. Sharp, was secretary, Misses Ida Herold Nina Herold Ida Smith and Mrs. Laura Herold rendered very efficient service upon the organ, that added much to the success of the convention. Outlines of an address, to be published by request of the convention, may be looked for in our next issue.

—Geo. Martenz, a young man about 17 years old, was instantly killed yesterday, Thursday, near his home, two miles east of Beverly, by the accidental discharge of a gun in his own hands. He had his gun ready to shoot a squirrel on a tree near by, and it is supposed, that for getting that he had it cocked sat it down on the ground with sufficient force to discharge it, the ball entering his breast and passing through his body lodged just under the skin. He clasped his hands upon the wound and ran about twenty five yards, when he fell and instantly expired. A younger brother, who saw the accident, immediately informed his parents and the lifeless body was carried to the house near by. He was a quiet, industrious, well-behaved boy, and the tragedy has cast a gloom over the community.—Enterprise.

Church Notes for June

Sacramental meeting at Liberty church, 1st Sabbath of June, 11 o'clock; a. m. Preliminary services Saturday night.

Sacramental services at Martin's Bottom, 3rd Sabbath of June. Preaching services Saturday morning before, 11. a. m. The aid of Rev. D. S. Sydenstricker is expected.

All day meeting at Mary Gibson's Chapel, on Elk, on the 5th Sabbath of June. Parties will please bring their baskets and spend the day in social singing and religious exercises. W. T. P.

Split Rock Splinters.

Sunday school was organized at this place Sunday the 19 inst. with an enrollment of forty.

Mr. Gibbs who has been visiting friends in this county and Miss Cicle Taliaferro who has been the guest of Col. Gatewood the past two weeks, left for their homes Wednesday morning

Twenty three scholars enrolled at the Big Spring school.

Capt. Stofer was over on Elk a few days ago but as he was afraid of snakes he did not stay long. One morning he met two ladies who had started to gather wild flowers. They saw a very large snake and called to Capt Stofer, after he had passed to come back and help to kill it, but he pulled off his hat and ran until he reached Col. Gatewood's. There the ladies found him an hour afterwards sitting in a comfortable arm chair, he thought they killed the snake and when they went to Capt. Stofer jumped up and said: "Women that a monster snake we killed ladies."

S. L.

Western Happenings.

Wm. Cackley and Will Mc Maughlin and Misses Mollie Smith and Mary Cackley attended the Commencement exercises of the Hillsboro M. & F. Academy.

Rev. Wm. E. Miller is absent helping Rev. W. E. Hollenger with the Quarterly meeting at Dunmore.

The Quarterly meeting of the M. E. Church will be held here next Saturday and Sunday. Rev. Miller will be assisted by Pro. Kinzer, P. E.

Mrs. Minnie Wissinger, of Rockcastle, passed through town last week on her way to visit her parents on Beaver creek.

Married—the 5th of May at the residence of the bride's parent in Barr's Valley, Miss Caroline Rider to Mr. Geo. Dunbrack, of Nora county and at the same time by the same minister, Mr. David Dean to Miss Susan Rider. The young ladies were sisters and the one that Mr. Dunbrack married had never been over a mile from home in her life.

PRUNELLA

The Buckhannon papers say they have on exhibition in that town now, a portion of the skeleton of a giant, which, when living measured twenty-eight feet in height. One half of the jaw bone, extending from the point of the chin to the back, measures twenty-eight inches and weighs sixty five pounds. Three front teeth are missing, the balance, four molars, are intact and about the size of a pint cup. The tibia or shin bone, from the knee to the ankle, measures about five feet; a portion of the lower extremities however, is gone. The rib bone is about thirty three inches in length. There is also on exhibition the jaw bone and shin bone of an ordinary sized man. The explanations in the newspaper accounts with another also does the nerves, etc. This skeleton was unearthed by a Mr. Magill, in the northern part of Louisiana, in 1878, and it is estimated to have weighed when living, eight thousand pounds.

Hillsboro has a law on the subject of intoxication, the operation of which will be watched with a good deal of interest. It makes it a crime to be drunk, either in public or in private, and it punishes by fine and imprisonment.

There is, to our mind, something wholesome in this law, and we believe it will accomplish more in the way of reforming the intemperate than any legislation yet devised. It will prevent the frequency of the example, and increase accordingly, the disgrace of the crime.

Make it odious to be intoxicated—as it ought to be—and there will be fewer cases of drunkenness, and less use of intoxicating drinks.—Charleston Gazette.

While Bismark was at college he fought twenty eight duels.

A. P. SMITH,
Academy, W. Va.
UNDERTAKER.
Is prepared to furnish and deliver Coffins upon very short notice and at reasonable prices.

LOOK TO YOUR INTERESTS,
—AND GO TO—
LOURY & DOYLE'S
Where you can see a large assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER
Ready Made Clothing,
Also a nice line of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ladies gents. and children's SHOES, and the latest styles in ladies HATS, just from New York.
Call and see them, and we assure polite and careful attention will be shown you.
They are also Proprietors of
Huntersville Hotel,
Where, if you stop, you will receive the best accommodations.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
The mail hack leaves Frankford for Huntersville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, and from Huntersville for Frankford every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings. Charges reasonable.
JOEL FLACK, Carrier.

Commissioner's Sale.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, rendered in the Chancery Cause of E. J. Sites vs. James P. Dinger and Wm. [illegible], on the 3rd day of April 1882 I as special Commissioner appointed by said decree shall on the

11th DAY OF JUNE 1882

proceed in front of the Court house door of this County to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for Cash, a certain tract of land containing about 48 acres, the property of the defendant James P. Dinger situate on the Waters of Stamping Creek, adjoining the lands of the Heirs of A. D. Dinger and others. This tract of land is fertile and productive and in a perfect state of Cultivation.

L. H. McCLINTIC,
Special Comm'r.

I John J. Beard, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, certify that the above Commissioner has given bond as required by law.

JOHN J. BEARD.
prinfee fee $8.75 CLERK.

Orders of Publication.

No. 1.

At rules held in the Circuit Court Clerk's office of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, on the 2nd Monday in May 1882.

Chas L. Austin &c. Plaintiffs.
vs. In chy. No 1.
Wm. F. Arbogast &c. Defendants.

The object of the suit is to have partition or sale of a tract of land containing 6,400 acres, known as the 5th No. 1 Tract (1) to lay on the Allegheny mountain in Pocahontas County and the proceeds thereof, after the payment of the costs herein, to be distributed among the several parties entitled thereto according to their respective rights and interests, and for general relief.

And it appearing from affidavit filed that Amos G. and Jas. Wade [illegible] Peter, John and S. M. Hartman, Mary Driscoll, Andrew Riley, Agnes and Anne Stephenson, John C. [illegible] and Rebecca his wife and Jemima Greever, residents of the State of West Virginia, and that the heirs of Susan Cline, dec'd, are unknown, and that due diligence has been used on the part of the plaintiff without effect to ascertain the residence of Lorenzo Humphries and Jane his wife, Julia Boggs formerly Arnold and Allen Stephenson, residents of the State of Missouri, and that the heirs of Susan Cline, dec'd, are unknown, and that due diligence has been used on the part of the plaintiff without effect to ascertain the residence of Lorenzo Humphries and Jane his wife, Julia Boggs formerly Arnold and Allen Stephenson, residents of the State of Missouri, and that the heirs of the said [illegible] cannot after due search be found within the limits of the said State of Missouri, and that it is necessary to prosecute their interests in this suit.

Thste. Jno. J. Beard, Clk.
L. H. McClintic, p. q.
C. F. Morris, p. q.
may 25-4 w prinfee fee $16.16

No. 3.

At rules held in the Circuit Court, Clerk's office of Pocahontas county, West Virginia on the first Monday in May, 1882.

Chas. L. Austin, &c.,
vs. In chy. No. 2.
Wm. F. Arbogast, &c.

The object of this suit is to have a sale of a tract of land containing about 1,278 acres lying on the Allegheny Mountain in Pocahontas county, and the proceeds derived among those entitled thereto according to their respective rights and interests, and dispensing from affidavit filed that Amos G. and Jas. Wade [illegible] Peter, John and S. M. Hartman, Mary Driscoll, Andrew John Riley and Anne Stephenson, John C. [illegible] and Rebecca his wife and Jemima Greever, residents of the State of West Virginia, and that the heirs of Susan Cline, dec'd, are unknown, and that due diligence has been used on the part of the plaintiff without effect to ascertain the residence of Lorenzo Humphries and Jane his wife, Julia Boggs formerly Arnold and Allen Stephenson, residents of the State of Missouri, and that the heirs of the said [illegible] cannot after due search be found within the limits of the said State of Missouri, and that it is necessary to prosecute their interests in this suit.

Thste. Jno. J. Beard, Clk.
L. H. McClintic, p. q.
C. F. Morris, p. q.
may 1-4 w prinfee fee $16.16

Order of Publication.

At rules held in the Circuit Court Clerk's office of Pocahontas county, West Virginia, on the 2nd Monday in May, 1882.

George [illegible] Plaintiff,
vs. In chy.
Rebecca J. Hill &c. Defendants.

The object of this suit is to revive the decree of the chancery cause of Hill's heirs vs. Hill, &c. &c. To reverse the proceeds of said decree. To account the [illegible] of which, and the [illegible] and [illegible] to the payment of the debts [illegible] decree. To subject

Pocahontas Times.

JOHN E. CAMPBELL,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post office at Huntersville, W. Va., as second class matter.

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Huntersville, W. Va.

May 30 1889.

Continued from first Page.

the child by the hand, walked with her up to the slope through the orchard.

"'Twas up here you was going to see the sun dance, wasn't it?" he asked, and when they were seated together on the church steps he made many inquiries about her, learned that there was in her mind a vague memory of a brother, and that mamma had said he would surely return some time. Presently the bell in the steeple above them struck one, and the stranger tried to persuade the child to her home and bed. She persisted in her desire to see the morning dance of sun and moon, but her eyes were heavy, and before she knew it, she was fast asleep in the stranger's arms. He had taken off his coat to shelter her, and in a corner of the church portico they passed hour after hour of the slow Easter morning.

It was yet some minutes before sunrise when Mrs. Durant was startled from her sleep by a violent knocking at her chamber door.

"Mis' Durant! Mis' Durant! Hasta ye up? Elsie's gone?"

Maggie, on the way to the earliest of early masses, had glanced into Elsie's room. During the few minutes that followed, confusion and anxiety contended for possession of the household. Then Mr. Durant set out to warn the constable, and Mrs. Durant, painfully agitated at the thought of losing another child, began to search the neighborhood. She went by the road that wound about the hill to the church. As she neared the building she saw a man crouching in the portico, and she determined to ask him if he had seen Elsie. He did not see or hear her. She had come quite near when the sound of his voice made her stop stock still with a fearsome faintness about her heart.

"Wake up, Elsie," he said; "the sun is just getting up."

"Is he dancing?" inquired a small sleepy voice from a bundle in his arms. "Where is the moon?"

"Elsie! Willie! My children!" cried Mrs. Durant, running forward.

The man, a young and not bad looking fellow, albeit haggard and roughened by exposure, rose quickly to his feet.

"We're here, mother!"

And did the sun and the moon really dance that morning? The first rays of the sun fell on a deeply happy group in front of the church, and the setting moon looked on from the other side of the sky. If they did not dance then it is doubtful if they ever have done so since the first Easter.

The government appropriated $260,227,016 expenditures for 1889.

The Cattle Must Go.

It may safely be set down as a fact that Western farmers, at least those who raise cattle mainly for beef, have concluded that the horse must go. A great many dairymen are undecided because of the vehement assertion that dehorning destroys the "butter property" of bulls and the milking qualities of cows—an unproved theory as yet—but the beef grower has made up his mind. It is now simply a question as to the manner of their going—whether they are to be beat off by the use of polled bulls, or sawed off, or gouged out, or whether they will simply kill the horns as they do weeds when they begin to sprout.

The cattle raising world has been startled in the last three months by the announcement that by the simple and single application of a chemical costing 2 cents per head, the discovery of Mr. John March, of Shullsburg, Wis., the growth of horns can be entirely prevented. We are skeptical at first, but a representative of the Journal visited the farm of Mr. March and made a personal and critical examination of a number of grade short-horn calves from seven to ten months old dehorned by this method, and came away with firm conviction that the method was a complete success. Probably the most convincing proof is furnished by the skull of a seven months old calf, which our representative examined carefully, and which was semi-dehorned by this method the chemical having been applied to one side and not to the others.

It is not necessary for us to enter into any argument as to the advantages of dehorning beef cattle. We have advocated that from the beginning for all grade cattle. We have commenced taking them off even the thoroughbreds on the Journal farms, and will dehorn this year's calves with the chemical. It is folly to grow horns on cattle when for two cents per head they can be prevented, with scarcely any pain, without danger and without any possible deformity.—Western Farm Journal.

Household Notes.

Fresh milk boiled with cut sugar will soothe a cough when other things fail.

Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm, salt or gum arabic dissolved.

A strip of flannel or a napkin wrung out of hot water and applied round the neck of a child that has croup will usually bring relief in ten minutes.

To cure toothache, pulverize about equal parts of common salt and alum. Get as much cotton as will fill the tooth, damp it, put in the mixture and place it in the tooth.

Bath a sprain with arnica diluted with water, and bandage with soft flannel moistened with the same. A sprained wrist thus treated will grow well in a few days.

A tablespoonful of common baking soda to every five gallons of lard, when cooking, will improve the lard. It should be added when the lard is nearly done, and if not carefully watched will boil over.

Old furniture that has a dull, greasy look should be rubbed with turpentine and then polished with some good polish. The improvement in its appearance will repay you for the trouble. White spots on furniture can be removed by wetting a piece of flannel with turpentine and then rubbing the spot hard. It may require several applications of the turpentine and considerable patience.

The biggest circulation ever reached by a newspaper was by the New York World the 7th of November the issue for that date being 600,000 copies. The same day the Boston Globe printed 438,000 copies.

"Three years ago I went into the Board with $35,000, and in less than two years retired."

"With an independent fortune?"

"No; until I could raise a little money to go into something else."

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep, and by those who have used it, it is pronounced the best and surest remedy in the world for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, griping pains, and all troubles arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Youth—Can you give me anything to do, sir?

Merchant—What is your line.

Y.—Clerk, sir.

M.—Clerk! Why, clerks are a drug in the labor market just now.

Y.—They are? Well, if that's the case I had better look for a job as a drug clerk.

Mrs. Cahokia—Alfred, I have been reading about the hot air treatment for weak lungs, and I think I should like to try it.

Mr. Cahokia (struck by a happy thought)—All right, Esmeralda. This is April. Next month is May. We'll spend the whole month right here in St. Louis.

Jinks—I called at your boarding-house to-day and saw the table nearly set for dinner, and I must say things looked very neat. I never saw a whiter table cloth in my life.

Blinks—No, she doesn't make her tea, coffee or soups strong enough to stain.

A lady in this town recently set a pot of cream in a spring near the house, so that it might keep cool. During the night a frog fell into the cream pot, and his struggle to get out actually churned the cream, so that when the lady visited the pot the next morning she found the frog sitting on a ball of butter, washing his feet in the butter milk.—Middletown Enterprise.

"John, Mr. Jackson has bought a phonograph."

"Is that so?"

"Yes. You ought to see it. It repeats everything that's told it."

"I don't see how Edison got a patent on it."

"Why not?"

"Because it's no improvement on you women."

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury.

as Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucus surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do are ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. Cheney & Co.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Mrs. Elite (in $5,000 a year flat)—Oh, it's perfectly terrible the way things have gone to-day. That janitor has been just as contrary and disagreeable as it is possible for a human being to be.

Miss Elite—Did you bow to him deferently this morning?

"Indeed I did. I always do. Did you?"

"Yes, ma, I bowed to him most humbly."

"Well, something is the matter. Tomorrow morning try kissing him."

CARPET SWEEPERS.

If you want something that will keep every thing as clean as a new pin, and dust from getting ever every thing in the house, buy a Carpet Sweeper of Jno. Hill, Jacox, Pocahontas Co., W. Va.

PRIVATE SALE OF LAND.

I wish to sell at private sale, 125 acres of land lying within one half mile of Greenbrier River opposite to the mouth of Hunting Creek, formerly known as the Cockrell place. I will sell at a bargain. I will reserve to the County two acres in the vicinity of Lewisburg and the turnpike also that

Address, Jas. F. A. Dunn,
Hopkins, Va.

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To all comers, I offer the opportunity of the season in

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I will sell as low as could be bought in the city.

JACOB BONER,
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Or pains, use at once and rub freely and well with BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It will make you well, and give a good appetite. Sold by all dealers in medicines.

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Letter Heads, Note Heads, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Drug Envelopes, Tags, Business Cards, Office Blanks, Blank Books, Posters, Briefs for the Court of Appeals etc.

GET THEM AT THE TIMES.

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It is a perfect Emulsion, does not separate or change.

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WILL NOT INJURE LEATHER.

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